

Université d'Ottawa
DOCUMENTS OFFICIELS
GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS
University of Ottawa

BIBLIOTHEQUE DE DROIT
U.d'O.
O.U.
LAW LIBRARY

Université d'Ottawa
DOCUMENTS OFFICIELS
GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS
University of Ottawa

SESSIONAL PAPERS.

VOLUME 8.

SECOND SESSION OF THE SIXTH PARLIAMENT

OF THE



DOMINION OF CANADA.

SESSION 1888.



VOLUME XXI.

OTTAWA:

Printed by A. SENECAI, Superintendent of Printing.
1888.

See also Numerical List, page 4.

ALPHABETICAL INDEX

TO THE

SESSIONAL PAPERS

OF THE

PARLIAMENT OF CANADA.

SECOND SESSION, SIXTH PARLIAMENT, 1888.

A		C	
Adulteration of Food.....	16c	Chippawa Indians, Claim of.....	64
Agriculture, Annual Report.....	4	Civil Service List.....	18
Alberta, Leaseholders in.....	40f	Civil Service Promotions and Appointments.....	35
Antwerp International Exhibition for 1885.....	12c	Civil Service Superannuations.....	33
Archives, Canadian.....	4a	Clancy, Patrick.....	58p
Arichat Post Office.....	43a	Collingwood Marine and General Hospital.....	47
Articles Duty Free from United States.....	53	Colonial Conference.....	76
Auditor General, Annual Report.....	2	Colonization Companies.....	40h
		Colonization Inspectors.....	40c, 40d
B		Consolidated Fund.....	32
Banks, Shareholders in.....	17	Commission as to Rebellion losses.....	40
Baptisms, Marriages and Burials.....	74	Commissioner, Dominion Police.....	24
Bedford, Caretaker.....	62a	Commissioner, North-West Mounted Police.....	28
Board of Examiners, Civil Service, Report of.....	19	Commissions to Public Officers.....	38
Boisvert, Louis.....	26	Criminal Statistics.....	4b
Bonds and Securities.....	37	Culbertson, Archibald.....	64a
Boot Island, N.S.....	34b		
Breakwater at Bay Fortune.....	34c	D	
Breakwater at L'Ardoise.....	34a	Derby Branch Railway...58c, 58h, 58i, 58n, 58o, 58p	
Breakwater at Pointe aux Pères.....	34	Detroit River Lands.....	64
British Canadian Loan and Investment Co.....	48	Disallowance of British Columbia Act.....	68
British Columbia Acts, Disallowance of.....	68	Disallowance of Manitoba Railway Acts.....	58b
British Vessels, Seizure of.....	65a, 65b, 65c	Dominion Land Agents.....	40i
Bryanton, Albert.....	58i	Dominion Notes, Printing of.....	60
Bryanton, Allan.....	58h	Dominion Police Force.....	24a
		Dominion Police Commissioner.....	24
C		Dominion Statutes.....	44
Canadian Pacific Railway:		Dorchester Penitentiary.....	42
Lands sold.....	25	Dredging of Pictou Harbor.....	69b
Correspondence between Interior Department and C. P. R.....	25a	Duffy, D. A., Contract with.....	42
Supplementary Return.....	25b	Dundas Post Office.....	41
Canal Statistics.....	16a		
Cape Traverse Mails.....	50	E	
Captains in charge of Government Steamers.....	55a	Eastern Extension Railway.....	58g
Caughnawaga Indians.....	64d	Estimates, 1888-89.....	1
		Exchequer Court of Canada.....	46
		Expenditure and Receipts.....	32

E		L	
Experimental Farm in North-West.....	71	Lachine Canal, Leasing of water-power.....	30
Experimental Farms, Annual Report.....	4d	Lake Erie Lands.....	64
Exports and Imports	45	Lands sold by C. P. R.....	25
F		L'Ardoise Breakwater.....	34a
Fisheries, Annual Report.....	6	Leaseholders in Alberta.....	40f
Fisheries Protection Service.....	6b	Lefavre, Adolphe.....	31
Fisheries Question :		Legislation in the North-West.....	40b
Fishery Treaty between Great Britain and		Lessees of Grazing Lands.....	40e
the United States.....	36	Library of Parliament, Annual Report.....	20
Reciprocal Trade Relations between Can-		Liquor License Act.....	56
ada and the United States.....	36a	Lobster and Oyster Fisheries.....	6a
Letters of Hon. T. B. Bayard and Sir C.		M	
Tupper.....	36b	Mails at Cape Traverse.....	50
Despatches and Documents.....	36c	Manitoba Railway Acts, Disallowance of....	58b
Food, Adulteration of.....	16c	Manitoba, Railways in.....	66
Free Articles from United States.....	53	Marine and Immigrant Hospital.....	29
G		Marine, Annual Report.....	5
General Order, No. 83, Supreme Court.....	46a	Mattawa River Improvements.....	63
Geological and Natural History Survey.....	39	Medicines, Cost of, Infantry Schools.....	62a
Governor General's Office.....	78	Militia, Annual Report.....	10
Governor General's Warrants.....	22	Militia Clothing.....	62
Grazing Lands.....	40e	Militia Pensions.....	62a
Great North-West Central Railway Co.....	58b	Miscellaneous Unforeseen Expenses	23
Grondines Lighthouse Keeper	26	Mississauga Indians.....	64b
Guimond, Louis.....	49, 49a	Montmagny Post Office.....	43
H		Montreal Harbor Commissioners.....	69a
Harvey, John, Contracts with	63	Mortuary Statistics.....	4c
Homestead Inspectors.....	40c, 40d	Moulin, Rev. Father	72
Horton Landing, N.S.....	31b	Mounted Police, Report of Commissioner....	28
House of Commons Chamber.....	70	Mc	
I		McDonald, George J.....	75
Indian Affairs, Annual Report	15	N	
Inland Revenue, Annual Report.....	16	North $\frac{1}{2}$, Section 16, Township 24, N.W.T....	40g
Insurance Companies, Abstract of State-		"Northern Light," Steamer.....	55, 55a, 55b
ments of.....	9	North-West Central Railway Co.....	58m
Insurance, Report of Superintendent.....	9a	North-West, Experimental Farm in.....	71
Intercolonial Railway :		North-West Territories, Legislation in the..	40b
Rolling Stock.....	59	O	
Capital Expenditure.....	59a	Ottawa Nation Indians, Claim of.....	64
Inquest on William L. Duncan	59b	Ottawa River, Works on the.....	61, 61a
Fencing.....	59c	P	
Correspondence with Noël Fortin.....	59d	Patents for Land.....	77
Casualties to Trains.....	59e	Penitentiary at Dorchester.....	42
Dismissal of Employés.....	59f	Penitentiary, St. Vincent de Paul.....	31
Interior, Annual Report.....	14	Pictou Harbor, Dredging of... ..	69b
J		Pictou Public Buildings.....	43d
Justice, Annual Report.....	11	Pion & Co., A.....	58f
K		Pointe aux Pères Breakwater.....	34
Kamloops.....	54	Postmaster General, Annual Report.....	13
Knight, Allan.....	58c	Post Office, Arichat.....	43a
Knight, John.....	58n	Post Office, Dundas.....	41
		Post Office, Montmagny.....	43
		Printing of Dominion Notes.....	60
		Protection of Submarine Cables.....	73

P

Provincial Legislation.....	21
Public Accounts, Annual Report.....	1
Public Printing and Stationery, Annual Report.....	12a
Public Works, Annual Report.....	7
Public Works; Tables of Distances, &c.....	7a

Q

Quebec Harbor Commissioners.....	69
----------------------------------	----

R

Railway Accidents.....	58
Railway Statistics.....	8b
Railway Subsidies.....	58a, 58j
Railway Surveys in Cape Breton.....	58d
Railways and Canals, Annual Report.....	8
Railways in Manitoba.....	66
Rebellion Disbursements.....	40a
Rebellion Losses, Commission as to.....	40
Receipts and Expenditure.....	32
Registry of Trade Unions.....	52
Rescue of Wounded Priest.....	72
Retired Judges.....	46b
Rideau River, Obstructions in.....	34d
Royal Commission on Railways.....	8a
Russell, Samuel.....	58c

S

Scott's Bay, N.S.....	34b
Scrip Issued.....	77
Secretary of State, Annual Report.....	12
Seizure of British Vessels.....	65a, 65b, 65c
Shareholders in Banks.....	17
Six Nation Indians.....	64c
Souris and Rocky Mountain Railway Co.	58l
St. Charles Branch Railway.....	58e
St. Hyacinthe Public Buildings.....	43c

S

St. Jérôme de Matane.....	57
St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.....	31
Statutes of Canada.....	44
Steamboat Inspection.....	5a
Still's seized.....	27
Straits of Northumberland.....	67
Strathroy Public Buildings.....	43b
Submarine Cables, Protection of.....	73
Subsidies to Railways.....	58a, 58j
Subway between P.E.I. and N.B.....	67a
Superannuations, Civil Service.....	33
Supplementary Estimates.....	1
Supreme Court General Order No. 83.....	46a
Surveys in Cape Breton.....	58d

T

Tobacco seized.....	27
Trade and Navigation, Annual Report.....	3
Trade Unions, Registry of.....	52
Trent Valley Canal.....	30a
Trottier, Charles N.....	26

U

Unforeseen Expenses.....	23
--------------------------	----

V

Ventilating House of Commons.....	70
-----------------------------------	----

W

Warrants, Governor General's.....	22
Weights, Measures and Gas, Inspection of... ..	16b
Wharf at St. Jérôme de Matane.....	57
Wood, A. F.....	30b
Works on the Ottawa River.....	61, 61a
Wrecking Vessels.....	65

Y

York-Simcoe Battalion.....	51
----------------------------	----

See also Alphabetical Index, page 1.

LIST OF SESSIONAL PAPERS

Arranged in Numerical Order, with their Titles at full length; the Dates when Ordered and when Presented to both Houses of Parliament; the Name of the Member who moved for each Sessional Paper, and whether it is Ordered to be Printed or Not Printed.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 1.

1. Public Accounts of Canada, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1887. Presented to the House of Commons, 27th February, 1888, by Sir Charles Tupper. Estimates for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1889; presented 1st March, 1888. Supplementary Estimates of Canada for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1888; presented 23rd April, 1888. Supplementary Estimates of Canada for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1889; presented 14th May, 1888—

Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 2.

2. Report of the Auditor-General on Appropriation Accounts, for the year ended 30th June, 1887. Presented to the House of Commons, 27th February, 1888, by Sir Charles Tupper—

Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 3.

3. Tables of the Trade and Navigation of the Dominion of Canada, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1887. Presented to the House of Commons, 27th February, 1888, by Hon. M. Bowell—

Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 4.

4. Report of the Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion of Canada, for the calendar year 1887. Presented to the House of Commons, 27th March, 1888, by Hon. J. Carling—

Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 5.

- 4a. Report on Canadian Archives, 1887.....

Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 6.

- 4b. Criminal Statistics for the year 1886, being an Appendix to the Report of the Minister of Agriculture for the year 1886. Presented to the House of Commons, 18th May, 1888, by Hon. J. Carling.....

Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers

- 4c. Abstracts of the Returns of Mortuary Statistics for the year 1887—

Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers

- 4d. Experimental Farms. Reports of the Director, Entomologist and Botanist, Chemist, and Horticulturist, for 1887.....

Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 7.

5. Twentieth Annual Report of the Department of Marine, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1887. Presented to the House of Commons, 13th March, 1888, by Hon. G. E. Foster—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.
- 5a. Report of the Chairman of the Board of Steamboat Inspection, for calendar year ended 31st December, 1887.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 8.

6. Annual Report of the Department of Fisheries, Dominion of Canada, for the year 1887—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.
- 6a. Report of the Commissioners appointed to enquire into and report upon the Lobster and Oyster Fisheries of Canada. Presented to the House of Commons, 16th March, 1888, by Hon. G. E. Foster.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*
- 6b. Special Report of the Fisheries Protection Service of Canada, 1887—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 9.

7. Annual Report of the Minister of Public Works of Canada, for the fiscal year 1886-87 on the works under his control. Presented to the House of Commons, 27th February, 1888, by Sir Hector Langevin.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*
- 7a. Tables showing the extent and progress of Public Works, Distances, &c, on the main routes of navigation; Railways, Telegraph Lines, &c. Inland Navigation of Canada, Ocean Rates thence to Foreign Countries, Canadian Land Routes to the seaboard. Government Railways and Telegraph Lines, &c., &c. Suez Canal and Panama Canal Routes—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.
8. Annual Report of the Minister of Railways and Canals, for the past fiscal year, from the 1st July, 1886, to the 30th June, 1887, on the works under his control. Presented to the House of Commons, 6th March, 1888, by Hon. J. H. Pope—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.
- 8a. Report of the Royal Commission on Railways, with Appendices, viz.: 1st. Report of Committee visiting United States. 2nd. Supplementary Report of same. 3rd. Extracts, Hadley, &c. Presented to the House of Commons, 29th February, 1888, by Hon. J. H. Pope—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.
- 8b. Reports, Railway Statistics of Canada, and Capital, Traffic and Working Expenditure of the Railways of the Dominion, 1887. Presented to the House of Commons, 17th May, 1888, by Sir Charles Tupper.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 10.

9. Abstract of Statements of Insurance Companies in Canada for year ending 31st December, 1887. Presented to the House of Commons, 4th May, 1888, by Sir Charles Tupper—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.
- 9a. Report of the Superintendent of Insurance, for the year ended 31st December, 1887—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 11.

10. Annual Report of the Department of Militia and Defence of the Dominion of Canada, for the year ended 31st December, 1887. Presented to the House of Commons, 27th February, 1888, by Sir Adolphe Caron.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*
11. Report of the Minister of Justice as to Penitentiaries in Canada, for the year ended 30th June, 1887. Presented to the House of Commons, 27th February, 1888, by Hon. J. S. D. Thompson—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.
12. Report of the Secretary of State of Canada, for the year ended 31st December, 1887. Presented to the House of Commons, 28th February, 1888, by Hon. J. A. Chapleau—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

- 12a. Annual Report of the Department of Public Printing and Stationery for the Dominion of Canada, for year ending 30th June, 1887, with partial Report for services during six months ending 31st December, 1887. Presented to the House of Commons, 13th March, 1888, by Hon. J. A. Chapleau.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*
- 12b. Report of the Board of Examiners for the Civil Service in Canada, for the year ended 31st December, 1887.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*
- 12c. (1887.) Report of the Antwerp International Exhibition for 1885—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 12.

13. Annual Report of the Postmaster General for the year ended 30th June, 1887. Presented to the House of Commons, 28th February, 1888, by Hon. A. W. McLelan—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.
14. Annual Report of the Department of the Interior for the year ended 31st December, 1887. Presented to the House of Commons, 27th February, 1888, by Hon. Thos. White—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 13.

15. Annual Report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the year ended 31st December, 1887. Presented to the House of Commons, 1st March, 1888, by Hon. Thos. White—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 14.

16. Report, Returns and Statistics of the Inland Revenues of the Dominion of Canada, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1887. Presented to the House of Commons, 24th February, 1888, by Hon. J. Costigan *Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*
- 16a. Canal Statistics for season of navigation, 1886, being Supplement No. 1 to the Inland Revenue Report, for the year ended 30th June, 1887—*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*
- 16b. Fourteenth Report on Inspection of Weights, Measures and Gas, being Supplement No. 2 to the Report of the Department of Inland Revenue—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.
- 16c. Report on Adulteration of Food, being Supplement No. 3 to the Report of the Department of Inland Revenue *Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 15.

17. List of Shareholders in the Chartered Banks of the Dominion of Canada, as on the 31st December, 1887. Presented to the House of Commons, 14th March, 1888, by the Hon. M. Bowell—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.
18. The Civil Service List of Canada, on the 1st July, 1887, pursuant to section 59 of "The Civil Service Act." Presented to the House of Commons, 15th March, 1888, by Hon. J. A. Chapleau—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.
20. Report of the Joint Librarians of Parliament on the state of the Library of Parliament. Presented to the House of Commons, 23rd February, 1888, by Hon. Mr. Speaker—
Printed for Sessional Papers only.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 16.

21. Correspondence, Reports of the Minister of Justice, and Orders in Council upon the subject of Provincial Legislation, 1884 to 1887.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*
22. Statement of Governor General's Warrants issued since last Session of Parliament, and Expenditure incurred on account of same, in accordance with the Consolidated Revenue and Audit Act, section 32, clause b. Presented to the House of Commons, 27th February, 1888, by Sir Charles Tupper.....*Not printed.*

23. Statement of Expenditure on account of Miscellaneous Unforeseen Expenses for the fiscal year 1887-88. Presented to the House of Commons, 27th February, 1888, by Sir Charles Tupper—
Not printed.
24. Report of the Commissioner, Dominion Police, under Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 184, section 5. Presented to the House of Commons, 27th February, 1888, by Hon. J. S. D. Thompson.....*Not printed.*
- 24a. Return of the average number of men employed on the Dominion Police Force during each month of the year 1887, and of their pay and travelling expenses (under Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 184, section 5). Presented to the Senate, 27th February, 1888, by Hon. Mr. Abbott.....*Not printed.*
25. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 6th May, 1887, for a Return of lands sold by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company up to 1st April, 1887, in the North-West Territories; when sold, and to whom. Presented to the House of Commons, 28th February, 1888.—*Mr. Perley (Assiniboia).....Not printed.*
- 25a. Return (*in part*) under Resolution of the House of Commons, passed on the 20th February, 1882, on all subjects affecting the Canadian Pacific Railway, respecting details as to: 1. The selection of the route. 2. The progress of the work. 3. The selection or reservation of land. 4. The payment of moneys. 5. The laying out of branches. 6. The progress thereon. 7. The rates of tolls for passengers and freight. 8. The particulars required by the Consolidated Railway Act and amendments thereto, up to the end of the previous fiscal year. 9. Like particulars up to the latest practicable date before the presentation of the Return. 10. Copies of all Orders in Council and of all correspondence between the Government and the railway company, or any member or officer of either, relating to the affairs of the company. Presented to the House of Commons, 8th March, 1888, by Hon. Thos. White.....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*
- 25b. Supplementary Return under Resolution of the House of Commons, passed on the 20th February, 1882, on all subjects affecting the Canadian Pacific Railway, respecting details as to: 1. The selection of the route. 2. The progress of the work. 3. The selection or reservation of land. 4. The payment of moneys. 5. The laying out of branches. 6. The progress thereon. 7. The rates of tolls for passengers and freight. 8. The particulars required by the Consolidated Railway Act and amendments thereto, up to the end of the previous fiscal year. 9. Like particulars up to the latest practicable date before the presentation of the Return. 10. Copies of all Orders in Council and of all correspondence between the Government and the railway company, or any member or officer of either, relating to the affairs of the company. Presented to the House of Commons, 19th March, 1888, by Hon. Thos. White—
Printed for Sessional Papers only.
26. Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 6th June, 1887, for copies of the Order in Council appointing Louis Boisvert lighthouse keeper at Grondines, in the place of E. Trottier; and copies of all correspondence recommending Charles N. Trottier for this position. Presented to the House of Commons, 28th February, 1888.—*Mr. De St. Georges.....Not printed.*
27. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 27th April, 1887, for a statement setting forth the number of stills seized by the Department of Inland Revenue for the years 1878, '79, '80, '81, '82, '83, '84, '85 and '86, respectively, and the first three months of the year 1887; the names of the persons on whose premises the stills were seized; the names of the informers and the sums paid to each; also statement of the cost of effecting such seizures, and the receipts accruing from all sales of such stills. Also Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 27th April, 1887, for a statement showing all seizures effected in Canada for illegal sale of tobacco for each year since 1878 up to 1st March, 1887, inclusive; the names of the persons on whose premises the seizures were made, the amounts realized on such seizures by sale or otherwise, and the expense of making the seizures. Presented to the House of Commons, 28th February, 1888.—*Mr. Rinfret.....Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 17.

28. Report of the Commissioner of the North-West Mounted Police Force, 1887. Presented to the House of Commons, 3rd April, 1888, by Sir John A. Macdonald.

Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

29. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 6th June, 1887, for a Return giving the following details of the expenditure connected with the support of the Marine and Immigrant Hospital in the city of Quebec, during the term of years from the date of Confederation to June 30th, 1886, and showing: 1. The aggregate amount voted by Parliament for the maintenance of this hospital during the said term of years. 2. The amount actually expended. 3. The number of persons, other than sick mariners, who received hospital care there during the said term. 4. The aggregate number of days of hospital treatment accorded to them. 5. The number of sick mariners who received hospital care during the same term. 6. The number of days of hospital treatment accorded to them. 7. The average cost per patient per diem of both classes of patients during said term. 8. The price per patient per diem paid to the Montreal General Hospital for the care of sick seamen during the same years—1867-1886. 9. The aggregate amount that has been charged during the said term of years to the fund for the relief of sick and distressed mariners, as for expenditure in connection with this Quebec Hospital, by virtue of the Act 31 Victoria, chapter 64, section 12 (now 40 Victoria, chapter 76, section 16). Presented to the House of Commons, 29th February, 1888.—*Mr. Hickey* *Not printed.*
30. Report of the Royal Commission on the Leasing of Water Power, Lachine Canal. Presented to the House of Commons, 2nd March, 1888, by Hon. J. H. Pope.....*Not printed.*
- 30a. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 5th March, 1888, for a Return of copies of all correspondence between the Government of Canada and the commissioners appointed by the Government to take evidence and acquire information relative to the Trent Valley Canal, and the further progress thereof; of copies of all instructions authorizing the commissioners to act in the premises, and defining their powers and authority and mode of procedure; and of a copy of any and all reports of the engineer or engineers in charge of the works of said canal, made to the Government since the last session of this Parliament. Presented to the House of Commons, 13th April, 1888.—*Mr. Barron*..... *Not printed.*
- 30b. Return to an Address of the Senate, to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 22nd March, 1888, for a detailed statement of all moneys paid to A. F. Wood, Esq., of Madoc, for services and expenses in connection with his office as valuator or otherwise in connection with the Trent Valley Canal, from the date of his appointment down to the 1st January, 1888. Also a detailed statement of all moneys paid him for services and expenses in connection with his services on the Murray Canal, from 1st December, 1883, to 1st January, 1888, in order to complete the full return of moneys paid him for services in connection with the return asked for at last session. Presented to the Senate, 18th April, 1888.—*Hon. Mr. Flint*.....*Not printed.*
31. Return to an Address of the Senate, to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 17th June, 1887, for copies of all complaints which have been made by the authorities of the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, since the 24th April, 1886, against Adolphe Lefavre, formerly an employé of the penitentiary; as also of all reports which the Inspector may have made since the same date against the said Lefavre, together with copies of the decisions which the Honorable the Minister of Justice may have given upon these reports and complaints. Presented to the Senate, 29th February, 1888.—*Hon. Mr. Bellerose**Not printed.*
32. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 29th February, 1888, for a Statement of the Receipts and Expenditure, in detail, chargeable to the Consolidated Fund, from the 1st day of July, 1887, to the 1st day of March, 1888, and from the 1st day of July, 1886, to the 1st day of March, 1887. Presented to the House of Commons, 5th March, 1888.—*Sir Richard Cartwright*.—*Not printed.*
33. Statement of all superannuations and retiring allowances in the Civil Service, giving the name and rank of each person superannuated, or retired, his salary, age and length of service, his allowance and cause of retirement, and whether the vacancy has been filled by promotion or new appointment, &c., for the year ended 31st December, 1887. Presented to the House of Commons, 5th March, 1888, by Sir Charles Tupper..... *Printed for Sessional Papers only.*
34. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 6th June, 1887, for copies of petitions presented from time to time and supported by the several transatlantic steamship companies and other persons, praying for the building of a breakwater at Pointe aux Pères. Presented to the House of Commons, 6th March, 1888.—*Mr. Fiset*.....*Not printed.*
- 34a. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 6th June, 1887, for copies of all surveys, reports and correspondence in connection with the L'Ardoise Breakwater, in the county of Richmond, N.S. Presented to the House of Commons, 13th March, 1888.—*Mr. Flynn*—*Not printed.*

- 34b. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 6th June, 1887, for copies of all correspondence and telegrams, since 31st December last, relating to the construction or repair of breakwaters or piers at Scott's Bay, Horton Landing and Boot Island, in King's County, Nova Scotia; and also of all instructions to an engineer of the Department of Public Works, who visited said localities during the months of January and February last, with his reports thereon. Presented to the House of Commons, 4th April, 1888.—*Mr. Borden*..... *Not printed.*
- 34c. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 9th April, 1888, for copy of report of the Chief Engineer on the breakwater at Bay Fortune, King's County, Prince Edward Island, with a view to its extension; together with copies of all petitions, letters, &c., in relation thereto. Presented to the House of Commons, 30th April, 1888.—*Mr. McIntyre*..... *Not printed.*
- 34d. Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 6th June, 1887, for copies of all Orders in Council, or other documents, granting a power to construct any bridge, dam, breakwater, or other obstructions in the Rideau River, from its mouth to its source. Presented to the House of Commons, 14th May, 1888.—*Mr. Robillard*—
Not printed.
35. Return of the names and salaries of all persons appointed to or promoted in the Civil Service during the year 1887, specifying the office to which each has been appointed or promoted. Section 58, sub-section 2, "Civil Service Act." Presented to the House of Commons, 6th March, 1888, by Hon. J. A. Chapleau..... *Printed for Sessional Papers only.*
36. Copy of the Fishery Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, in relation to the fisheries of Canada and Newfoundland, signed at Washington on the fifteenth day of February, 1888; and the protocols of the various conferences, together with the protocols from the British plenipotentiaries offering to make a temporary arrangement for a period not exceeding two years in order to afford a *modus vivendi* pending the ratification of the treaty, and the protocol of the American plenipotentiaries expressing their satisfaction with the *modus vivendi* communicated by the British plenipotentiaries. Presented to the House of Commons, 7th March, 1888, by Sir Charles Tupper..... *Printed for Sessional Papers only.*
- 36a. Copy of the statement presented by the British plenipotentiaries to the Fisheries Commission at Washington, in relation to reciprocal trade relations between Canada and the United States, and the answer of the American plenipotentiaries thereto. Presented to the House of Commons, 7th March, 1888, by Sir Charles Tupper..... *Printed for Sessional Papers only.*
- 36b. Two communications in relation to the Fisheries Question—one, written "personally and unofficially," by the Hon. T. B. Bayard, Secretary of State, Washington, U.S., and dated the 31st May, 1887, and addressed to Sir Charles Tupper; and the other, the reply of Sir Charles to Mr. Bayard, also marked "personal and unofficial," and dated the 6th June, 1887. Presented to the House of Commons, 9th March, 1888, by Sir Charles Tupper—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.
- 36c. Despatches and Documents having reference to the Fisheries Question. Presented to the House of Commons, 12th April, 1888, by Hon. G. E. Foster—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.
37. Detailed statement of all Bonds and Securities registered in the Department of the Secretary of State of Canada, submitted to the Parliament of Canada under section 23, chapter 19, of the "Revised Statutes of Canada." Presented to the House of Commons, 7th March, 1888, by Hon. J. A. Chapleau..... *Not printed.*
38. List of Public Officers to whom Commissions have issued during the year 1887, under the provisions of chapter 19 of the "Revised Statutes of Canada," and submitted to the Parliament of Canada under section 2 of the said Act. Presented to the House of Commons, 7th March, 1888, by Hon. J. A. Chapleau..... *Not printed.*
39. Annual Report (new series) of the Geological and Natural History Survey of Canada, Volume II, 1886. Presented to the House of Commons, 23rd March, 1888, by Hon. Thos. White—
Printed for Distribution only.
40. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 5th March, 1888, for copy of all reports of the commissioners appointed by Royal Commission to enquire into the losses sustained in the North-West Territories during the recent rebellion, and a statement of all payments made under the recommendation of such reports. Presented to the House of Commons, 8th March, 1888.—*Hon. Mr. Laurier*..... *Not printed.*

- 40a. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 28th March, 1888, for a Return showing the total amount of money disbursed by the Government in consequence of the North-West Rebellion. Presented to the House of Commons, 25th April, 1888.—*Mr. Mulock.....Not printed.*
- 40b. Memorial of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Territories in Council, to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, praying for the introduction of a new method of legislation in the North-West Territories. Presented to the House of Commons, 7th May, 1888, by Sir John A. Macdonald.....*Not printed.*
- 40c. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 5th March, 1888, for a Return showing the names and residences of each homestead inspector in Manitoba and the North-West; the number of inspections and reports made by each, in each month of the years 1882 '83, '84, '85, '86 and '87. 2. The name of each colonization inspector, his residence, the number of inspections and reports made by each, in each month of the years 1882, '83, '84, '85, '86 and '87, and copies of said reports. Presented to the House of Commons, 19th May, 1888.—*Mr. Watson—Not printed.*
- 40d. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 16th April, 1888, for a Return giving the names and dates of the appointment of each colonization inspector and homestead inspector in the North-West Territories, including Manitoba; the salary paid to each, also the travelling expenses per diem or month; the full amount for salary and travelling or other expenses paid to each from the date of his engagement up to the 1st of January, 1888. Presented to the House of Commons, 19th May, 1888.—*Mr. McMullen.....Not printed.*
- 40e. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 16th April, 1888, for a Return of all lessees of grazing lands under old form of leases. 2. The number of these who have fully complied with the terms of the leases. 3. The number who have partially complied, showing to what extent. 4. The number in arrears for rent, showing to what extent. 5. The number of old leases now entirely unoccupied. Presented to the House of Commons, 19th May, 1888.—*Mr. Davis.....Not printed.*
- 40f. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 28th March, 1888, for a Return giving: 1. The names of all leaseholders in the district of Alberta, North-West Territories. The number of cattle each have on their lease. The date of each latest return, showing the number. 2. Showing whether any are in arrears for rent. 3. Whether the land under lease is good agricultural land. 4. What, if any, return has been made of the loss and suffering of cattle during the winter of 1886-87 in this district. Presented to the House of Commons, 19th May, 1888.—*Sir Richard Cartwright.....Not printed.*
- 40g. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 9th April, 1888, for a Return containing copies of all letters, correspondence, affidavits, &c., connected with the location and sale or settlement of N. $\frac{1}{2}$, section 16, township 24, range 29, west, 4th meridian, North-West Territory. Presented to the House of Commons, 19th May, 1888.—*Mr. McMullen.....Not printed.*
- 40h. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 28th March, 1888, for a Return showing the number of Colonization Companies now in existence in Manitoba and the North-West, the number of settlers they have put on their lands during the years 1885-86-87, the amount of money paid by the several companies on account of lands purchased from the Crown during the same period, the amount of money paid to the Crown on account of purchase of land from the Crown by all other parties during the same years. Presented to the House of Commons, 19th May, 1888.—*Mr. McMullen.....Printed for Sessional Papers only.*
- 40i. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 1st March, 1888, to issue to the proper officer for a return giving copy of instructions to Dominion Land Agents in Manitoba and the North-West, regarding instructions furnished to intending settlers free of charge, and a copy of instructions as to information for which a fee is imposed; the amount of fees received at the several offices during the years 1885-86 and 1887, for such information; the amount of all fees collected from intending settlers during those years, and for which no credit was given in their purchase of Dominion lands. Presented to the House of Commons, 19th May, 1888.—*Mr. McMullen.....Not printed.*
41. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 25th April, 1887, for a Return of a copy of the lease from R. T. Wilson to the Dominion Government of the new public offices for the town of Dundas, in the county of Wentworth; report of the Post Office Inspector respecting the present and new post offices; also copies of petitions, correspondence and all other papers relating to the removal of the post office. Presented to the House of Commons, 8th March, 1888.—*Mr. Bain (Wentworth).....Not printed.*

42. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 6th June, 1887, for a copy of the contract with D. A. Duffy for the erection of the new wing of the penitentiary at Dorchester; also any claims or applications made for extras, and also any recommendations for allowance of such claims or any of them, and also all correspondence between the contractor and the Department of Public Works. Presented to the House of Commons, 8th March, 1888.—*Mr. Weldon (St. John)*—*Not printed.*
43. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 27th April, 1887, for copies of all papers, documents, correspondence, &c., in relation to the building of a post office in the town of Montmagny, in the county of Montmagny. Presented to the House of Commons, 8th March, 1888.—*Mr. Choquette*..... *Not printed.*
- 43a. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 6th June, 1887, for copies of all correspondence in connection with the purchase of a site for the erection of a post office and custom house in the town of Arichat. Presented to the House of Commons, 8th March, 1888.—*Mr. Flynn*—*Not printed.*
- 43b. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 28th March, 1888, for a Return of all reports, correspondence, petitions or documents relating to the proposed permanent building of a post office and custom house at Strathroy, including any recommendations made respecting its location, character, cost, &c. Presented to the House of Commons, 20th April, 1888.—*Mr. McMullen*..... *Not printed.*
- 43c. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 9th April, 1888, for copies of all letters, memoranda, and other documents, respecting the building of the public edifices at the city of St. Hyacinthe—such as the post office and the customs warehouse, &c. Presented to the House of Commons, 1st May, 1888.—*Mr. Dupont*..... *Not printed.*
- 43d. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 16th April, 1888, for a Return of all correspondence and petitions respecting the construction of building for post office, customs office and inland revenue office in the town of Picton. Presented to the House of Commons, 8th May, 1888.—*Mr. Platt*..... *Not printed.*
44. Return of statement of Dominion Statutes of Canada sold and officially distributed during the last two years, in terms of section 14 of chapter 2 of the Revised Statutes of Canada. Presented to the House of Commons, 13th March, 1888, by Hon. J. A. Chapleau..... *Not printed.*
45. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 29th February, 1888, for a Return in the form used in the statements usually published in the *Gazette*, of the exports and imports from the 1st day of July, 1887, to the 1st day of March, 1888, distinguishing the products of Canada and those of other countries. Presented to the House of Commons, 14th March, 1888.—*Sir Richard Cartwright*..... *Not printed.*
46. Return of new rules and procedure of "the Exchequer Court of Canada," in terms of sections 55 and 56 of chapter 16—50-51 Victoria. Presented to the House of Commons, 19th March, 1888, by Hon. J. A. Chapleau..... *Not printed.*
- 46a. Return in terms of section 109 of the Supreme and Exchequer Court Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 135, with reference to General Order No. 83 which has been made by the Judges of the Supreme Court of Canada during the past year. Presented to the House of Commons, 4th April, 1888, by Hon. J. A. Chapleau..... *Not printed.*
- 46b. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 2nd March, 1888, for a Return showing the names of all retired judges of superior courts of law or equity in the Dominion of Canada, with the dates of their respective patents, and a copy of the last patent issued to a retired judge of the Superior Court. Presented to the House of Commons, 9th April, 1888.—*Mr. Small*..... *Not printed.*
47. Return of the Collingwood Marine and General Hospital, for the year 1887. Presented to the House of Commons, 19th May, 1888, by Hon. Mr. Speaker..... *Not printed.*
48. Statement of the affairs of the British Canadian Loan and Investment Company, on 31st December, 1886. Presented to the House of Commons, 19th May, 1888, by Hon. Mr. Speaker—*Not printed.*
49. Return to an Address of the Senate to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 1st March, 1888, praying for a copy of letters signed Jos. H. Bellerose, addressed to the Minister of Justice on the 27th and 28th November, 1887, with the replies thereto in connection with the destruction by fire of the property of Mr. Louis Guimond, of St. Vincent de Paul; also a copy of the

- evidence taken in this matter and of the report made by the Inspector of Penitentiaries after inquiry made and the facts mentioned in the said letters. Presented to the Senate, 21st March, 1888.—*Hon. Mr. Bellerose*.....*Not printed.*
- 49a. Return to an Address of the Senate to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 18th April, 1888, for copy of a letter of the 31st March last from the Honorable Joseph Bellerose, *in re* the burning of Mr. Louis Guimond's property at St. Vincent de Paul; also copy of a letter of James Devlin, Engineer, on the same subject; also copy of the different solemn declarations accompanying the above mentioned letters, and all other documents in correspondence relating to the same subject. Presented to the Senate, 21st May, 1888.—*Hon. Mr. Bellerose*.....*Not printed.*
50. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 2nd May, 1887, for a Return showing the names of all the parties who tendered for carrying the mails to and from the board ice at Cape Traverse, Prince Edward Island; the amount of each tender, and to whom contract given. Presented to the House of Commons, 21st March, 1888.—*Mr. Perry*.....*Not printed.*
51. Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 5th March, 1888, for a Return showing copies of all applications, letters or other communications to the Government, or any department or minister, or any reports, in connection with the application on behalf of the York-Simcoe Battalion for kit allowance whilst on service in the North-West Territories, and of replies thereto. Presented to the House of Commons, 21st March, 1888.—*Mr. Mulock**Not printed.*
52. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 1st March, 1888, for copies of regulations made by the Governor in Council respecting the registry of trade unions. Presented to the House of Commons, 28th March, 1888.—*Mr. Amyot*—*Not printed.*
53. Copies of despatches from Sir L. West to Lord Lansdowne; and from Sir L. West to Lord Salisbury; and also a certified copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, relative to the admission of certain articles free of duty when it appears to the satisfaction of the Governor in Council that similar articles from Canada may be imported into the United States free of duty. Presented to the House of Commons, 6th April, 1888, by Sir Charles Tupper....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*
54. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 28th March, 1888, for a copy of Mr. Parmelee's report to the Honorable Minister of Customs regarding the desirability of making Kamloops an outport of entry. Presented to the House of Commons, 9th April, 1888.—*Mr. Mara*....*Not printed.*
55. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 2nd March, 1888, for a Return showing the date the steamer *Northern Light* commenced running between Prince Edward Island and Pictou, Nova Scotia; the number of trips made; the number of passengers crossed, and the date of last trip made up to date. Presented to the House of Commons, 10th April, 1888.—*Mr. Perry*—*Not printed.*
- 55a. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 29th February, 1888, for a Return showing the names and salaries of all captains in charge of Government steamers, together with the salaries and allowances at present payable to and received by them, together with all petitions, correspondence, telegrams, &c, relative to the pay of the captain of the *Northern Light*, since 1st January, 1879; also for a Return showing the names and number of men employed in or about the *Northern Light* during last summer, from the time she ceased running in the spring of 1887, until she again resumed in the autumn of the same year. Presented to the House of Commons, 10th April, 1888.—*Mr. Welsh*.....*Not printed.*
- 55b. Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 29th February, 1888, for a Return giving the names and number of men employed in or about the *Northern Light* during last summer, from the time she ceased running in the spring of 1887, until she again resumed in the autumn of same year. Presented to the House of Commons, 9th May, 1888.—*Mr. Welsh*.—*Not printed.*
56. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 28th March, 1888, for a Return showing the total amount of money paid out by the Government in connection with the Liquor License Act. Presented to the House of Commons, 10th April, 1888.—*Mr. Mulock**Not printed.*
57. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 6th June, 1887, for a statement showing the amount of the sums expended since 1867, for repairs and improvements on the wharf at St. Jérôme de Matane. Presented to the House of Commons, 10th April, 1888.—*Mr. Fiset*.....*Not printed.*

58. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 2nd March, 1888, for a Return of the railway accidents which were reported to the Government during 1886, and in respect of which actions are not now pending. Presented to the House of Commons, 12th April, 1888.—*Mr. Denison.*—*Not printed.*
- 58a. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 8th March, 1888, for a Return showing the amount voted each session since 1880 for subsidies to railways, also the amount to each province, and the amount that has been paid. Presented to the House of Commons, 13th April, 1888.—*Mr. Semple* *Not printed.*
- 58b. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 9th April, 1888, for copies of all correspondence exchanged with the Imperial Government concerning the disallowance of the Railways Acts of Manitoba. Presented to the House of Commons, 17th April, 1888.—*Mr. Laurier* *Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*
- 58c. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 16th April, 1888, for copies of all correspondence, reports, &c., between Mr. Allan Knight and the Government; also the Railway Department and any of its officers, in relation to damages sustained by him in connection with the Derby Branch Railway, in the county of Northumberland, New Brunswick. Presented to the House of Commons, 2nd May, 1888.—*Mr. Jones (Halifax)* *Not printed.*
- 58d. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 6th June, 1887, for copies of railway surveys from the Strait of Canso to Sydney *viâ* Grand Narrows, and from the Strait of Canso to Louisbourg *viâ* St. Peter's, during the summer of 1885, with the estimated cost of both lines. Also copies of surveys from Grand Narrows *viâ* Boisdale to North Sydney and Sydney. Also copies of surveys between East Bay and St. Peter's; copies of reports and surveys between Sydney and Loch Lomond *viâ* the Mira and Salmon River Valley, in the year 1886; copies of all telegrams to the Department of Railways during the time of the surveys. Also a copy of Minute of Council adopting the Grand Narrows route *viâ* Boisdale to North and South Sydney, with the engineer's report on the crossing of the Grand Narrows. Also a copy of all statements and arguments laid before the Government against the Grand Narrows route by the Cape Breton delegation in January last; and also a statement showing the particular route advocated by the said delegation. Presented to the House of Commons, 4th May, 1888.—*Mr. Flynn and Mr. McDougall (Cape Breton)* *Not printed.*
- 58e. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 6th June, 1887, for copies of all claims presented to the Department of Railways for lands expropriated for the construction of the St. Charles Branch Railway in the county of Lévis; also a statement showing the amount of each claim, the names of those whose claims have been settled up to 1st April, 1887, and the amount awarded to them, and the names of those whose claims are still pending. Presented to the House of Commons, 11th May, 1888.—*Mr. Guay* *Not printed.*
- 58f. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 30th April, 1888, for copies of all correspondence between the Department of Railways and Messrs. A. Pion & Co., of Quebec, in relation to a claim for goods damaged on the Intercolonial Railway. Presented to the House of Commons, 11th May, 1888.—*Mr. Langelier (Quebec Centre)* *Not printed.*
- 58g. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 18th April, 1888, for copies of correspondence between the Government, or any member thereof, and the municipal councils of the counties of Pictou, Antigonish and Guysboro', Nova Scotia, and any other persons; together with copies of resolutions passed by the said municipal councils relative to the repayment by the Government of moneys paid by the said municipal counties for the right of way for the Eastern Extension Railway, now owned by and in possession of the Government. Presented to the House of Commons, 15th May, 1888.—*Mr. Kirk* *Not printed.*
- 58h. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 16th April, 1888, for copies of all papers, writings and reports between Mr. Allan Bryanton and the Government of Canada, or anyone on his behalf, or between the officers of the Government and him or anyone on his behalf, or between the Government and their officers, in relation to the placing of a platform and switch near his place on the line of the Derby Branch Railway, in the county of Northumberland, N.B. Presented to the House of Commons, 15th May, 1888.—*Mr. Jones (Halifax)* *Not printed.*
- 58i. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 16th April, 1888, for all correspondence between Mr. Albert Bryanton and the Railway Department and any of its officers, and anyone on his behalf; also all reports and instructions between said Department and its officers in reference to the placing of a switch and platform at said Bryanton's, on the Derby Branch Railway, in the

- county of Northumberland, New Brunswick. Presented to the House of Commons, 15th May, 1888.—*Mr. Jones (Halifax)*.....*Not printed.*
- 58j. Papers, correspondence, &c., respecting subsidies to certain railway companies, and towards the construction of certain railways as follow: Quebec Central Railway; Quebec and Lake St. John Railway; Pontiac and Pacific Junction Railway; Montreal and Champlain Junction Railway; Port Arthur, Duluth and Western Railway; and Temiscouata Railway Company. Presented to the House of Commons, 18th May, 1888, by Sir Charles Tupper *Not printed.*
- 58k. Return (in part) to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 9th April, 1888, for copies of all papers, documents, telegrams and correspondence as to the incorporation of the Great North-West Central Railway Company, or relating to any land grant thereto, or to the construction of the line of the said railway or any part thereof. Presented to the House of Commons, 19th May, 1888.—*Mr. Edgar*..... *Not printed.*
- 58l. Return (in part) to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 9th April, 1888, for copies of all papers, documents, telegrams and correspondence in connection with the land grant to the Souris and Rocky Mountain Railway Company, or relating to the construction of said railway. Presented to the House of Commons, 19th May, 1888.—*Mr. Edgar*..... *Not printed.*
- 58m. Return (in part) to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 9th April, 1888, for copies of all papers, documents, telegrams and correspondence in connection with the land grant to the North-West Central Railway Company, or relating to the construction of the said railway. Presented to the House of Commons, 19th May, 1888.—*Mr. Edgar*..... *Not printed.*
- 58n. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 16th April, 1888, for copies of all correspondence, reports, &c., between Mr. John Knight and the Government; also with the Railway Department and any of its officers, in relation to damages sustained by him in connection with the Derby Branch Railway, in the county of Northumberland, New Brunswick. Presented to the House of Commons, 22nd May, 1888.—*Mr. Jones (Halifax)*..... *Not printed.*
- 58o. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 16th April, 1888, for all correspondence between Mr. Samuel Russell and the Government of the Dominion, or of any of its officers, with all communications and reports from such officer or officers, in reference to a claim for damages to his property in connection with the Derby Branch Railway, in the county of Northumberland, N.B. Presented to the House of Commons, 22nd May, 1888.—*Mr. Jones (Halifax)*... *Not printed.*
- 58p. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 16th April, 1888, for copies of all correspondence, reports, &c., between Mr. Patrick Clancy and the Government or any of its officers; also with the Railway Department and any of its officers, in relation to damages sustained by him in connection with the Derby Branch Railway, in the county of Northumberland, New Brunswick. Presented to the House of Commons, 22nd May, 1888.—*Mr. Jones (Halifax)*..... *Not printed.*
59. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 2nd March, 1888, for a Return showing the quantity of rolling stock purchased for the Intercolonial Railway during the last six months ending 31st December, 1887, giving each kind of rolling stock, and whether purchased under contract or otherwise, the parties from whom bought and the cost of each kind; also a statement of what has been built in Government workshops. Presented to the House of Commons, 13th April, 1888.—*Mr. Weldon (St. John)* *Not printed.*
- 59a. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 8th March, 1888, for a Return giving details of the expenditure on the Intercolonial Railway charged to capital account for the years 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887. Presented to the House of Commons, 13th April, 1888.—*Mr. Jones (Halifax)*..... *Not printed.*
- 59b. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 28th March, 1888, for a Return of the proceedings of the inquest held at Ste. Flavie, on 23rd September, 1887, on the body of William L. Duncan, killed on the Intercolonial Railway on the previous day, with the evidence taken at such inquest; also any report of any investigation of the accident made by the railway authorities, or any report in connection with such accident made to the Department of Railways and Canals; and also any correspondence had with said Department relating to this matter. Presented to the House of Commons, 18th April, 1888.—*Mr. Weldon (St. John)*..... *Not printed.*
- 59c. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 16th April, 1888, for copies of all tenders received by the Government, in February last, for fencing the Eastern Extension Railway in Nova Scotia, and the Intercolonial Railway, from Pictou Landing to Windsor Junction; and also a statement showing the names of the party or parties to whom contracts have been awarded, if any have been awarded, and length of fence each has contracted for and amount to be paid for work. Presented to the House of Commons, 27th April, 1888.—*Mr. Kirk*..... *Not printed.*

- 59d. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 18th April, 1888, for copies of all correspondence between J. C. Pottinger, Esq., Superintendent Intercolonial Railway, and Mr. Noël Fortin, of the parish of St. Fabien, respecting accident and damages caused to the latter. Presented to the House of Commons, 30th April, 1888.—*Mr. Fiset*..... *Not printed.*
- 59e. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 2nd March, 1888, for a Return of all casualties to trains on the Intercolonial Railway arising from collisions, broken rails or any other cause from 1st April, 1887, to 1st March, 1888; the respective causes and dates; the names of the conductors, engine-drivers or other officials dismissed, suspended or fined for any such collisions or neglect of duty, the amount of damage (if any) to property in such cases, the amount of compensation paid to owners of property destroyed or damaged, as well as amount of claims for loss or damage to property unsettled (if any). Presented to the House of Commons, 27th April, 1888.—*Mr. Weldon (St. John)* *Not printed.*
- 59f. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 20th April, 1887, for copies of all papers, documents, correspondence, &c., respecting the dismissal of Odias Corbonneau, Eudore Gaumont and Fidèle Pelletier, all three employed on the Intercolonial Railway; the first as telegraph operator at the Chaudière, county of Lévis, the second as section man at St. Thomas, county of Montmagny, and the third as station master at Cap St. Ignace, county of Montmagny. Presented to the House of Commons, 11th May, 1888.—*Mr. Choquette*..... *Not printed.*
60. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 9th April, 1888, for a copy of the contract which now exists between the Government and the contractors for the printing of Dominion Notes, and copies of all correspondence relating to the awarding thereof. Presented to the House of Commons, 16th April, 1888.—*Mr. Edgar*..... *Not printed.*
61. Return to an Address of the Senate, to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 4th April, 1888, for a statement showing total cost of construction of various works for the descent of timber and sawlogs on the Ottawa River and its tributaries, up to the 30th June last; also statement showing the yearly expenditure for the maintenance of the said works for five years preceding the 30th June last, under the different heads of reconstruction, repairs and cost of management, at each of the stations, with the names of river or tributary where the same was expended; likewise copies of any or all applications, whether from individuals or chartered companies, to acquire by purchase or otherwise all or any portion of said works and improvements on the said Ottawa River and tributaries thereof. Presented to the Senate, 18th April, 1888.—*Hon. Mr. Clemow*.—*Not printed.*
- 61a. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 16th April, 1888, for a statement showing total cost of construction of various works for the descent of timber and saw-logs on the Ottawa River and its tributaries, up to the 30th June last; also statement showing the yearly expenditure for the maintenance of the said works for five years preceding the 30th June last, under the different heads of reconstruction, repairs and cost of management, at each of the stations, with the names of river or tributary where the same was expended; likewise copies of any or all applications, whether from individuals or chartered companies, to acquire by purchase or otherwise all or any portion of said works and improvements on the said Ottawa River and tributaries thereof. Presented to the House of Commons, 26th April, 1888.—*Mr. Amyot*..... *Not printed.*
62. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 16th April, 1888, for a Return of all Tenders for Militia Clothing since the 1st of January, 1883, showing the name of each firm or party tendering, the amount of each tender, and the name of the person or firm to whom the contract or contracts were awarded. Presented to the House of Commons, 17th May, 1888.—*Mr. McMullen*.—*Not printed.*
- 62a. Papers relating to the pensions to Gunner Ryan, Montreal Garrison Artillery, and Sergeant Valiquette, 65th Battalion; the salary of Caretaker Bedford, Rifle Range, Quebec; cost of medicines, Infantry Schools at Fredericton, N.B., St. John's, Quebec, and Toronto, Ontario, in 1886-87; and pensions granted to representatives of Capt. F. T. Brown and Lieut. Charles Swinford. Also statement of militia pensions payable on account of rebellion, North-West Territories, 1885, with copies of regulations regarding the issue of active service pensions. Presented to the House of Commons, 17th May, 1888, by Sir Adolphe Caron *Not printed.*
63. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 6th June, 1887, for copies of all contracts entered into between the Government and John Harvey for the construction of slides and other improvements on the Mattawa River; also copies of all advertisements asking for tenders for such

- work, copies of such tenders, and all other papers, letters and correspondence between the Government and Harvey relating to such contracts and works. Presented to the House of Commons, 25th April, 1888.—*Mr. Lister*..... *Not printed.*
64. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 28th March, 1888, for a Return of all correspondence, petitions and reports respecting the Chippawa and Ottawa Nation Indians' claim to certain lands in Lake Erie and the Detroit River. Presented to the House of Commons, 25th April, 1888.—*Mr. Patterson (Essex)*..... *Not printed.*
- 64a. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 25th April, 1888, for a Return of copies of all correspondence, charges, papers and orders touching or relating to the dismissal of Archibald Culbertson from the office of Indian Councillor of the Mohawk Band. Presented to the House of Commons, 7th May, 1887.—*Mr. Burdett*.—
Not printed.
- 64b. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 16th April, 1888, for copy of all correspondence between the Government and any person or persons relating to the claim of the Mississauga Indians, under the various treaties in reference to unsundered lands, together with any reports and plans in connection therewith. Presented to the House of Commons, 8th May, 1888.—*Mr. Madill*..... *Not printed.*
- 64c. Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 9th April, 1888, for copies of all correspondence between the Governments of the Dominion and Ontario, in reference to a claim of the Six Nation Indians for compensation for lands flooded by the construction of a dam across the Grand River, at Dunnville, by the Welland Canal Company, in or about the year 1833; also all Orders in Council and all Departmental Reports bearing upon such claim or the payment thereof. Presented to the House of Commons, 9th May, 1888.—*Mr. Somerville*..... *Not printed.*
- 64d. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 18th April, 1888, for copies of all letters, telegrams and petitions forwarded by Indians of the Caughnawaga Reserve to the Minister of the Interior, asking for an election of chiefs, in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Act; also of all correspondence on the subject between the said Indians, the Minister of the Interior, and the Agent of the Reserve. Presented to the House of Commons, 9th May, 1888.—*Mr. Doyon*..... *Not printed.*
65. Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 9th April, 1888, for copies of all papers, correspondence, Orders in Council and Departmental Orders not already brought down with reference to: 1. The refusal of the United States authorities to allow Canadian wrecking vessels and machinery to assist Canadian vessels while in distress in United States waters. 2. The refusal of the Canadian authorities to allow United States wrecking vessels and machinery to assist United States vessels while in distress in Canadian waters. Presented to the House of Commons, 26th April, 1888.—*Mr. Edgar*—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.
- 65a. Correspondence relating to the seizure of British vessels in Behring's Sea. Presented to the House of Commons, 26th April, 1888, by Hon. G. E. Foster—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.
- 65b. Further correspondence relating to the seizure of British vessels in Behring's Sea. Presented to the House of Commons, 27th April, 1888, by Hon. G. E. Foster—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.
- 65c. Additional correspondence relating to the seizure of British vessels in Behring's Sea. Presented to the House of Commons, 18th May, 1888, by Hon. G. E. Foster—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.
66. Certified copy of a Report of a Committee of the Privy Council, on the subject of railways in Manitoba, the North-West Territories and British Columbia; together with the report of the Minister of Railways and Canals on the subject, including a copy of a proposed agreement and schedule. Presented to the House of Commons, 30th April, 1888, by Sir Charles Tupper—
Not printed.
67. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 6th June, 1887, for copies of all surveys, reports and correspondence in connection with the survey of the Straits of Northumberland with the view of building a subway across the Straits. Also the names of engineers employed, with detailed account of expenses incurred in said survey during the year 1886. Presented to the House of Commons, 4th May, 1888.—*Mr. Perry*..... *Printed for Sessional Papers only.*

- 67a. Return to an Address of the Senate to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 27th March, 1888, for a copy of the plans and reports of the last survey concerning the proposed subway between Cape Traverse, Prince Edward Island, and Cape Tormentine, New Brunswick. Presented to the Senate, 18th April, 1888.—*Hon. Mr. Howland.....Printed for Sessional Papers only.*
68. Certified copies of Reports of Committees of the Honorable the Privy Council and other papers, relative to the disallowance of certain Acts passed by the Legislature of the Province of British Columbia. Presented to the House of Commons, 4th May, 1888, by Sir Hector Langevin—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.
69. Report of the Quebec Harbor Commissioners, for the year 1887. Presented to the House of Commons, 7th May, 1888, by Sir Charles Tupper.....*Not printed.*
- 69a. Report of the Montreal Harbor Commissioners, for the year 1887. Presented to the House of Commons, 7th May, 1888, by Sir Charles Tupper.....*Not printed.*
- 69b. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 16th April, 1888, for a Return of all correspondence, petitions, reports of engineers, and others, respecting the dredging of Picton Harbor, Bay of Quinté, not already brought down. Presented to the House of Commons, 14th May, 1888.—*Mr. Platt.....Not printed.*
70. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 6th June, 1887, for copies of all papers and correspondence relating to any proposed change in the mode of ventilating the House of Commons Chamber. Presented to the House of Commons, 9th May, 1888.—*Mr. Charlton—
Not printed.*
71. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 28th March, 1888, for a Return of the report made by Professor Saunders on the question of location of the Experimental Farm in the North-West, with all letters, documents and papers referring to the several proposed locations and his recommendations in connection therewith. Presented to the House of Commons, 11th May, 1888.—*Mr. McMullen.....Not printed.*
72. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 16th April, 1888, for a copy of all correspondence, reports and recommendations having reference to the claim of Captain George H. Young, of Winnipeg, that he and Stretchermen Bailey and King, of the 90th Battalion, rescued the wounded Priest, Rev. Father Moulin, at Batoche, on the 11th May, 1885; and that the said rescue was not effected by Doctor Gravely, of Cornwall, as stated in the report of the Surgeon General of Militia as presented to Parliament in May, 1886. Presented to the House of Commons, 14th May, 1888.—*Mr. DalyNot printed.*
73. A certified copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on 23rd July, 1887, on a Memorandum dated 19th July, 1887, from the Minister of Public Works, concurring in the recommendation contained in the annexed report of the Superintendent of Government Telegraphy, and recommending that the necessary steps be taken to enable the Dominion to enter into the convention for the protection of submarine cables. Presented to the Senate, 6th April, 1888, by Hon. Mr. Abbott.....*Not printed.*
74. General statements and returns of baptisms, marriages and burials in the districts of Arthabaska, Chicoutimi, Gaspé, Iberville, Joliette, Montmagny and Saguenay, for the year 1887. Presented to the House of Commons, 19th May, 1888, by Hon. Mr. Speaker.*Not printed.*
75. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 16th April, 1888, for copies of all papers concerning the application of George J. McDonald, in connection with the Centennial Exhibition of 1878. Presented to the House of Commons, 21st May, 1888.—*Mr. Landerkin—
Not printed.*
76. Return to an Address of the Senate to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 27th March, 1888, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid before this House, a copy of the proceedings of the Colonial Conference at London, in 1887, so far as they relate to Imperial postal and telegraphic communications through Canada, together with any correspondence between the Imperial authorities and the Dominion Government or any of its Departments on that subject since the date of the Conference. Presented to the Senate, 18th May, 1888.—*Hon. Mr. DickeyPrinted for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

-
77. Return to an Address of the Senate to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 5th May, 1886, for copies of all applications for patents and a list of all patents issued, together with a list of persons who received such patents in: Township 8, ranges 1 and 2, east; township 8, ranges 1 and 2, west; township 9, range 1, east; township 9, ranges 1 and 2, west; township 10, ranges 1 and 2, east; township 10, ranges 1 and 2, west. Also sections 11 and 29 in township 10, range 2, west, and in all other lands comprised in the Goulet Rivière Salé survey. Also for copies of all applications for scrip, a list of scrip issued, and a schedule of the names of all persons receiving such scrip issued upon such applications for, in connection with, or in lieu of said lands. Presented to the Senate, 21st May, 1888 — *Hon. Mr. Schultz*..... *Not printed.*
78. Return to an Address of the Senate to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 10th April, 1888, showing the amount it has cost Canada to maintain the Governor General's office from Confederation to the first of January, 1888, for salaries, residence, travelling and all other incidental expenses, so made as to show the amount charged to each and every of them respectively. Presented to the Senate, 22nd May, 1888.—*Hon. Mr. O' Donohoe*..... *Not printed.*
-

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES,
DOMINION OF CANADA,
FOR THE YEAR
1887.

Printed by Order of Parliament.



OTTAWA:

PRINTED BY BROWN CHAMBERLIN, QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY.
1888.



INDEX

TO THE

REPORT ON THE FISHERIES OF CANADA FOR THE YEAR ENDING 1887.

INTRODUCTION.

	PAGE.
REPORT on the general condition and yield of the Fisheries in 1887.....	i
REMARKS on the yield of the Fisheries in the different Provinces:	
Nova Scotia.....	iii
New Brunswick.....	iii
British Columbia.....	iii
Quebec.....	v
Ontario.....	v
Prince Edward Island.....	v
Manitoba and the North-West Territories.....	vi
The Fishery Laws of the Dominion.....	vii
Close Seasons, Remarks.....	viii
Building of Fishways.....	viii
Expenditure—Fisheries and Fish-Breeding.....	ix
Receipts.....	x
Fishing Bounties.....	xi
Fish-Breeding.....	xi
Departmental Staff.....	xii
Protection of Canadian Fishing grounds against Foreigners.....	xii
Recapitulation, Value of Fishing Material, &c.....	xiii
GENERAL RECAPITULATION: Yield and Value of the Fisheries.....	xiv
Comparative Statement: Yield and Value of Canadian Fisheries for 1886 and 1887, by Provinces.....	xvi
RECAPITULATION of aggregate quantities and values of Fish caught in Canadian waters from 1869 to 1887 inclusive.....	xxii
Statement of Fines.....	xxxii

PART 1.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX No. 1.—LIST OF FISHERY OFFICERS IN THE DOMINION including detailed Statement of Expenditure on account of Fisheries and Fish Breeding.....	2
“ No. 2.—Detailed Statement of Fishing Bounties.....	53
“ No. 3.—NOVA SCOTIA: Report of Mr. W. H. Rogers, Inspector of Fisheries, with Fishery Statistics.....	78
CAPE BRETON: Report of Mr. A. C. Bertram, Fishery Officer.....	94
“ No. 4.—NEW BRUNSWICK: Report of Mr. W. H. Venning, Inspector of Fisheries, with Fishery Statistics.....	141
“ No. 5.—PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND: Report of Mr. J. Hunter-Duvar, Inspector of Fisheries, with Fishery Statistics.....	166
“ No. 6.—QUEBEC: Report of Mr. Wm. Wakeman, Officer in charge of the Fisheries Protection Service in the Gulf and River St. Lawrence, with Fishery Statistics.....	185
“ Synopses of Fishery Officers' Reports above Quebec.....	215
“ Fishery Statistics, South Shore, Quebec to Cape Chatte.....	228
“ Fishery Statistics, North Shore, Quebec to Bersimis.....	230
“ Fishery Statistics, above Quebec.....	234
“ Recapitulations of the Quebec Divisions.....	236
“ No. 7.—BRITISH COLUMBIA: Report of Mr. Thomas Mowat, Inspector of Fisheries, with Fishery Statistics.....	239
“ No. 8.—ONTARIO: Synopses of Fishery Overseers' Reports.....	269
“ Fishery Statistics.....	284
“ No. 9.—MANITOBA: Report of Mr. Alex. McQueen, Inspector of Fisheries for Manitoba.....	299

PART 2.

FISH-BREEDING.—Report by the Superintendent of Fish Culture.

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPUTY MINISTER OF FISHERIES

FOR THE YEAR 1887.

To the Honorable

GEORGE E. FOSTER,

Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the Fourth Annual Report of the Department of Fisheries. The financial statements are for the year ended 30th June, 1887, while the statistical tables and reports extend to the 31st December of that year; the late date to which these statistics are compiled necessarily delay the annual report. Formerly a preliminary report which contained the financial statements of the Department for the fiscal year was issued; the necessity for this is however now obviated by the printing of all such statements in the Auditor General's Report.

CONDITION AND YIELD OF THE FISHERIES IN 1887.

The total value of the Fisheries of Canada for the year 1887, is computed as follows:—

Nova Scotia.....	\$8,379,782 68
New Brunswick.....	3,559,506 89
British Columbia.....	1,974,887 08
Quebec.....	1,773,567 43
Ontario.....	1,531,849 73
Prince Edward Island.....	1,037,425 94
Manitoba and North-West Territories	129,084 00

Showing an aggregate value of\$18,386,103 75

as against \$18,679,288.57 in 1886, or a decrease of \$293,184.82. This deficiency is made up as follows:—

Nova Scotia	\$ 35,578 77
New Brunswick.....	620,720 38
Prince Edward Island	104,565 46
Manitoba and North-West Territories	57,895 84

The other Provinces show large increases. The above amount is exclusive of the value of fish consumed by the Indian population in British Columbia, Manitoba, and the North-West Territories, of which only approximate data are at present available, and which may safely be estimated at \$3,310,000.

DETAILS.

The following table shows the value of the principal kinds of commercial fishes:—

Cod	\$4,315,570
Herring	2,443,276
Salmon	2,007,278
Lobster	1,834,108
Mackerel	1,471,324
Haddock	864,012
Sardines	533,820
Trout	490,786
Whitefish	453,565
Pollock	411,608
Fish Oils	405,157
Smelts	355,285
Seal Skins	262,024
Hake	238,132
Oysters	187,580
Halibut	171,151
Eels	166,054
Alewives	147,358
Pickrel	141,895
Sturgeon	118,943
Shad	117,501

GENERAL REMARKS.

A slight falling off is noticeable in the catch of cod, while herring remains about the same. A deficit of nearly one million dollars was experienced in canned lobsters, but lobsters exported alive show an increased value of about \$100,000. Salmon in its various forms, such as pickled, fresh, canned or smoked, shows an excess of over one half million dollars, which is partly due to the large catch in British Columbia. In mackerel very little difference is noticeable, while haddock, hake and pollock show a decided improvement. Whitefish and salmon trout remain about the same as last year, with a slight increase. Smelts exhibit a falling off of over one million and a quarter pounds, with a further tendency to

decline. The great falling off, however, occurs in lobsters, which show a decline in value of canned lobsters of \$894,377. No perceptible change is noticeable in the quantity of oysters raked, the value being about the same as last year. The remaining branches of the fisheries appear to be in a healthy condition.

REMARKS, BY PROVINCES.

NOVA SCOTIA.

As already stated, the total value of the fisheries in this Province fall short of last year by \$35,578.77. This is due to the low prices which ruled in the spring, and can in no-wise be attributed to scarcity of fish.

All branches of the deep-sea fishery appear to be in a healthy state. There is a slight decrease in the number of quintals of dried cod, but this is more than made up by the increased catch of pollock and haddock.

The salmon fishery is apparently in a satisfactory condition, and there are good grounds for expecting that, this king of fishes will ere long be as plentiful as ever in the waters of Nova Scotia.

While a falling off is noticed in the number of canned lobsters, there is a large increase in the quantity shipped alive or in shell to the United States markets. As the Inspector expresses it in his report: "This trade is fast assuming large proportions, yields fair profits, and is not so exhaustive to the fishery, as no lobsters can be shipped under ten inches and a half in length. During the fall and winter months, good prices are obtained for them." There is no doubt but this is the trade of the future.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The returns show a large falling off in value of the total catch, amounting in the aggregate to over half a million dollars, made up by the two items of lobsters and smelts.

The enormous drain hitherto put on the latter fishery is showing its natural results, while the falling off in the catch of lobsters is entirely due to a scarcity of these shell fish, caused by over-fishing in the past. No licenses were issued for sturgeon fishing during the season, owing to the almost complete exhaustion of this fishery. Herring and mackerel fishing were comparative failures, while cod, halibut, pollock, hake and haddock fisheries appear to be in a thriving condition. The catch of salmon shows a slight increase over that of last year.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The large increase of \$397,539, noticeable in the value of the fisheries of this Province is very satisfactory. The catch of salmon was much better than that of last year, while prices ruled high owing to a comparative failure of the pack on the United States coast. The value of fish caught in this Province, including that

consumed by Indians, is estimated at \$5,232,339, and if the quantity used by Indians be deducted, the figures would stand thus: 1887, \$1,974,887; 1886, \$1,577,348, an increase of \$397,539.

A slight falling off is noticeable in the amount of capital invested in the salmon fisheries due to the loss of two schooners, the destruction of an oil factory, and the non-operation of several canneries.

Very few people have any idea of the large quantity of canned and fresh salmon exported from British Columbia. Since the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway, a trade in fresh salmon hitherto unknown, has developed, and large quantities found ready sale in the Toronto and other Canadian markets, while several carloads have been disposed of in New York and other cities across the border. This trade has steadily and rapidly increased, especially in canned salmon, till it now commands the market almost exclusively. The quality of the canned salmon is first-class, the brands of the various packers being well known in the market, find a ready sale. One reason for preferring British Columbia salmon appears to be that it is better in color, firmer and preferable to many of the fish packed in the Maritime Provinces. This trade is growing every day, not only in Canada, but in Australia, Great Britain and other countries, and it is a question whether the demand will not soon exceed the supply.

Twenty-seven vessels and 468 men engaged in the fur-seal fishery, and 33,800 seals were killed, representing a value of \$236,600 against \$389,070; a decrease of \$152,470. Three schooners were seized in Behring Sea for alleged encroachment on United States fishing grounds, and two were lost on the coast of British Columbia.

Nothing has yet been done to develop the deep-sea fishing industry of the Province, but it is intended to fit out a suitable steamer during the approaching season, with a view of exploring and locating the rich cod banks which are known to exist in the neighborhood of Vancouver and Queen Charlotte Islands.

An attempt to transplant live lobsters in the waters of British Columbia, where these crustaceans are not to be found, failed, owing to the season closing so early in New Brunswick. This experiment has already been tried two or three times in the United States, but so far unsuccessfully. The transportation of live lobsters for long distances, even by railway, has been accomplished, and they have also been carried in safety from America to England. Success in transplanting them depends upon the new region affording conditions sufficiently alike those of the old to favor the growth and reproduction of the species; and if it be found that the waters of the Pacific coast agree with those of the Atlantic in temperature, specific gravity, and supply of suitable food which crustaceans live and thrive upon, there is no reason whatever to doubt of ultimate success. Numerous accounts appeared in the local press since this planting of lobsters by the United States authorities into the Pacific waters to the effect that young lobsters supposed to be the

progeny of the eastern breed had been taken in the vicinity of San Francisco, but careful investigation failed to substantiate these reports. It is understood that the experiment of taking another supply of live lobsters to the Pacific will be repeated during the season of 1888 by the United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries.

An efficient staff of guardians was located on the principal rivers and in localities where most needed during the salmon fishing season; but no violations of the law were reported.

QUEBEC.

The total value of the fisheries in this Province shows an increase of \$32,185 over 1887. The weather being favorable for the salmon fishing, the catch considerably improved and the total shows an increase of 142,896 pounds. No material difference is noticeable in the cod fishery. The catch of lobsters exhibits a steady decline, in spite of new grounds being worked at Magdalen Islands with twenty-four canneries this season against one in 1870. Mackerel were again scarce, while herring were abundant; the value of the latter was, however, small, most of the fish being used for lobster bait and manure.

ONTARIO.

The steady increase in the yield and value of the fisheries of this Province abundantly shows what judicious protection and a strict observance of the fishery laws will effect in the direction of increasing the fish supply. Last year's returns placed the total value of the fisheries of Ontario at \$1,435,993, while this year's show it to be \$1,531,849, an increase of \$95,851, thus conclusively proving that the general condition and increasing productiveness of the fisheries is most satisfactory. Whitefish and salmon trout which are the staple fishing industry of this Province continue to increase, showing that, the dates fixed upon to protect these fish during the breeding period are the proper ones.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

It is much to be regretted that the remarks made on the prosperous condition of the fisheries of the Province of Ontario cannot be applied to those of Prince Edward Island, but it would be difficult to do so in the face of a deficit of \$104,565. This is mainly to be ascribed to a falling off in the lobster fishery; a result long expected from over-fishing and constant opposition to all measures of restriction. With such a decline of the lobster fishery and the depreciation of the Prince Edward Island article on the English markets, it is to be apprehended that this branch of national industry which, if properly husbanded, would have continued for many years to yield remunerative results will, for a long time, lead a struggling life, and perhaps be unable to resume its former prosperous state. The catch

of mackerel shows a decrease of 3,057 barrels, while the number of barrels of oysters raked during the season exceeded that of 1886 by 3,323 barrels.

MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

The fisheries of Manitoba continue to attract greater attention as the country opens up. The total catch of fish for home and export trade is valued at \$129,084, and if the consumption by the Indian population, which is estimated at 1,500,000 pounds, be added to the above, this would give an aggregate catch of all kinds of fish of nearly 5,000,000 pounds.

The fishing resources of the North-West Territories are as yet so little known and so little developed that it is almost impossible to give anything like approximate data of their yield and value. A very imperfect estimate made by Overseer Gilchrist, of the Qu'Appelle District, puts the yield at \$10,824, which is known to be much under the real figures. Special attention is called to this officer's report, published in the appendices.

The inspector reports that the laws relating to sawdust and mill rubbish were generally well observed. Four fishways were built during the season, and fishing weirs removed which had been placed across the streams by Indians.

Some apprehension being felt in various quarters that the fisheries of Lake Winnipeg will give out, it may not be out of place to state here that not more than fifty miles of these waters are being fished so far, while the lake is over 300 miles in length and on the average 50 miles wide. Although fish may be scarce at times; this in itself should not be taken as an indication that the fishing industry is depleting the supply to an undue extent. The present fishery regulations ought to be ample guard against any depletion for many years to come. If experience should prove to the contrary, more stringent regulations, and a curtailment of the industry will become a necessity. In addition to a close season of five weeks during the spawning period, seine and gill-net fishing alone are allowed, while the mesh of whitefish gill-nets must be at least five inches extension measure, thus securing the escape of all young or immature fish.

FISHERY OFFICERS' REPORTS.

Special attention is called to the tables published in the appendices to this report, as well as to the reports of the inspectors and large staff of fishery officers employed under this Department.

THE FISHERY LAWS OF THE DOMINION.

TABLE of Close Seasons in force on 1st January, 1888.

Kinds of Fish.	Ontario.	Quebec.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	P. E. Island.	Manitoba and N.-W. Ter.
Salmon (net fishing).....		Aug. 1 to May 1.	Aug. 15 to March 1.	Aug. 15 to March 1.		
Salmon (augling).....		Sept. 1 to May 1.	Sept. 15 to Feb. 1.	Sept. 15 to Feb. 1.		
Salmon, Ristigouche R.		Aug. 15 to May 1.		Aug. 15 to May 1.		
Speckled Trout (<i>Salvelinus Fontinalis</i> .)	Sept. 15 to May 1.	Oct. 1 to Jan. 1.	Oct. 1 to April 1.	Oct. 1 to April 1.	Oct. 1 to Dec. 1.	Oct. 1 to Jan. 1.
Large Grey Trout, Lunge, Winnish and Landlocked Salmon.		Oct. 15 to Dec. 1.	do ...	do ...		
Pickarel (Doré).....	April 15 to May 15.	April 15 to May 15.				April 15 to May 15.
Bass and Maskinongé..	April 15 to June 15.	April 15 to June 15.				
Whitefish and Salmon Trout.	Nov. 1 to Nov. 30.					
Whitefish.....		Nov. 10 to Dec. 1.				Oct. 5 to Nov. 10.
Sea Bass.....				March 1 to Oct. 1.		
Smelts.....		April 1 to July 1.	April 1 to July 1.	April 1 to July 1.	April 1 to July 1.	
Lobsters.....		Bag net fishing prohibited, except under license. July 15 to Dec. 31.	July 1 to Dec. 31.	July 1 to Dec. 31.	July 1 to Dec. 31.	
			On Atlantic coast, from Cape Canso to boundary line, U.S., July 15 to Dec. 31, in remaining waters of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.			
Sturgeon.....				Aug. 31 to May 1.		May 1 to June 15.
Oysters.....		June 1 to Sept. 15.	June 1 to Sept. 15.	June 1 to Sept. 15.	June 1 to Sept. 15.	

NOTE.—Fishery laws only partially extended to British Columbia. Drifting for salmon confined to tidal waters, and fishing to be discontinued from Saturday noon till 6 p.m. Sunday.

SYNOPSIS OF FISHERY LAWS.

Net fishing of any kind is prohibited in public waters, except under leases or licenses.

The size of nets is regulated so as to prevent the killing of young fish. Nets cannot be set or seines used so as to bar channels or bays.

A general weekly close-time is provided in addition to special close seasons.

The use of explosive or poisonous substances for catching or killing fish is illegal.

Mill dams must be provided with efficient fish passes. Models or drawings will be furnished by the Department on application.

The above enactments and close seasons are supplemented in special cases under authority of the Fisheries Act, by a total prohibition of fishing for stated periods.

CLOSE SEASON—REMARKS.

In order to afford better protection to trout in the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, an Order in Council was passed fixing the close season for this fish between 1st October and 1st April.

The statutory provision relative to net fishing for salmon on Sunday was re-enacted, and the weekly close time for salmon angling in non-tidal waters made to read from nine o'clock on Saturday evening until six o'clock on Monday morning.

Owing to the heavy inroads made upon the lobster and the ultimate danger of complete extinction by over-fishing, it was found necessary to curtail this fishing so as to give lobsters some chance of breeding and keeping up the species. With this end in view a regulation was adopted fixing the close time on that part of the coast of the Atlantic extending from Cape Canso westward and following the coast line of the Bay of Fundy to the United States boundary line, between 1st July and 1st December. In the remaining waters of the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and in the waters of Prince Edward Island and Quebec (including Magdalen Islands and Anticosti), the close season is fixed between the 15th July and 31st December. It is earnestly hoped that these stringent measures will have the effect of preserving a valuable industry and preventing the depletion which is now being experienced on the coasts of Maine and Massachusetts.

In order to put some check on the growing traffic of illegally caught fish over the Intercolonial Railway, an Order in Council was adopted enjoining upon every officer, agent, or employé of Government railways to refuse for transport any fish, unless the shipper or his agent produced a certificate from a fishery officer showing that such fish were caught in a legal manner. This order is believed to have had a most beneficial effect.

BUILDING OF FISHWAYS.

Eight new fishways on the Roger's patent model were built on the following streams in Nova Scotia during the year :—

County.	Mill Dam.	River.
Lunenburg.....	Keddy's	Mush-a-Mush.
do	Ernst	do
do	Nicol & Zwickers.....	do
do	Davison's.....	LaHave.
do	do	do
do	Surnchauser	Mill Lake.
Antigonish.....	McGillivray's.....	South.
do	McDonald's.....	do

In addition to the above, costly repairs were made to fishways on the St. Croix and Magaguadavic Rivers in New Brunswick.

EXPENDITURE.

The total expenditure for the Fisheries Service during the financial year ending 30th June, 1887, amounted to \$265,443.21, as follows:—

General service	\$ 93,238 87
Fish breeding.....	37,864 22
Fisheries Protection Service	134,340 12
Total	<u>\$265,443 21</u>

This Expenditure is sub-divided as follows:—

<i>Ontario.</i>	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Fishery officers' salaries and disbursements.....	19,534	01		
Fish breeding.....	8,880	14		
			28,414	15
<i>Quebec.</i>				
Fishery officers' salaries and disbursements	14,966	55		
Fish breeding.....	8,740	66		
			23,707	21
<i>Nova Scotia.</i>				
Fishery officers' salaries and disbursements.....	18,092	21		
Fish breeding.....	6,701	89		
			24,794	10
<i>New Brunswick.</i>				
Fishery officers' salaries and disbursements.....	16,944	87		
Fish breeding.....	2,907	16		
			19,852	03
<i>British Columbia.</i>				
Fishery officers' salaries and disbursements.....	5,860	72		
Fish breeding.....	4,623	35		
			10,484	07
<i>Prince Edward Island.</i>				
Fishery officers' salaries and disbursements.....	4,044	49		
Fish breeding.....	1,200	21		
			5,304	70
<i>Manitoba.</i>				
Fishery officers' salaries and disbursements.....			2,468	25
FISHERIES PROTECTION SERVICE.....			134,340	12
<i>MISCELLANEOUS.</i>				
Legal and incidental expenses	1,258	54		
Canadian exhibits, &c.....	1,481	63		
Expenditure in connection with the distribution of fishing bounty.....	6,623	41		
General account, fish breeding, including superintendent's salary, disbursements, building fishways, &c.....	4,750	81		
Building fishways, LaHave River.....	1,964	19		
			16,078	58
			265,443	21

FISH BREEDING EXPENDITURE.

The expenditure incurred for fish culture is also sub-divided as follows, among twelve fish hatcheries:—

<i>Ontario.</i>		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Newcastle Hatchery		5,367	10		
Sandwich do		3,513	04		
				8,880	14
<i>Quebec.</i>					
Tadoussac Hatchery		1,971	15		
Gaspé Basin do		2,164	92		
Magog do		835	85		
Ristigouche do (Quebec and New Brunswick)		3,768	74		
				8,740	66
<i>Nova Scotia.</i>					
Bedford Basin Hatchery		3,904	98		
Sydney do		2,796	91		
				6,701	89
<i>New Brunswick.</i>					
Miramichi Hatchery		1,347	25		
St. John River Hatchery		1,559	91		
				2,907	16
<i>Prince Edward Island.</i>					
Dunk River Hatchery				1,260	21
<i>British Columbia.</i>					
Fraser River Hatchery				4,623	35
GENERAL DISBURSEMENTS.					
Salary of superintendent of fish culture		2,000	00		
Building of fishways, &c		2,750	81		
				4,750	81
				37,864	22

RECEIPTS.

The collections made during the Fiscal Year, ending 30th June, 1887, are as follows:—

<i>Ontario—</i>		\$	cts.
Rents, license fees and fines		15,063	57
<i>New Brunswick—</i>			
Rents, taxes on nets and fines		4,417	52
<i>Quebec—</i>			
Rents, license fees and fines		3,804	66
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>			
Fishery licenses and fines		1,585	28
<i>British Columbia—</i>			
Salmon fishery licenses		943	50
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>			
License fees		128	00
<i>Manitoba—</i>			
Collections for fines		5	00
Total		25,947	53

FISHING BOUNTIES.

The total number of bounty claims received by the Fisheries Department in 1886, was 14,812 against 14,315 in 1885, an increase of 497. Of this, 152 claims were rejected for non-compliance with the regulations, and 21 held over for further enquiry.

The total number of claims paid, in 1886, was 14,900, an increase of 776 over 1885.

The total amount of money distributed as fishing bounties among vessels and boats was \$160,903.59; a decrease of \$693.80 as compared with 1885.

The number of vessels entitled to the bounty in 1886, amounted to 791, with a tonnage of 30,804 tons; a decrease of 40 vessels and a tonnage of 1,413 as compared with 1885.

The number of boats among which the bounty was distributed in 1886, reached 14,109, against 13,293 in 1885, and the number of fishermen 27,446; an increase of 816 boats and 705 fishermen over the previous year.

For details of payments to vessels and boats see Appendix No. 2, page 53.

FISH BREEDING.

There are twelve hatcheries under the control of the Dominion Government located as follows:—

ONTARIO—

Newcastle,
Sandwich.

NEW BRUNSWICK—

Miramichi,
St. John River.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—

Dunk River.

QUEBEC—

Magog,
Tadoussac,
Gaspé,
Ristigouche.

NOVA SCOTIA—

Bedford,
Sydney.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—

Fraser River.

The total number of young fish of various kinds hatched at, and distributed from, the several hatcheries of the Dominion during the season of 1887, from the crop of 1886, amounted to 77,673,000, and the total quantity of ova laid down in all the hatcheries, during the fall of 1887, was 110,580,200.

The kinds of fish at present hatched out in these hatcheries include] the Atlantic and Pacific salmon, the whitefish and salmon trout of the great lakes of Ontario, the pickerel (*doré*), and the speckled or brook trout.

Complete details and statements connected with fish-breeding operations, during the season of 1887, will be found in Part II of the present report.

DEPARTMENTAL STAFF.

Reference to the appendices annexed to the present report shows that the number of persons employed on the outside staff of this Department during the present year, including the officers and crews of fisheries protection cruisers, was 892. To this number must be added about 30 special fishery guardians employed for short periods during the close seasons, making a total of 920 persons engaged in the protection of the deep-sea and inland fisheries of the Dominion.

PROTECTION OF CANADIAN FISHING GROUNDS AGAINST FOREIGNERS.

The following cruisers were employed during the season of 1887 in the fisheries protection service :

Str. "Acadia"	Lieut. A. R. Gordon, R.N.
" "La Canadienne"	Capt. Wm. Wakeham.
Sch. "Vigilant"	" C. M. Lorway.
" "Gen. Middleton"	" James McLean.
" "L. Houlett"	" Thos. Quigley.
" "Triumph"	" C. M. Lorway.
" "Advance"	" C. T. Knowlton.
" "Critic"	" Wm. McLaren.
" "A. C. Moore"	" L. Pouliot.
Steam Yacht "Intrepid"	" J. H. Pratt.
" "Dream"	" W. H. Kent.

The "General Middleton" was employed until the 7th February, cruising in Passamaquoddy Bay. The steam yacht "Intrepid" was replaced by the "Dream" about the beginning of the fall.

The only seizure effected during the season for fishing within the prescribed limit was made by the cruiser "Critic" of the boat and seines of the United States schooners, "Argonaut" and "Col. J. H. French." The vessels escaped. The number of official visits to United States fishing vessels by the Dominion cruisers during the season of 1887 amounted to 1,345, details of which will be found in a special Report.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN TILTON,
Deputy Minister of Fisheries.

RECAPITULATION

Showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats; Value of Fishing Material, etc., and the Number of Fishermen in different Provinces of the Dominion, for the Year 1887.

Provinces.	Number of Fishermen.	Vessels and Tugs.		Boats.		Gill Nets and Seines.		Value of Trap and Pound Nets, Weirs, Brush and Rel Fisheries.	Value of Lobster Factories, Traps, etc., and Lobster Industry.	Approximate Value of Freezers and other Fixtures, not Itemized.	Total Value.	Remarks.
		Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.					
Nova Scotia	†28,991	660	28,439	1,275,880	13,391	3,543,581	\$ 657,736	* 197,360	217,782	268,543	\$ 2,940,061	See page 140.
New Brunswick.	11,087	183	3,404	133,250	5,085	439,430	267,213	138,236	223,309	354,207	1,311,173	do 165.
P. E. Island	4,059	56	2,349	56,400	1,139	70,235	59,225	.....	240,000	88,000	\$79,075	do 184.
Quebec .....	||9,710	141	7,379	292,870	6,083	233,169	169,180	58,739	100,236	.....	781,156	do 213, 238.
Ontario	2,762	38	1,039	93,930	1,126	99,146	183,899	† 86,750	.....	6,195	469,920	do 298.
British Columbia	3,324	90	1,875	137,500	1,268	62,880	253,842	.....	.....	405,000	767,455	do 268.
Totals	59 833	1,168	44,485	1,989,840	28,092	5,847,844	1,499,328	481,084	781,327	1,121,945	6,748,840	

* Weirs.

† Does not include shoremen of B. O.

‡ Pound nets.

|| Does not include fishermen above Quebec.

GENERAL RECAPITULATION

Of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries in the Dominion of Canada, for the Years 1886 and 1887.

Kinds of Fish.	1886.		1887.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		\$ cts.		\$ cts.	
Cod.....	Cwt.	1,030,716	4,549,571 60	1,073,355	4,313,420 00
Boneless Cod.....	Lbs.	69,790	3,507 40	52,500	2,150 00
Herring, pickled.....	Brls.	374,784	1,518,022 00	349,909	1,574,590 50
do smoked.....	Boxes.	1,129,305	282,326 25	1,580,558	395,139 50
do frozen.....	No.	21,023,300	126,139 80	21,986,700	109,933 50
do fresh.....	Lbs.	5,767,554	285,010 70	7,354,497	363,612 85
Lobsters, preserved, in cans.....	Lbs.	16,434,421	2,356,659 75	12,185,697	1,462,282 44
do in shell, alive, &c.....	Tons.	8,662	281,734 40	3,650	371,826 24
Salmon, pickled.....	Brls.	6,511	85,753 00	9,041½	126,828 00
do fresh.....	Lbs.	2,917,712	433,552 70	4,568,393	683,314 90
do preserved, in cans.....	Lbs.	7,762,321	842,876 20	9,842,795	1,182,539 73
do smoked.....	Lbs.	49,048	8,674 60	54,187	9,595 40
Mackerel, preserved, in cans.....	Lbs.	772,592	81,909 60	151,041	18,124 92
do fresh.....	Lbs.	93,500	4,895 00	357,600	17,880 00
do pickled.....	Brls.	147,962	1,479,620 00	129,610	1,435,320 00
Haddock.....	Cwt.	213,474	747,685 26	216,003	864,012 00
Hake.....	Cwt.	40,841	138,179 00	59,533	238,131 00
Pollock.....	Cwt.	79,045	276,657 50	102,902	411,603 00
Trout.....	Lbs.	5,052,413	397,099 50	4,520,165	452,016 50
do pickled.....	Brls.	2,430	24,300 00	3,867	38,670 00
Whitefish, pickled.....	Brls.	4,903	41,788 00	5,232½	43,852 00
do fresh.....	Lbs.	5,918,623	392,561 93	5,800,356	409,713 88
Smelt.....	Lbs.	7,209,888	432,213 28	5,923,418	355,285 08
Sardines.....	Hogsheads.	73,637	735,642 00	53,334	533,320 00
Oysters.....	Brls.	62,905	189,915 00	61,360	187,580 00
Hake Sounds.....	Lbs.	107,643	99,411 00	81,163	81,163 00
Cod Tongues and Sounds.....	Brls.	1,856	13,475 00	2,489	24,886 60
Alewives.....	Brls.	33,887	134,849 60	32,747	147,358 50
Shad.....	Lbs.	509,710	30,582 60	743,612	44,016 72
do pickled.....	Brls.	8,520	79,314 00	8,165	73,485 00
Eels do.....	Brls.	7,360	66,014 00	6,147	61,470 00
do.....	Lbs.	1,635,295	97,607 31	1,601,108	104,584 48
Halibut.....	Lbs.	1,563,872	96,912 32	1,711,519	171,151 90
Sturgeon.....	Lbs.	2,373,133	118,819 29	2,014,082	118,913 92
Maskinongé.....	Lbs.	857,645	55,647 00	652,185	39,131 10
Bas.....	Lbs.	867,204	56,560 74	837,652	50,259 12
Pickrel.....	Lbs.	2,624,785	159,684 32	2,412,549	141,895 24
Pike.....	Lbs.	1,438,664	59,394 62	1,161,989	50,742 50
Winnish.....	Lbs.	64,600	3,876 00	55,000	3,300 00
Bar and Whitefish.....	Dozen.	7,372	9,215 00	5,001	6,251 25
Tom Cod, or Frost Fish.....	Lbs.	1,463,875	43,555 00	1,060,980	31,829 40
Flounders.....	Lbs.	49,920	2,995 20	122,470	12,247 00
Squid.....	Brls.	4,958	19,832 00	31,024	124,096 00
Ooláchans, pickled.....	Brls.	80	800 00	115	1,380 00
do fresh.....	Lbs.	44,000	2,640 00	25,500	1,530 00
do smoked.....	Lbs.	1,990	380 00	Boxes, 350	700 00
Clams.....			7,950 00		3,500 00
Fur Seal Skins.....	No.	38,907	399,070 00	33,800	236,600 00
Hair do.....	No.	31,226	30,476 00	26,299	25,424 00
Sea Otter Skins.....	No.	25	1,500 00	75	4,500 00
Porpoise Skins.....	No.	177	688 00	658	2,640 00
Fish Oils.....	Galls.	899,363	505,771 75	995,509	405,157 60

GENERAL RECAPITULATION

Of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries in the Dominion of Canada, &c.—*Concluded.*

Kinds of Fish.	1886.		1887.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Cod Liver Oil Galls.	1,800	1,800 00		
Coarse and Mixed Fish..... Brls.	25,176	104,268 51	31,828	158,828 77
Fish used as Bait Brls.	171,210	198,937 00	160,480	229,170 00
do Manure Brls.	171,769	70,688 50	139,157	70,763 50
Guano Tons.	1,303	21,045 00	1,305	34,125 00
Crabs and Prawns, in B.C.....		2,500 00		4,500 00
Fish, assorted, in B.C..... Lbs.	173,800	8,690 00	712,000	42,600 00
Fish sold in B.C markets.....		125,000 00		
do Halifax markets.....		39,500 00		42,400 00
Fish for home consumption, not included in Returns.....		303,564 34		229,225 71
Total.....		18,679,288 57		18,386,103 75
Decrease.....				293,184 82

RECAPITULATION.

PROVINCES.	Value.		Decrease.	Increase.
	1886.	1887.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
NOVA SCOTIA.....	8,415,361 45	8,379,782 68	35,578 77	
NEW BRUNSWICK.....	4,180,227 27	3,559,506 89	620,720 38	
QUEBEC.....	1,741,382 20	1,773,567 43		32,185 23
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.....	1,141,991 40	1,037,425 94	104,565 46	
BRITISH COLUMBIA.....	1,577,348 00	1,974,887 08		397,539 08
ONTARIO.....	1,435,998 41	1,531,849 73		95,851 32
MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.	186,979 84	129,084 00	57,895 84	
Totals.....	18,679,288 57	18,386,103 75	818,760 45	525,575 63
Decrease.....			293,184 82	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

Of Production in each Branch of the Fisheries in the respective Provinces of the Dominion of Canada, in 1886 and 1887.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Kinds of Fish.	1886.		1887.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Salmon	Brls. 2,584	46,512 00	3,662	58,493 00
do fresh	Lbs. 469,253	90,493 10	495,350	99,070 00
do smoked	Lbs. 8,150	1,630 00	13,837	2,767 40
do preserved	Cans. 14,981	2,996 20	34,766	5,214 90
Mackerel	Brls. 101,947	1,019,470 00	91,348	1,096,176 00
do preserved	Cans. 22,880	3,432 00	58,163	6,979 66
do fresh	Lbs. 93,500	4,895 00	367,600	17,880 00
Herring	Brls. 155,750	623,000 00	181,146	815,157 00
do smoked	Boxes 36,761	9,190 25	85,910	21,477 50
do frozen or fresh	Lbs. 260,700	10,428 00		
Alewives	Brls. 17,122	68,489 60	16,290	73,305 00
do smoked	No. 100,000	800 00	120,000	960 00
Cod, dried	Cwt. 827,371	3,516,330 35	794,309	3,177,236 00
do boneless	Lbs. 34,000	1,360 60	50,000	2,000 00
Cod Tongues and Sounds	Brls. 1,571	11,002 00	1,398	13,980 00
Haddock	Cwt. 195,716	685,009 00	200,007	800,028 00
Pollock	Cwt. 71,332	249,662 50	72,490	289,960 00
Hake			20,023	80,092 00
do Sounds	Lbs. 57,553	57,553 00	43,626	43,626 00
Finnan Haddies	Lbs. 121,564	4,861 76	127,000	5,000 00
Halibut	Lbs. 1,371,039	82,102 34	1,184,288	118,428 80
Shad	Brls. 2,943	23,544 00	1,300	11,700 00
Bas	Lbs. 21,590	1,284 60	15,065	903 90
Trout	Lbs. 131,562	7,893 72	155,469	15,546 90
Squid	Brls. 4,394	17,576 00	30,320	121,280 00
Smelt	Lbs. 600,243	36,014 58	463,672	27,820 32
Eels	Brls. 3,502	31,518 00	3,740	37,400 00
Oysters	Brls. 1,397	4,191 00	1,716	5,148 00
Lobsters, preserved	Cans. 7,206,347	1,080,952 05	6,688,923	802,670 76
do shipped fresh, alive, &c... ..	Tons.	153,034 40	.....	262,326 24
Fish Oils	Galls. 493,585	320,021 25	483,366	193,346 40
God Liver Oil	Galls. 1,800	1,800 00	.....	.....
Guano	Tons. 588	8,820 00	579	14,475 00
Fish used as bait	Brls. 57,132	57,132 00	65,014	97,521 00
Fish for manure	Brls. 26,139	12,069 50	28,570	14,285 00
Mixed Fish	Lbs. 6,209	317 00	.....	.....
Clams	Brls. 990	4,950 00	.....	.....
Amount sold in Halifax Fish Market .....	.....	39,500 00	.....	42,400 00
Home Consumption of various countries, as per return .....	.....	124,526 25	.....	4,949 00
Total .....	.....	8,415,361 45	.....	8,379,782 68
Decrease .....	.....	.....	.....	35,578 77

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

Of Productions in each Branch of Fisheries, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Kinds of Fish.		1886.		1887.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			\$ cts		\$ cts.
Codfish.....	Cwt.	79,445	337,641 25	93,524	374,096 00
Herring.....	Brls.	95,180	380,720 00	82,819	372,685 50
do smoked.....	Boxes.	1,081,384	270,346 00	1,478,996	369,749 00
do frozen.....	No.	21,023,300	126,139 80	21,986,700	109,933 50
Mackerel.....	Brls.	17,868	178,680 00	3,607	43,284 00
do preserved.....	Lbs.	70,128	10,519 20	44,278	5,313 36
Haddock.....	Cwt.	13,321	46,623 50	12,706	50,824 00
Pollock.....	Cwt.	16,034	56,119 00	30,412	121,648 00
Hake.....	Cwt.	22,990	80,465 00	31,277	125,108 00
Halibut.....	Lbs.	55,721	3,343 26	50,234	5,023 40
Salmon, pickled.....	Brls.	224	4,032 00	150	2,400 00
do fresh, in ice.....	Lbs.	1,201,732	240,346 40	1,312,610	262,522 00
do preserved, in cans.....	Lbs.	4,125	825 00	3,597	539 55
do smoked.....	Lbs.	18,198	3,639 60	9,300	1,560 00
Alewives.....	Brls.	15,865	63,460 00	15,876	71,442 00
Trout.....	Lbs.	65,650	3,939 00	71,765	7,176 50
Smelt.....	Lbs.	6,484,145	389,048 70	5,366,321	321,979 26
Shad.....	Brls.	5,577	55,770 00	6,865	61,785 00
Eels.....	Brls.	3,745	33,705 00	2,255	22,550 00
Sturgeon.....	Lbs.	16,264	975 84		
Sardines.....	Hogsheads.	73,291	732,910 00	53,094	530,940 00
Bass.....	Lbs.	131,707	7,902 42	104,779	6,286 74
Pickrel.....	Lbs.	134,200	8,052 00	105,400	6,324 00
Perch.....	Lbs.	14,900	894 00	22,300	669 00
Oysters.....	Brls.	28,083	84,249 00	23,196	69,588 00
Lobsters, preserved.....	Cans.	4,661,812	699,271 80	2,630,559	315,667 08
do.....	Tons.	4,290	128,700 00	3,650	109,500 00
Cod Tongues and Sounds.....	Brls.	46	322 00	76	760 00
Hake Sounds.....	Lbs.	29,510	29,510 00	37,537	37,537 00
Fish Oil.....	Galls.	92,788	55,672 80	118,369	47,347 60
Fish Guano.....	Tons.	655	9,825 00	136	3,400 00
Fish used as Manure.....	Brls.	39,185	19,592 50	22,145	11,072 50
do Bait.....	Brls.	55,454	83,181 00	39,069	58,603 50
Squid.....	Brls.	564	2,256 00	704	2,816 00
Frost Fish.....	Lbs.	713,875	28,555 00	566,980	16,829 40
Flounders.....	Lbs.	49,920	2,995 20	122,470	12,247 00
Total.....			4,180,227 27		3,559,506 89
Decrease.....					620,720 38

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

Of Production in each Branch of Fisheries, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Kinds of Fish.	1886.		1887.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		\$		\$
Cod..... Cwt.	12,850	51,400 00	26,422	105,688 00
do boneless..... Lbs.	35,790	2,147 40	2,500	150 00
Herring..... Brls.	43,204	129,612 00	38,874	174,933 00
do smoked..... Boxes.			90	22 50
Mackerel..... Brls.	27,534	275,340 00	24,027	288,324 00
do preserved..... Cans.	679,584	67,958 40	48,600	5,832 00
Haddock..... Lbs.	71,550	4,293 00	78,300	3,132 00
Hake..... Cwt.	9,530	28,590 00	8,233	32,932 00
Salmon, fresh..... Lbs.	2,440	366 00	4,060	812 50
Alewives..... Brls.	700	2,100 00	367	1,651 00
Halibut..... Lbs.	9,680	580 80	9,650	965 00
Bass..... Lbs.	200	12 00		
Trout..... Lbs.	75,195	4,511 70	75,200	7,520 00
Smelt..... Lbs.	74,100	4,446 00	89,425	5,365 50
Eels..... Lbs.	150,650	9,039 00	212,950	21,295 00
Shad..... Lbs.	750	45 00		
Oysters..... Brls.	33,125	99,375 00	36,448	109,344 00
Lobsters, preserved, in cans..... Lbs.	3,616,780	434,013 60	2,009,107	241,092 84
Cod and Hake Sounds..... Lbs.	20,580	12,348 00	12,332	616 60
Fish Oils..... Galls.	14,997	7,498 50	17,825	7,130 00
Manure..... Tons.	3,315	3,315 00	2,370	2,370 00
Guano..... Tons.			530	13,250 00
Fresh fish, local consumption..... Lbs.		5,000 00		15,000 00
Total.....		1,141,991 40		1,037,425 94
Decrease, 1887.....				104,565 46

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

Of Production in each Branch of Fisheries, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Kinds of Fish.	1886.		1887.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Cod..... Cwt.	161,050	644,200 00	164,000	656,400 00
Herring, pickled..... Brls.	40,820	185,540 00	31,607	142,231 50
do smoked..... Boxes	7,560	1,890 00	9,762	2,440 50
Mackerel..... Brls.	613	6,130 00	628	7,536 00
Haddock..... Cwt.	1,037	4,148 00	1,237	4,918 00
Halibut..... Lbs.	46,432	2,785 92	81,347	8,134 70
Salmon, pickled..... Brls.	647	9,058 00	770½	12,328 00
do fresh..... Lbs.	418,687	44,555 20	529,763	103,250 90
do preserved, in cans..... Lbs.	2,255	451 00	8,448	1,267 20
Shad..... Lbs.	508,960	30,537 60	743,612	44,016 72
Eels..... Lbs.	1,433,601	86,016 06	1,348,348	80,900 88
do pickled..... Brls.	113	791 00	152	1,520 00
Sardines..... Brls.	744	2,232 00	930	2,880 00
Sturgeon..... Brls.	535	2,675 00	323	1,615 00
do..... Lbs.	795,800	39,790 00	475,400	28,884 00
Trout..... Lbs.	494,340	37,286 80	530,760	53,076 00
do..... Brls.	152	1,520 00	153	1,530 00
Winninish..... Lbs.	64,500	3,876 00	55,000	3,300 00
Bar and Whitefish..... Doz.	7,372	9,215 00	5,001	6,251 25
Whitefish..... Lbs.	53,800	4,304 00	75,730	6,058 40
Maskinongé..... Lbs.	209,415	16,753 20	99,780	5,986 80
Bass..... Lbs.	226,965	18,157 20	134,479	8,068 74
Pickrel..... Lbs.	479,852	36,255 62	473,583	28,408 98
Pike..... Lbs.	424,030	21,201 50	366,650	18,332 50
Tom Cod..... Brls.	10,000	15,000 00	Lbs. 500,000	15,000 00
Cod Tongues and Sounds..... Brls.	239	2,151 00	953	9,530 00
Lobsters, canned..... Lbs.	949,482	142,422 30	857,098	102,851 76
Small and Mixed Fish..... Brls.	17,332	59,215 10	20,037	86,995 50
Seal Skins..... No.	28,226	28,226 00	22,799	22,799 00
Porpoise Skins..... No.	177	668 00	656	2,640 00
Fish Oils..... Galls	253,053	102,083 20	268,109	107,243 60
Fish used as bait and manure..... Brls	131,919	93,335 50	134,769	116,081 50
Guano..... Tons.	60	2,400 00	60	3,000 00
Smelts..... Lbs.	32,400	1,944 00	4,000	120 00
Fish used as local consumption..... Brls.	21,142	84,568 00	19,486	77,940 00
Total.....		1,741,382 20		1,773,567 43
Increase.....				32,185 23

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

Of Production in each Branch of Fisheries, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Kinds of Fish.	1886.		1887.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Salmon..... Brls.	3,056	26,151 00	4,459	53,508 00
do fresh..... Lbs.	825,600	57,792 00	2,226,600	222,660 00
do preserved, in cans..... Lbs.	7,740,960	838,604 00	9,795,984	1,175,518 08
do smoked..... Lbs.	22,700	3,405 00	31,050	4,968 00
Herring, fresh..... Lbs.	38,000	1,140 00	205,600	6,168 00
do smoked..... Lbs.	4,500	900 00	14,500	1,450 00
Trout, fresh..... Lbs.	30,750	3,075 00	55,500	5,550 00
Sturgeon..... Lbs.	114,900	5,745 00	249,000	14,940 00
Haddock..... Lbs.	} 55,000	2,750 00		
Whiting..... Lbs.				
Clams..... Lbs.		3,000 00		3,500 00
Halibut, fresh..... Lbs.	81,000	8,100 00	386,000	38,600 00
Oysters..... Brls.	300	2,100 00		3,500 00
Oolachans, pickled..... Lbs.	16,000	800 00	23,000	1,380 00
do smoked..... Lbs.	1,900	380 00	Boxes, 350	700 00
do fresh..... Lbs.	44,000	2,640 00	25,500	1,530 00
Fur Seal Skins..... No.	38,907	389,070 00	33,800	236,600 00
Hair do..... No.	3,000	2,250 00	3,500	2,625 00
Sea Otter Skins..... No.	25	1,500 00	75	4,500 00
Fish Oil..... Galls.	45,940	20,496 00	107,840	50,090 00
Crabs and Prawns.....		2,500 00		4,500 00
Sardines.....		500 00		
Smelt, fresh..... Lbs.	19,000	760 00		
Assorted or Mixed Fish..... Lbs.	173,800	8,690 00	712,000	42,600 00
Fresh Fish, sold in local markets.....		125,000 00		
*Fish for Home Consumption, Chinese laborers.....		70,000 00		100,000 00
Total.....		1,577,348 00		1,974,887 08
Increase.....				397,539 08

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

Of Production in each Branch of Fisheries, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Kinds of Fish.	1886.		1887.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Whitefish	Brls. 2,489	24,890 00	2,748	27,480 00
do	Lbs. 3,167,226	253,378 08	3,914,156	313,132 48
Salmon Trout	Brls. 2,278	22,780 00	3,714	37,140 00
do	Lbs. 4,254,916	340,393 28	3,631,471	363,147 10
Herring	Brls. 39,830	199,150 00	15,463	69,583 50
do	Lbs. 5,468,854	273,442 70	7,148,897	357,444 85
Maskinongé	Lbs. 648,230	38,893 80	552,405	33,144 30
Bass	Lbs. 486,742	29,204 52	583,329	34,999 74
Pickarel	Lbs. 1,747,369	104,842 14	1,689,071	101,344 26
Pike	Lbs. 387,705	19,385 25	484,240	24,212 00
Sturgeon	Lbs. 1,374,669	68,733 45	1,221,082	73,261 92
Eels	Lbs. 51,045	2,552 25	39,810	2,388 60
Coarse Fish	Lbs. 1,296,095	38,882 85	2,107,709	63,231 27
Fish for Home Consumption	Lbs. 649,003	19,470 09	1,044,557	31,336 71
Totals		1,435,998 41		1,531,849 73
Increase				95,851 32

APPROXIMATE Yield and Value of the Fisheries for the Years 1886 and 1887.

MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

Kinds of Fish.	1886.		1887.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Whitefish, fresh	Lbs. 2,697,597	134,879 85	1,810,470	90,523 00
do salt	Brls. 2,414	16,898 00	2,484½	16,372 00
Pickarel (Doré)	Lbs. 263,364	10,534 56	144,495	5,818 00
Pike (Jackfish)	Lbs. 626,919	18,807 87	311,079	8,198 00
Sturgeon	Lbs. 18,000	900 00	4,000	240 00
Perch	Lbs. ....	...	88,074	4,612 00
Tullibee	Lbs. 95,246	1,904 92	18,736	657 00
Smoked fish	Lbs. 440	44 00	.....	.....
Mixed fish	Lbs. 150,532	3,010 64	120,983	2,664 00
Total		186,979 84		129,084 00
Decrease in 1887				57,895 84

TABLE showing the Aggregate Quantities and Values of Fish Caught in the Dominion
Annual Report of the

Number.	Kinds of Fish.	1869.			1870.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Total.	Quantity.	Value.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
1	Codj..... Cwt.	513,358		1,705,551 00	578,423	
2	Haddock..... Cwt.	2,086	8,344 00			
3	do..... Lbs.	274,400	6,860 00	15,204 00	351,800	
4	Hake..... Cwt.	1,410		4,935 00	330	
5	Pollock..... Cwt.	8,767		26,301 00	560	
6	Cod Tongues and Sounds. Brls.	287		2,009 00	135	
7	Hake Sounds..... Lbs.					
8	Mackerel, pickled..... Brls.	51,011		530,110 00	92,183	
9	do fresh..... Lbs.					
10	do preserved, in cans. Lbs.					
11	Herring, pickled..... Brls.	301,976	1,097,828 00		249,180½	976,883 50
12	do smoked..... Boxes.	169,879	42,219 50	1,140,047 50	99,345	118,727 25
13	do frozen..... No.					
14	Ciscoes..... Brls.	301		1,204 00	275	
15	Halibut..... Lbs.					
16	do..... Brls.	1,051		5,845 00	1,764	
17	Salmon, pickled..... Brls.	7,662½	100,320 00		12,613½	201,653 50
18	do smoked..... Lbs.	5,964	852 00		5,500	550 00
19	do fresh..... Lbs.	193,410	19,341 00		909,375	128,505 00
20	do preserved, in cans. Lbs.	784,790	196,097 50	316,610 50	575,517	132,779 00
21	Lobsters..... Lbs.	61,100		15,275 00	591,500	
22	do in shell, alive, &c. Tons					
23	Scalefish..... Cwt.	27,139		149,264 00	92,513	
24	Alewives..... Brls.	19,192		39,823 00	39,242	
25	Trout..... Brls.	7,401½		59,509 00	10,641	
26	do..... Lbs.					
27	Winnish..... No.					
28	Shad..... Brls.	6,188	18,564 00		11,497	98,192 00
29	do..... No.	73,601	5,495 55	24,059 55	16,249	1,624 90
30	Eels..... No.	109,935	10,993 50		133,033	13,303 20
31	do..... Brls.	553	4,424 00	15,417 50	1,060	8,480 00
32	Sturgeon..... Brls.	369		1,845 00	219	
33	do..... Lbs.					
34	Whitefish..... Lbs.					
35	do..... Brls.	13,620		95,340 00	14,973½	
36	Bass..... Brls.	521		4,105 00	263	1,315 00
37	do..... Lbs.				20,175	1,210 00
38	Pickarel..... Brls.	585		2,925 00	1,267½	
39	Pike..... Brls.	745		3,725 00	880½	
40	Maskinongé..... Lbs.	600		46 00	20,800	
41	Oysters..... Brls.	600		1,800 00	42,000	
42	Smelts..... Lbs.	124,000		7,440 00	16,400	
43	Sardines..... Brls.	10,736½		53,682 50	6,871	
44	Tom Cod..... Brls.					
45	Bar and Whitefish..... Doz.	328		655 66	6,359	
46	Squid..... Brls.					
47	Oolachans, pickled..... Brls.					
48	do smoked..... Boxes.					
49	do fresh..... Lbs.					
50	Sea Otter Skins..... No.					
51	Fur Seal Skins..... No.				40,981	
52	Fur Seal Skins, B.C. No.					
53	Porpoise Skins..... No.				208	
54	Fish Oils..... Galls.	192,691		117,824 85	534,729	
55	Coarse and Mixed Fish... Brls.	6,834½		26,562 00	20,807½	
56	Fish as bait and manure. Brls.	41,642		10,410 50	32,490	
57	Guano..... Tons.					
58	Home consumption, not included in above.....					
59				4,376,526 56		

Ling included.

of Canada between the Years 1869 to 1887, both inclusive, as compiled from the Department of Fisheries.

1871.				1872.				Number.
Total.	Quantity.	Value.	Total.	Quantity.	Value.	Total.		
\$ cts.		\$ cts	\$ cts		\$ cts.	\$ cts.		
2,233,982 00	674,602	.....	2,576,483 00	824,438	.....	3,490,327 00	1
.....	3,813	11,439 00	.....	1,190	3,868 00	.....	2
19,895 00	156,200	11,030 00	22,469 00	108,600	6,515 00	10,383 00	3	
990 00	20,180	.....	60,540 00	126,856	.....	379,968 00	4
1,680 00	1,050	.....	3,150 00	44,030	.....	132,090 00	5
945 00	335	.....	2,437 00	7,433	.....	52,031 00	6
1,092,633 00	240,305	1,349,682 00	.....	119,439	1,665,110 00	.....	7
.....	24,228	3,634 00	1,353,316 00	33,680	4,042 00	.....	8
.....	385,699 1/2	1,331,320 50	.....	50,500	6,060 00	1,675,212 00	9
1,095,610 75	12,425	1,833 75	1,333,154 25	284,932	1,160,629 00	1,312,306 00	10	
.....	.....	.....	.....	606,705	151,677 00	.....	11
1,375 00	179 1/2	.....	897 50	218	.....	1,308 00	12
10,354 00	9,668	.....	42,340 00	5,497	.....	27,485 00	13
.....	7,675 1/2	80,073 00	.....	8,205	139,590 00	.....	14
.....	1,350	135 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
.....	2,017,484	302,622 00	.....	1,543,593	192,949 00	.....	16
463,487 50	100,991	25,247 00	408,077 00	560,709	84,106 00	416,645 00	17	
92,575 00	1,130,000	.....	282,500 00	3,565,863	.....	882,633 00	18
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
323,795 07	119,539	.....	343,965 90	.....	.....	.....	20
137,347 00	35,225	.....	84,702 00	34,708	.....	104,124 00	21
85,414 00	7,686	61,906 00	.....	7,993	.....	64,454 00	22
.....	28,970	1,738 00	63,644 00	.....	.....	.....	23
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
.....	15,863	52,324 00	.....	6,938	55,504 00	.....	25
99,816 90	24,359	2,635 90	54,959 90	19,960	1,996 00	57,500 00	26	
.....	137,158	13,715 80	.....	108,459	10,845 90	.....	27
21,783 30	3,806	68,060 00	81,775 80	8,960	152,320 00	163,165 90	28	
1,095 00	311	.....	1,555 00	2,040	.....	10,200 00	29
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
104,814 50	13,317	.....	93,219 00	17,940	.....	143,520 00	31
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,095	.....	4,653 00	32
2,525 00	143,731	.....	8,623 00	.....	.....	.....	33
7,605 00	521	.....	3,126 00	834	.....	4,170 00	34
4,402 50	259	.....	1,475 00	1,081	.....	6,486 00	35
1,190 50	22,000	.....	900 00	1,600	.....	104 00	36
126,000 00	13,150	.....	39,450 00	24,820	.....	74,460 00	37
3,280 00	555,100	.....	20,856 00	584,000	.....	12,410 00	38
34,355 00	1,649	.....	8,245 00	1,791	.....	8,955 00	39
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
12,718 00	4,356	.....	8,712 00	3,161	.....	6,322 00	41
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43
245,886 00	9,042	.....	54,252 00	8,655	.....	51,930 00	44
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45
832 00	115	.....	4,600 00	25	.....	1,000 00	46
287,195 90	616,364	.....	361,798 50	696,791	.....	441,731 40	47
65,681 30	73,152 1/2	.....	101,684 60	3,438	.....	13,965 00	48
8,122 50	14,372	.....	3,593 00	38,033	.....	9,507 75	49
.....	.....	.....	.....	738	.....	11,070 00	50
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51
.....	.....	.....	146,700 00	.....	.....	.....	52
6,577,391 72	.....	.....	7,573,199 85	.....	.....	9,570,116 05	53

TABLE showing the Aggregate Quantities and Values of

Number.	Kinds of Fish.	1873.			1874.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Total.	Quantity.	Value.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
1	Cod †..... Cwt.	880,842		3,763,657 75	797,890 3	
2	Haddock..... Cwt.	479	2,395 00		241	1,205 00
3	do..... Lbs.	1,892,726	113,563 56	115,958 55	4,104,532	246,276 92
4	Hake..... Cwt.	70,054		245,189 00	71,777	
5	Pollock..... Cwt.	43,749		153,131 50	34,794	
6	Cod Tongues and Sounds Brls.	6,275		43,925 00	2,204	
7	Hake Sounds..... Lbs.					
8	Mackerel, pickled..... Brls.	150,404	1,504,040 00		161,096	1,559,551 00
9	do fresh..... Lbs.	21,050	3,157 00		59 000	8,850 00
10	do preserved in cans Lbs.	10,842	1,626 30	1,508,823 30	80,460	12,069 00
11	Herring, pickled..... Brls.	314,392	1,222,802 00		406,068	1,275,502 00
12	do smoked..... Boxes	521,086	130,271 50	1,353,073 50	454,209	113,552 25
13	do fresh..... Lbs.					
14	do frozen..... No.					
15	Ciscoes..... Brls.	288		1,152 00	293	
16	Halibut..... Lbs.	662,435	39,746 10		589,275	35,356 50
17	do..... Brls.	468	2,290 00	42,036 10	312	1,872 00
18	Salmon, pickled..... Brls.	7,722	134,912 00		7,382 1/2	130,346 00
19	do smoked..... Lbs.	125,785	21,106 50		137,320	20,598 00
20	do fresh..... Lbs.	2,570,469	322,293 65		2,501,246	321,987 70
21	do preserved in cans Lbs.	1,300,984	324,346 00	802,658 15	1,940,006	493,146 00
22	Lobsters do..... Lbs.	4,864,998		1,214,749 50	8,117,221	
23	do in shell, alive, &c. Tons.					
24	Scalefish..... Cwt.					
25	Alewives..... Brls.	42,787		149,754 50	55,830	
26	Trout..... Brls.	9,287	74,494 00		14,515	151,332 00
27	do..... Lbs.	183,147	10,988 82	85,482 82	122,815	7,768 90
28	Winninish..... No.				7,500	
29	Shad..... Brls.	7,508	60,064 00		12,342	98,736 00
30	do..... No.	19,694	1,969 00	62,033 00	66,873	6,687 30
31	Eels..... No.	160,543	16,054 00		374,187	37,418 70
32	do..... Brls.	5,989	53,901 00	69,955 00	3,520	31,680 00
33	Sturgeon..... Brls.	381		1,905 00	559	
34	do..... Lbs.					
35	Whitefish..... Lbs.	1,523,686	29,594 00		1,222,835	61,140 00
36	do..... Brls.	16,453	131,624 00	161,218 00	17,134	171,340 00
37	Bass..... Brls.	731	3,655 00		1,567	6,304 00
38	do..... Lbs.	426,945	25,616 82	29,271 82	439,423	26,365 38
39	Pickrel..... Brls.	1,055		5,275 00	2,240	
40	Pike..... Brls.	1,248		6,240 00	936 1/2	
41	Maskinongé..... Lbs.	28,600		1,430 00	87,600	
42	Oysters..... Brls.	27,288		81,864 00	14,318	
43	Smelt..... Lbs.	810,399		48,623 94	1,156,350	
44	Sardines..... Brls.	870		4,350 00	902	
45	do..... Hhgs					
46	Tom Cod..... Brls.				8,000	
47	Bar and whitefish..... Doz.	24,756		49,512 00	11,360	
48	Squid..... Brls.					
49	Oolachans, pickled..... Brls.					
50	do smoked..... Boxes					
51	do fresh..... Lbs.					
52	Sea Otter Skins..... No.					
53	Hair Seal Skins..... No.	12,816		76,896 00	12,639	
54	Fur Seal Skins, B.C..... No.					
55	Porpoise Skins..... No.					
56	Fish Oils..... Galls	674,155		432,991 00	518,234	
57	Coarse and Mixed Fish..... Brls.	3,584		14,336 00	25,709	
58	Fish as bait and manure. Brls.	30,561		9,852 50	18,361	
59	Guano..... Tons.	804 1/2		12,067 50	3,742	
60	Home Consumption, not included in above.....					
				10,547,402 44		

† Ling included.

Fish Caught in the Dominion of Canada, &c.—Continued.

1875.				1876.				Number.
Total.	Quantity.	Value.	Total.	Quantity.	Value.	Total.		
\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.		
3,502,227 25	748,788		3,257,042 53	830,860		4,133,845 25	1	
	126	630 00		347	1,735 00		2	
247,476 92	4,695,928	281,755 68	282,385 68	15,073,100	904,386 00	906,121 00	3	
251,219 50	46,502		162,757 00	73,232		256,312 00	4	
121,779 00	44,751		156,628 50	48,006		162,021 00	5	
15,428 00	2,631		18,291 00	1,714		12,352 00	6	
	123,654½	1,236,545 00		104,356	992,794 00		7	
	39,980	5,997 00					8	
1,580,470 00	21,400	3,210 00	1,245,752 00	32,620	4,893 00	997,687 00	9	
	309,658	1,306,402 64		429,567½	1,705,959 00		10	
1,389,054 25	642,000	160,500 00	1,466,902 64	549,150	137,287 50	1,843,246 50	11	
							12	
1,904 50	196		1,274 00	316		1,530 00	13	
	573,015	34,410 90		1,014,500	60,870 00		14	
37,228 50	210	1,206 00	35,616 90	183	1,098 00	61,968 00	15	
	5,026	87,684 00		5,649½	83,348 00		16	
	57,880	8,682 00		79,144	11,871 70		17	
	1,786,894	233,046 80		1,499,817	194,034 48		18	
966,077 70	574,526	144,253 43	478,666 23	695,745	101,522 15	390,776 33	19	
2,022,581 25	6,514,380		1,638,659 00	5,373,088		795,082 91	20	
							21	
195,405 00	46,253		161,885 50	27,500		96,250 00	22	
	9,624	99,172 00		11,907½	118,748 00		23	
159,100 90	128,120	8,127 20	107,299 20	594,920	44,429 20	163,177 20	24	
1,875 00	9,050		2,262 50	3,000		750 00	25	
	14,395½	115,164 00		10,447½	83,580 00		26	
105,423 30	134,992	13,499 20	128,663 20	142,405	14,240 50	97,820 50	27	
	266,619	26,661 90		291,737	29,173 70		28	
69,098 70	2,972	26,748 00	53,409 90	2,866	25,841 00	55 0¼ 70	29	
4,472 00	279		2,232 00	559½	4,476 00	7,476 00	30	
				30,000	3,000 00		31	
				2,095,596	103,441 45		32	
232,480 00	25,573		255,730 00	11,999	119,990 00	223,431 45	33	
	823	4,115 00		879½	4,397 50		34	
32,669 38	123,786	7,607 16	11,722 16	302,914	18,174 84	22,572 34	35	
10,076 00	4,185		22,445 00	2,995		18,450 00	36	
4,112 00	948		5,740 00	1,555		9,297 50	37	
2,652 00	57,700		2,930 00	134,470		4,441 50	38	
42,772 00	11,716		35,107 00	16,856		50,568 00	39	
69,381 00	1,451,580		87,094 80	1,990,825		119,449 50	40	
4,510 00	1,037		5,185 00	1,830½		9,152 50	41	
							42	
10,000 00	4,080		10,200 00	4,400		11,000 00	43	
22,720 00	3,735		7,470 00	10,209		20,418 00	44	
							45	
							46	
							47	
							48	
75,834 00	24,369		146,214 00	9,915		12,393 75	49	
	104		416 00	212		848 00	50	
316,063 80	629,752		381,471 05	702,017		422,739 70	51	
126,126 00	32,935		155,175 75	35,592		144,116 50	52	
5,538 25	29,604		8,831 75	83,127		36,943 50	53	
56,130 00	995		14,925 00	2,252½		33,787 50	54	
							55	
						20,500 00	56	
11,681,886 20			10,350,385 29			11,147,590 14	57	

TABLE showing the Aggregate Quantities and Values of

Number.	Kinds of Fish.	1877.			1878.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Total.	Quantity.	Value.	
			\$	cts.		\$	cts.
1	Cod t.....	Cwt.	815,068		3,661,694	75	902,496
2	Haddock	Cwt.	113,573½	467,880 30			111,396½
3	do	Lbs.	130,714	7,842 88	475,723 18		112,104
4	Hake.....	Cwt.	77,454½		271,090 75		111,393
5	Pollock.....	Cwt.	58,746		205,611 00		59,544
6	Cod Tongues and Sounds....	Brls.	2,667		19,137 00		2,071½
7	Hake Sounds	Lbs.					
8	Mackerel, pickled.....	Brls.	163,916	1,639,160 00			183,919
9	do fresh.....	Lbs.					
10	do preserved in cans..	Lbs.	191,036	28,655 40	1,667,815 40		121,025
11	Herring, pickled.....	Brls.	327,249	1,383,590 50			318,036
12	do smoked	Boxes	553,205	138,501 25	1,522,091 75		622,487
13	do fresh.....	Lbs.					
14	do frozen.....	No.					
15	Ciscoes.....	Brls.	1,505		7,525 00		822
16	Halibut.....	Lbs.	789,460	47,367 60			892,211
17	do	Brls.	227½	1,365 00	48,732 60		286
18	Salmon, pickled.....	Brls.	7,130½	75,329 25			9,440
19	do smoked.....	Lbs.	84,286	12,643 00			104,974
20	do fresh.....	Lbs.	2,192,974	291,888 30			2,497,704
21	do preserved in cans..	Lbs.	3,495,636	475,826 76	855,687 31		5,802,465
22	Lobsters, preserved in cans..	Lbs.	8,086,819		1,213,085 35		10,714,611
23	do in shell, alive, &c....	Tons					
24	Scale fish.....	Cwt.					
25	Alewives.....	Brls.	15,313		67,298 00		16,040
26	Trout.....	Brls.	12,802½	127,472 00			5,825
27	do	Lbs.	614,423	46,028 18	173,500 18		661,825
28	Winninish.....	No.	3,290		822 50		4,045
29	Shad.....	Brls.	9,374	74,992 00			11,992
30	do	No.	52,647	5,264 70	80,256 70		27,083
31	Eels.....	No.	28,744	28,274 40			372,376
32	do	Brls.	2,908½	26,199 50	54,473 90		3,429
33	Sturgeon.....	Brls.	617½	4,940 00			523
34	do	Lbs.	34,500	3,475 00	8,415 00		
35	Whitefish.....	Lbs.	2,646,130	132,865 60			2,604,800
36	do	Brls.	7,776	77,760 00	210,625 60		4,061
37	Bass.....	Brls.	214½	13,372 50			4,315
38	do	Lbs.	232,429	13,945 74	27,318 24		268,735
39	Pickarel.....	Brls.	4,802		33,362 50		5,367
40	Pike.....	Brls.	1,857		13,015 00		2,221
41	Maskinongé.....	Lbs.	164,970		5,466 50		373,400
42	Oysters.....	Brls.	29,568		88,704 00		30,090
43	Smelt.....	Lbs.	2,266,202		135,972 12		2,718,207
44	Sardines.....	Brls.	8,130		40,650 00		4,905
45	do	Hhds.					
46	Tom Cod.....	Boxes	4,000		10,000 00		10,000
47	Bar and Whitefish.....	Doz.	11,199		22,399 00		9,407
48	Squid.....	Brls.					
49	Oolachans, pickled.....	Brls.					118
50	do smoked.....	Boxes.					
51	do fresh.....	Lbs.					
52	Sea Otter Skins.....	No.					
53	Hair Seal Skins.....	No.	20,312		43,915 00		37,600
54	Fur Seal Skins, B.O.....	No.					
55	Porpoise Skins.....	No.	137		548 00		103
56	Fish Oils.....	Galls	915,667		524,627 25		969,179
57	Coarse and Mixed Fish.....	Brls.	30,628		119,664 50		27,890
58	Fish as Bait and Manure....	Brls.	222,379		195,724 25		118,750
59	Guanos.....	Tons.	1,421		21,315 00		1,935
60	Home consumption, not included in above.....				203,690 30		
					12,029,957 63		

† Ling included.

Fish Caught in the Dominion of Canada, &c.—Continued.

1879.			1880.			Number.
Total.	Quantity.*	Value.	Total.	Quantity.	Value.	
\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
4,051,923 50	1,067,484	489,477 75	4,430,301 25	1,092,514	4,534,262 50	1
	139,777	6,249 00		103,167	361,654 50	2
394,332 22	205,800		495,726 75	787,566	44,596 00	3
384,021 50	125,368		430,622 00	116,925	405,131 00	4
208,404 00	55,177		193,119 50	62,852	219,982 00	5
16,882 50	1,636		11,740 50	2,078	14,628 50	6
	18,215		10,929 00	12,500	7,500 00	7
	191,448	1,749,210 00		233,669	2,162,258 00	8
						9
1,784,319 75	93,514	12,660 20	1,761,870 20	113,707	16,708 05	10
	349,925	1,454,135 00		342,763	1,404,932 00	11
1,490,721 75	720,960	180,003 50		544,922	136,230 50	12
	25,000	1,260 00	1,635,388 50			13
						14
4,110 00	650		2,600 00			15
	1,280,250	79,715 00		1,179,039	70,893 78	16
55,248 66	279	1,674 00	81,389 00	217	1,302 00	17
	4,340	46,775 00		4,166	42,878 00	18
	108,601	13,998 90		19,247	2,887 10	19
	2,543,784	313,373 55		1,669,853	194,856 25	20
1,217,180 66	3,064,797	425,480 59	799,628 04	3,004,540	408,521 72	21
1,689,681 65	10,244,329		1,650,290 60	13,105,072	2,143,312 65	22
						23
69,544 00	24,358		105,536 00	33,016	145,487 00	24
	6,638	66,086 00		10,564	105,398 00	25
107,886 30	727,345	37,787 20	103,873 20	741,128	38,274 18	26
1,011 25	10,665		2,641 25	24,736		27
	14,608	1,686 00		10,846	86,768 00	28
98,639 30	55,385	5,538 50	122,402 50	53,223	2,661 15	29
	393,833	39,383 30		421,999	42,499 90	30
68,007 60	2,912	25,251 00	64,634 30	2,967	26,539 00	31
4,184 00	2,478		12,390 00	2,480	12,400 00	32
				682,500	9,225 00	33
	2,280,600	114,030 00		3,006,200	150,310 00	34
170,870 00	3,070	30,700 00	144,730 00	4,495	44,950 00	35
	4,111	23,810 00		2,780	17,050 00	36
45,769 10	167,008	10,020 48	33,830 48	191,309	11,478 54	37
38,195 00	3,482		19,414 00	3,915		38
16,845 00	2,654		13,374 00	2,003		39
10,765 00	521,040		13,869 00	406,300		40
90,270 00	28,632		85,896 00	34,438		41
90,283 86	1,787,378		59,782 44	2,942,628		42
24,525 00	3,541		10,611 00	44,396		43
						44
12,500 00	7,333		11,000 00	4,000		45
18,814 00	11,639		23,045 00	9,208		46
						47
944 00	425		3,400 00	72	725 00	48
				180	180 00	49
						50
	140		5,600 00	105		51
78,177 25	32,500		31,000 00	29,621		52
	12,600		100,000 00	13,600		53
412 00	255		1,020 00	218		54
540,913 80	1,060,860		589,307 90	1,064,746		55
115,298 00	26,931		96,228 25	24,980		56
102,130 00	180,905		163,222 25	150,116		57
29,025 00	1,809		26,964 00	3,543		58
						59
183,844 18			181,878 00			60
13,215,678 83			13,529,254 91			61
						62
						63
						64
						65
						66
						67
						68
						69
						70
						71
						72
						73
						74
						75
						76
						77
						78
						79
						80
						81
						82
						83
						84
						85
						86
						87
						88
						89
						90
						91
						92
						93
						94
						95
						96
						97
						98
						99
						100

TABLE showing the Aggregate Quantities and Values of

Number.	Kinds of Fish.	1881.			1882.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Total.	Quantity.	Value.
			\$ cts	\$ cts.		
1	Cod †	Cwt.	1,075,582	4,468,691 75	903,030	
2	Haddock	Cwt.	116,978	409,832 00	178,557	625,329 00
3	do	Lbs.	100,263	83,892 10	47,350	2,841 00
4	Hake	Cwt.	152,327	533,144 50	187,684	
5	Pollock	Cwt.	54,538	190,883 00	117,247	
6	Cod Tongues and Sounds	Brls.	1,596	11,460 00	1,640	
7	Hake Sounds	Lbs.	85,853	81,122 25	147,190	
8	Mackerel, pickled	Brls.	105,772½	1,046,343 00	110,352	1,092,547 00
9	do fresh	Lbs.				
10	do preserved, in cans	Lbs.	390,666	58,599 90	594,061	89,109 15
11	Herring, pickled	Brls.	362,354	1,490,018 00	423,042	1,739,943 75
12	do smoked	Boxes.	1,060,416	267,604 00	1,247,231	311,807 75
13	do fresh	Lbs.				
14	do frozen	No.	16,050,000	64,200 00	20,527,200	83,533 80
15	Oiscoes	Brls.	580		2,320 00	
16	Halibut	Lbs.	1,023,175	61,621 70	1,066,395	
17	do	Brls.	263	1,578 00	63,199 70	
18	Salmon, pickled	Brls.	6,038½	56,453 00	6,839½	72,436 50
19	do smoked	Lbs.	7,291	2,538 50	76,896	11,540 00
20	do fresh	Lbs.	2,617,255	210,452 61	1,854,066	301,085 74
21	do preserved, in cans	Lbs.	8,524,827	1,066,149 70	12,282,374	1,410,669 90
22	Lobsters do	Lbs.	17,490,523	2,939,221 70	16,803,730	2,780,445 50
23	do in shell, alive, &c.	Tons.	543	16,640 00	2,005	69,210 00
24	Scalefish	Cwt.				
25	Alewives	Brls.	44,039	175,197 50	45,875	
26	Trout	Brls.	9,700	96,757 00	3,571	35,114 00
27	do	Lbs.	678,407	45,413 26	2,876,079	219,032 24
28	Winninich	No.	38,600	9,150 00	42,160	
29	Shad	Brls.	14,819	118,552 00	10,323	82,588 00
30	do	No.	116,977	10,627 93	225,854	21,042 56
31	Eels	No.	346,017	34,776 70	540,390	64,039 00
32	do	Brls.	2,872	25,798 00	2,817	25,277 00
33	Sturgeon	Brls.	3,361	16,805 00		
34	do	Lbs.	673,121	38,893 26	55,698 26	1,262,020
35	Whitefish	Lbs.	3,962,801	199,538 60	3,493,616	279,489 28
36	do	Brls.	5,079½	50,795 00	2,104	21,920 00
37	Bass	Brls.	2,767	13,835 00		
38	do	Lbs.	397,543	23,852 58	37,687 58	1,048,349
39	Pickarel	Lbs.	1,103,500		36,411 00	1,991,980
40	Pike	Lbs.	650,200		23,635 00	410,330
41	Maskinongé	Lbs.	432,740		15,304 60	540,725
42	Oysters	Brls.	31,498		94,494 00	64,646
43	Smelt	Lbs.	2,324,715		137,388 90	3,241,924
44	Sardines	Brls.	4,643	13,944 00		3,508
45	do	Hhgs.	19,280	115,680 00	129,624 00	27,285
46	Tom Cod	Brls.	6,890		10,335 00	3,500
47	Bar and Whitefish	Doz.	6,000		7,499 50	7,322
48	Squid	Brls.	2,400		9,600 00	3,452
49	Oolachans, pickled	Brls.	367	3,615 00		150
50	do smoked	Boxes.	500	500 00		1,261
51	do fresh	Lbs.	3,100	186 00	4,311 00	39,400
52	Sea Otter Skins	No.	150		6,000 00	170
53	Hair Seal Skins	No.	61,701	59,951 00		16,917
54	Fur Seal Skins, B.O.	No.	13,541	162,492 00	222,443 00	17,700
55	Porpoise Skins	No.	8		32 00	94
56	Fish Oils	Galls.	1,278,247		669,499 20	1,077,005
57	Coarse and Mixed Fish	Brls.	15,395		50,904 00	26,565
58	Fish as Bait and Manure	Brls.	216,244		166,921 50	187,060
59	Guano	Tons.	2,914		43,710 00	2,796
60	Home Consumption not included in above				266,392 40	
				15,817,162 64		

† Ling included.

xxviii

Fish Caught in the Dominion of Canada, &c.—Continued.

1883.				1884.				Number.
Total.	Quantity.	Value.	Total.	Quantity.	Value.	Total.		
\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.		
3,779,461 75	1,075,121		4,507,938 25	1,022,389		4,303,074 85	1	
	173,092	609,966 50		216,544		758,245 70	2	
628,170 00	25,000	1,530 00	611,496 50				3	
666,894 00	146,281		511,983 50	40,073		140,255 50	4	
410,364 50	105,573		369,505 50	78,635		275,222 50	5	
11,850 00	1,943		14,433 00	2,006		14,882 00	6	
114,857 50	115,687		110,222 80	83,637		77,726 20	7	
	124,093	1,234,632 00		180,170	1,798,487 00		8	
							9	
1,181,656 15	702,743	94,843 46	1,329,485 46	190,457	28,194 03	1,826,681 03	10	
	443,611	1,825,355 50		493,241	2,029,430 00		11	
	1,247,660	311,915 00		1,938,194	484,548 50		12	
	7,968	86 16		1,049,550	42,359 50		13	
2,135,285 30	20,875,000	125,100 00	2,263,326 66	14,851,500	89,109 00	2,645,447 00	14	
							15	
61,853 72	1,066,050		62,493 00	1,670,215		98,532 90	16	
							17	
	603½	63,901 50		10,094	123,418 50		18	
	419,363	59,909 02		384,230	55,026 00		19	
	2,713,692	307,097 64		3,738,828	397,917 09		20	
1,795,732 64	9,460,911	1,087,218 35	1,518,126 51	6,803,815	781,366 05	1,357,727 64	21	
	13,364,020	1,889,265 71		15,933,283	2,259,892 80		22	
2,849,705 50	1,860	59,988 00	1,949,253 71	3,065	91,967 00	2,351,859 80	23	
							24	
185,072 50	37,707		150,498 00	47,674		189,954 50	25	
	4,099	40,872 00		3,546½	35,172 00		26	
251,146 24	4,744,829	368,323 12	408,995 12	5,517,487	429,481 00	461,653 00	27	
10,540 00	21,500		5,375 00	25,600		6,400 00	28	
	7,076½	56,612 00		7,737	61,901 24		29	
103,630 56	192,800	17,843 75	74,455 75	128,533	12,157 17	74,058 41	30	
	514,219	51,421 90		419,464	41,946 40		31	
79,316 00	3,482½	31,246 50	82,668 40	4,776	42,768 40	84,714 80	32	
	1,866	9,330 00		1,638	8,190 00		33	
57,770 50	1,041,278	54,006 30	63,336 30	1,601,306	80,709 60	88,899 60	34	
	3,120,032	249,602 56		3,139,891	251,191 28		35	
301,409 28	1,862	18,620 00	268,222 56	2,078	20,780 00	271,971 28	36	
							37	
66,164 02	1,181,923		74,551 04	1,186,423		75,571 26	38	
116,468 19	1,671,539		105,011 66	1,771,071		111,452 06	39	
24,598 90	930,020		45,361 00	705,948		36,363 40	40	
36,097 40	771,070		49,257 20	627,750		39,573 30	41	
193,938 00	50,540		151,620 00	41,956		126,468 00	42	
194,515 44	4,180,943		254,456 58	6,177,410		370,644 60	43	
	15,294	45,896 00		8,895	26,720 00		44	
174,263 00	37,717	301,736 00	347,632 00	3,788	357,880 00	384,600 00	45	
5,210 00	4,000		6,000 00	2,080		3,120 00	46	
9,153 05	14,050		27,562 50	15,008		18,760 00	47	
13,700 00	4,470		17,672 00	3,176		12,704 00	48	
	187	1,517 50		330	2,640 00		49	
	4,050	4,050 00		2,800	2,800 00		50	
4,449 50	30,000	1,800 00	7,367 50	37,600	2,250 00	7,690 00	51	
8,500 00	96		4,800 00				52	
	22,036	20,586 00				166,788 00	53	
192,167 00	9,195	91,950 00	112,536 00				54	
376 00	87		298 00	83		332 00	55	
630,061 20	1,149,598		665,746 00	783,765		477,443 40	56	
103,292 00	39,922		163,803 68	45,377		201,318 26	57	
147,826 50	252,700		226,118 50	250,572		204,875 25	58	
41,940 00	2,873		43,095 00	4,422		66,330 00	59	
							60	
243,616 00			353,488 30			432,074 00	61	
							62	
16,824,092 34			16,958,192 98			17,766,404 24	63	

TABLE showing the Aggregate Quantities and Values of

Number.	Kinds of Fish.	1885.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Total.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1	Cod †	Cwt. 1,077,393		4,537,727 75
2	Haddock	Cwt. 189,372	663,145 86	
3	do	Lbs. 381,000	15,240 00	678,385 86
4	Hake	Cwt. 55,644		191,754 00
5	Pollock	Cwt. 65,290		228,515 00
6	Cod Tongues and Sounds	Brls. 4,142		29,448 05
7	Hake Sounds	Lbs. 106,667		106,667 00
8	Mackerel, pickled	Brls. 145,752	1,448,137 00	
9	do fresh	Lbs. 539,734	61,287 00	1,509,424 00
10	do preserved, in cans	Lbs. 477,262	1,997,901 00	
11	Herring, pickled	Brls. 1,461,854	365,463 50	
12	do smoked	Boxes. 364,640	14,951 60	
13	do fresh	Lbs. 15,800,150	94,800 90	2,473,117 00
14	do frozen	No.		
15	Ciscoes †	Brls.		
16	Halibut	Lbs. 1,735,917		104,155 02
17	do	Brls.		
18	Salmon, pickled	Brls. 7,826	103,744 00	
19	do smoked	Lbs. 404,365	43,873 00	
20	do fresh	Lbs. 4,438,365	452,171 42	
21	do preserved, in cans	Lbs. 5,258,918	552,459 70	1,152,248 12
22	Lobsters	Lbs. 17,303,038	2,463,780 03	
23	do in shell, alive, &c	Tons. 4,998	149,951 00	2,613,731 03
24	Scalefish	Cwt.		
25	Alewives	Brls. 39,738		158,513 50
26	Trout	Brls. 4,305	42,772 00	
27	do	Lbs. 5,545,449	432,160 02	474,932 02
28	Winnish	No. 28,500		7,125 09
29	Shad	Brls. 14,535	135,517 60	
30	do	No. 143,320	13,657 30	149,174 90
31	Eels	No. 919,402	91,940 25	
32	do	Brls. 4,600	41,202 00	133,142 25
33	Sturgeon	Brls.		
34	do	Lbs. 2,372,175		118,871 15
35	Whitefish	Lbs. 2,917,560	233,404 80	
36	do	Brls. 5,355	53,550 00	286,954 80
37	Bass	Brls.		
38	do	Lbs. 1,074,103		69,189 22
39	Pickarel	Lbs. 2,120,003		131,939 48
40	Pike	Lbs. 1,022,620		51,978 00
41	Maskinongé	Lbs. 679,220		43,039 60
42	Oysters	Brls. 57,132		171,896 00
43	Smelt	Lbs. 5,982,359		359,029 98
44	Sardines	Brls.		
45	do	Hhgs. 58,145		355,731 00
46	Tom Cod	Lbs. 641,260		25,650 64
47	Bar and Whitefish	Doz. 6,798		8,497 50
48	Squid	Brls. 3,487		13,948 00
49	Oolachans, pickled	Brls. 110	1,800 00	
50	do smoked	Boxes. 1,300	1,300 00	
51	do fresh	Lbs. 31,350	1,881 00	4,981 00
52	Sea Otter Skins	No.		
53	Hair Seal Skins	No.		159,214 00
54	Fur Seal Skins, B.O.	No.		
55	Porpoise Skins	No.		240 00
56	Fish Oils	Galls. 818,152		491,507 20
57	Coarse and Mixed Fish	Brls. 38,739		163,568 11
58	Fish as Bait and Manure	Brls. 273,901		242,650 75
59	Guano	Tons. 3,906		59,340 00
60	Home consumption, not included in above.			413,696 25
				17,722,973 18

† Ling included.

‡ Ciscoes, of late years, have been included with fresh water herring.

Fish Caught in the Dominion of Canada, &c.—*Concluded.*

1886.			1887.			Total Value.	Number.
Quantity.	Value.	Total.	Quantity.	Value.	Total.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
1,081,416		4,553,079 00	1,078,355		4,315,570 00	71,796,840 13	1
213,474		747,685 26	216,003		864,012 00	8,173,645 23	2
40,841		138,179 00	59,533		238,132 00	5,266,118 25	3
79,045		276,657 50	102,902		411,608 00	3,752,643 50	4
1,856		13,475 00	2,489		24,886 60	330,241 15	5
107,643		99,411 00	81,163		81,163 00	689,598 75	6
148,429	1,484,515 00		129,610	1,435,320 00		27,366,918 76	7
772,592	81,909 60	1,566,424 60	357,600	17,880 00			
374,784	1,518,022 00		151,041	18,124 92	1,471,324 92		
1,129,305	282,326 25		349,909	1,574,590 50		33,116,532 95	8
5,767,554	285,010 70		1,580,553	395,139 50			
21,023,300	126,139 80	2,211,498 75	7,354,497	363,612 85		27,250 00	9
			21,986,700	109,933 50	2,443,276 35	1,178,738 10	10
1,563,872		96,912 32	1,711,519		171,151 90	18,302,200 74	11
6,511	85,753 00		9,041	126,828 00		30,833,340 49	12
49,048	8,674 60		54,187	9,595 40		817,024 97	13
2,917,712	433,552 70		4,568,383	688,314 90		2,493,600 10	14
7,762,321	842,876 20	1,370,856 50	9,842,795	1,182,539 73	2,007,278 03	3,973,995 62	15
16,434,421	2,356,659 75		12,185,687	1,462,282 44		61,312 50	16
8,662	281,734 40	2,638,394 15	3,660	371,826 24	1,834,108 68	1,778,801 87	17
33,887		134,849 60	32,747		147,358 50	1,555,867 44	18
2,430	24,300 00		3,867	38,670 00		699,733 02	19
5,052,413	397,099 50	421,399 50	4,620,165	452,016 50	490,686 50	4,298,045 88	20
15,504		3,876 00	13,200		3,300 00	681,571 04	21
8,520	79,314 00		8,165	73,485 00		990,399 45	22
254,855	30,582 60	109,896 60	*743,612	44,016 72	117,501 72	389,725 42	23
976,073	97,607 31		*1,601,108	104,584 48		334,729 70	24
7,360	66,014 00	163,621 31	6,147	61,470 00	166,054 48	1,936,106 00	25
2,373,133		118,819 29	2,014,082		118,943 92	2,858,050 36	26
5,918,623	392,561 93		5,800,356	409,713 88		2,978,437 60	27
4,903	41,788 00	434,349 93	5,232	43,852 00	453,565 88	195,440 04	28
867,204		56,560 74	837,652		50,259 12	288,932 46	29
2,624,785		159,684 32	2,412,549		141,895 24	211,552 00	30
1,438,664		59,394 62	1,161,969		50,742 50	41,478 00	31
857,645		55,647 00	652,185		39,131 10	35,100 00	32
62,905		189,915 00	61,260		187,580 00	2,642,537 00	33
7,209,888		432,213 28	5,932,418		355,285 08	15,126 00	34
73,627		735,642 00	53,334		533,820 00	8,827,858 95	35
1,463,875		43,555 00	1,080,980		31,829 40	2,065,328 83	36
7,372		9,215 00	5,001		6,251 25	2,241,209 75	37
4,958		19,832 00	31,024		124,096 00	567,528 00	38
50	800 00		115	1,380 00		3,435,026 98	39
380	380 00		700	700 00			
44,000	2,640 00	3,820 00	25,500	1,530 00	3,610 00		
25		1,500 00	75		4,500 00		
31,226	30,476 00		26,299	25,424 00			
38,907	389,070 00	419,546 00	33,800	236,600 00	262,024 00		
177		668 00	656		2,640 00		
901,163		507,571 75	995,509		405,157 60		
28,015		117,713 71	32,484		221,675 77		
342,979		269,625 50	299,637		299,933 50		
1,303		21,045 00	1,305		34,125 00		
		476,754 34			271,625 71		
		18,679,288 57			18,386,103 75	247,253,587 03	

STATEMENT of Fines imposed, and Amounts received by the Department of Fisheries for violations of the Fisheries Act and Regulations during the Year 1887.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Name.	Nature and Place of Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount received by Department	Remarks.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts	
Richard McConkey .	Spearing fish in lakes, Co. Peterboro'.....	10 00	5 00	
Messrs. Anderson, Robertson and Wilson.....	Fishing during close season, Co. Victoria...	10 00	10 00	Proceeds of sale, confiscated articles.
Charles Ash.....	Spearing bass in Grand River.....	10 00	5 00	
John Schutzbarg.....	do do.....	10 00	5 00	
Melvin Baldwin.....	Catching speckled trout during close season, Co. Bruce.....	10 00	5 00	
D. Hicks.....	Having speckled trout during close season, Co. Northumberland.....	5 00	5 00	
Thomas A. Clark.....	Fishing for speckled trout during close season, Co. Northumberland.....	1 00	1 00	
Wm. Johnston.....	Illegal fishing in Lake Delta, Co. Leeds.....	2 50	1 25	
Stephen Robertson.....	do do.....	2 50	1 25	
A. Cronbary.....	Selling bass during close season at Toronto	1 00	1 00	
Robert Kimberly.....	Fishing during close season for whitefish, Rideau Lakes.....	2 50	2 50	
Jones Madden.....	do do.....	2 50	2 50	
Richard Morris.....	do do.....	2 50	2 50	
Patrick Dowsett.....	do do.....	2 50	2 50	
Thomas Lyons, Thos Ripley and Arch. Elliott.....	do do.....	5 00	5 00	
Thos. Monaghan.....	Fishing with nets without license in Rideau Lake.....	1 00	1 00	
Robert J. Allan.....	Catching maskinongé during close season in Niagara River.....	1 00	1 00	
John McMaster.....	Fishing illegally in Rideau Lake.....	4 00	2 00	
James McCool.....	Allowing sawdust to escape into Mattawa River, Co. Renfrew.....	1 00	1 00	
John Berney.....	For allowing sawdust to fall in Nottawasaga River, Co. Simcoe.....	15 00	7 50	
E. Henderson.....	Catching maskinongé during close season at Lake Scugog.....	1 00	1 00	
Jacob Wolfley.....	Allowing sawdust, &c, to fall into Styx River, Co. Bruce.....	15 00	15 00	
George Wells.....	Spearing fish without license in River Thames.....	2 00	2 00	
Arthur Smith.....	Putting poisonous substances into River Thames.....	5 00	2 50	
Charles Hill.....	Fishing illegally in Weller's Bay, Lake Ontario.....	55 00	43 00	Amount realized by sale of nets.
Horace Lymburner.....	Allowing sawdust to fall into Georgian Bay.....	20 00	10 00	
James Soper.....	Spearing at Colpoy's Bay.....	1 50	1 50	
Darwin Soper.....	do do.....	1 50	1 50	
Thomas Tait.....	Allowing sawdust to fall into Gravenhurst Lake, Muskoka.....	20 00	20 00	
Fred. Windsor.....	Fishing illegally in Kettle's Lake, Muskoka	20 00		Left limits.
do.....	Barring channel do.....	10 00		
W. H. Joyce.....	Catching whitefish during close season, Co. Lennox.....	5 00	5 00	
J. Ruttan.....	do do.....	5 00	5 00	
R. Cousins.....	do do.....	5 00	5 00	
Loyt & Co.	do do.....	5 00	5 00	
Carried forward.....		270 00	183 50	

STATEMENT of Fines imposed and Amounts received by the Department of Fisheries, &c.—*Continued.*PROVINCE OF ONTARIO—*Concluded.*

Name.	Nature and Place of Offence.	Amount of Pen- alty.	Amount received by Department.	Remarks.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
	Brought forward	270 00	182 50	
Joseph McMinn.....	Catching pickerel in close season, Muskoka	1 00	1 00	
George Ferris.....	do do	1 00	1 00	
J. Low.....	Fishing on Sunday, Co. Norfolk.....	1 00	1 00	
— Jamieson.....	do do	1 00	1 00	
Duncan King.....	Fishing illegally, Lake Simcoe.....	10 00	5 00	
Samuel Trivett.....	do do	10 00	5 00	
Alexander Findley...	Allowing sawdust to escape into Lake Sim- coe	20 00	10 00	
John Roy.....	Fishing during close season in Ottawa River	5 00	5 00	
David Small.....	Fishing illegally in Ottawa River.....	4 00	4 00	
Jacob Cronk.....	Catching whitefish during close season, Bay Quinté	20 00	10 00	
A. & B. Richardson..	do do	20 00	10 00	
do	Sale of bait	5 00	2 50	
A. Marshall.....	Allowing sawdust to fall into River Severn	20 00	10 00	
Brady & Hartley.....	do do	20 00	10 00	
J. Naldron.....	do do	20 00	10 00	
— Mowat.....	Catching whitefish during close season in Lake Erie	2 00	2 00	
J. Low and Jamieson	Fishing on Sunday, Co. Norfolk.....	2 00	2 00	
	Total, Ontario.....	432 00	273 00	

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Pierre Thuot	Fishing illegally in Richelieu River.....	5 00	5 00	
Pierre Plantier	do do	2 00	2 00	
Lee Quinoby.....	District of St. Francis.....	1 00	0 50	
Ellie Gliddon	do do	1 00	0 50	
Charles Merrill	do do	1 00	0 50	
Herbert Drew.....	do do	1 00	0 50	
J. F. Ives.....	do do	1 00	0 50	
Alphonse Berbank....	do do	1 00	0 50	
Walter G. Taplin.....	do do	5 00	2 50	
Peter Castonguay....	do do	2 50	1 25	
M. Lambert.....	do do	2 50	1 25	
James Drew.....	do do	2 00	1 00	
Charles W. Neidel...	do do	1 00	0 50	
John Robinson.....	do do	1 00	0 50	
James Dearborn.....	do do	1 00	0 50	
S. W. Emery.....	do do	1 00	0 50	
Frank E. Jones.....	do do	1 00	0 50	
A. E. Aldrich.....	do do	1 00	1 00	
A. A. Loyal.....	do do	1 00	1 00	
Wilder Morse.....	do do	1 00	0 50	
O. C. Digan.....	do do	1 00	0 50	
Charles Edson.....	do do	1 00	0 50	
John Tyler.....	do do	1 00	0 50	
Henry Simard.....	Fishing with nets in Lake Nairne.....	1 50	1 50	
Alexis Gaudreault....	do do	1 50	1 50	
	Carried forward	39 00	25 50	

STATEMENT of Fines imposed and Amounts received by the Department of Fisheries, &c.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC—Concluded

Name.	Nature and Place of Offence.	Amount of Pen- alty.	Amount received by Department.	Remarks.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
	Brought forward	39 00	25 50	
Henry Tremblay	Fishing with nets in Lake Nairne	1 00	.....	} Amount net col- lected, owing to poverty of parties.
Joseph Gauthier	do do	1 00	.....
Ferdinand Gauthier	do do	1 00	.....
Rémi Blanchet	Spearing in Matane River .....	.....	0 50	
Mabe, Nixon & Co.	Having small lobsters in possession, Co Gaspé	1 00	1 00	
Henry O'Leary	do do	1 00	1 00	
J. Windsor	do do	1 00	1 00	
	Total, Quebec	45 00	29 00	

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Hugh M. Coady	Spearing salmon in Margaree River, County Inverness	10 00	10 00	
John M. Coady	do do	10 00	10 00	
Martin Cameron	do do	5 00	5 00	
Duncan McFarlane	do do	8 00	8 00	
Isaac Adams	Fishing salmon illegally in Gold River, Co. Lunenburg	3 00	3 00	
Martin Adams	do do	3 00	3 00	
Johnson Swimmer	do do	3 00	3 00	
Whitman Lantz	do do	3 00	3 00	
Ruben Eisenhaur	do do	3 00	3 00	
Moser Eisenhaur	do do	3 00	3 00	
Parton Rafuse	do do	3 00	3 00	
George Adams	do do	3 00	3 00	
Joseph Penall	do do	7 00	7 00	
Kest Heller	Allowing sawdust to fall into Sackville River, Co. Halifax	20 00	20 00	
Jos. Sutherland	Illegal fishing in Clyde River, Co. Shelburne	11 00	11 00	
Gideon Sutherland	do do	11 00	11 00	
Joseph Cesale	Having undersized lobsters in possession	12 00	12 00	
Charles Mager	do do	12 00	12 00	
Vilbon & Arseneau	do do Co. ....	.....	.....
Shaw McKenzie	Victoria	5 00	5 00	
James Harris	Having undersized lobsters in possession, Co. Shelburne	8 00	8 00	
Freeman Payzart	Fishing for salmon illegally, Co. Shelburne	5 00	5 00	
John Harris	Having undersized lobsters in possession, Co. Shelburne	5 00	5 00	
John McCabe	Closing a fishway, Co. Shelburne	15 00	10 00	Costs and \$5.
John Cameron	Netting smelts without license, Co. Victoria	8 00	8 00	
David Richardson	do do	2 00	2 00	
Mathew Gaston	Having lobsters in possession during close season, Co. Halifax	12 78	12 78	
Neil McDonald	do do	20 00	10 00	
W. F. Greeley	do do	20 00	10 00	
Burnham	Having undersized lobsters in possession, Co. Halifax	10 00	10 00	
A. Leslie	do do	20 00	20 00	
	do do	15 00	15 00	
	Carried forward	275 78	250 78	

STATEMENT of Fines imposed and Amounts received by the Department of Fisheries, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA—*Concluded.*

Name.	Nature and Place of Offence.	Amount of Pen- alty.	Amount received by Department	Remarks.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
	Brought forward	275 78	250 78	
Robert Whitman.....	Barring channel with trap net, Co Guys- boro'	2 00	2 00	
H. K. Lewis & Bros..	Having small lobsters in possession, Co Guysboro'	5 00	5 00	
A. Leslie.	do do	5 00	5 00	
John Myers.....	Fishing with nets during weekly close sea- son, Co. Guysboro'	4 00	1 50	Costs and \$2.50.
	Total, Nova Scotia.	291 78	264 28	

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Albert Bryanton.....	Having grilse in possession, Co. Northum- berland	20 00	14 20	Costs \$5.80 to be deducted from this amount.
James McKay.....	Drifting for salmon, Co. Northumberland....	10 00	.....
John Oxford.....	do do do	5 00	.....
Domk. Pettipas.....	Barring channel with smelt nets Co. North- umberland	4 00	4 00	
Saml. Robinson.....	Taking and packing lobsters during close season, Co. Northumberland	40 00	.....	Fine not yet col- lected.
Paul Landry.. ..	Fishing smelts illegally in Black River, Co. Kent	13 00	13 00	
G. Scott.....	Spearing in S.W. Miramichi River....	1 00	1 00	
W. Carson	do do	2 00	2 00	
James Stuart.....	do do	5 00	.....	} Fines held in abeyance on promise good behavior.
Robert McCoy.....	do do	20 00	.....
C. Munn.....	do do	20 00	.....
Thos. Curry.....	Fishing with bag-net without license, Co. Northumberland	5 00	5 00	
Chas. Brimner.....	Having Oysters in possession during close season, Co. Northumberland	10 00	10 00	
Pilot Sutton.....	Fishing illegally, Co. Northumberland.....	5 00	5 00	
Basile Doucet.....	Setting net across stream, Co. Glou- cester	20 00	10 00	
Wm. Power.....	Fishing illegally, Co. Kent.....	10 00	10 00	
James Cruikshanks..	do do	5 00	5 00	
John Soloman	Putting sawdust in Caraquet River, Co. Gloucester	3 00	3 00	
Jean Ls. Landry.....	Putting sawdust in Caraquet River, Co. Gloucester	2 00	2 00	
Dan. Desmond.....	Catching trout during close season, Risti- gouche River	1 00	1 00	
	Total, New Brunswick	201 00	85 20	

STATEMENT of Fines imposed and Amounts received by the Department of Fisheries, &c.—*Concluded.*

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Name.	Nature and Place of Offence.	Amount of Pen- alty.	Amount received by Department.	Remarks.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
Ben. Young.....	Fishing during weekly close season at Canoe Ross, British Columbia.....	4 00	4 00	
Thos. E. Ladner....	do do	4 00	4 00	
Antoine Goosulick...	do do	2 00	2 00	
H. E. Harlock	do do	2 00	2 00	
J. Moskallin.....	do do	2 00	2 00	
John Peters.....	do do	2 00	2 00	
Frank Sian.....	do do	2 00	2 00	
J. Tambourine.....	do do	2 00	2 00	
Thos. E. Ladner.....	do do	2 50	1 25	
W. F. Dilley	Netting for salmon without license.....	1 00	1 00	
Bill Doctor.....	do do	1 00	0 50	
	Total, British Columbia.....	24 50	22 75	

RECAPITULATION.

Ontario	432 00	273 00
Quebec.....	45 00	29 00
Nova Scotia	291 78	264 28
New Brunswick.....	201 00	85 20
British Columbia	24 50	22 75
Total.....	994 28	674 23

SCHEDULE
OF
FISHERY OFFICERS
IN THE
DOMINION OF CANADA,
WITH
STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE.

APPENDIX No. I.

Schedule of Fishery Officers in the Dominion of Canada, including the Statement of Expenditure on a count of Fisheries, for the fiscal year ending 30th June 1887.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Name.	District.	Post Office Address	Rank	Salary.		Disbursements to June 30, 1887.	Remarks.
				Annua l.	Amount received to June 30, 1887.		
				\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
James Dickson.....	Lake Superior, from Pigeon River to Slate Island	Port Arthur.....	Overseer.....	160 00	100 00	167 00	Salary increased to \$150, July 1, 1887.
Joseph Wilson.	Lakes Superior and Huron, from Slate Island to Collin's Inlet, Georgian Bay	Sault Ste. Marie.....	do	200 00	200 00	630 00	
Donald Cameron.	Lake Huron, from foot of Lake George to Little Current, including St. Joseph's, Cockburn, Manitoulin and adjacent islands.....	do	do	200 00	200 00	113 50	
Solomon, James	Part of Georgian Bay	Parry Sound.....	do	100 00	100 00	36 73	Resigned, July 1, 1887.
John Marks.....	The waters of Lake Huron around St. Joseph's Island.....	Marksville, St. Joseph's Island.....	Warden.....	50 00	8 32	.....	Appointed, May, 1, 1887.
F. M. G. Fraser	Georgian Bay, from Parry Sound to Victoria Harbor, including Prince William Henry Island to the mouths of Severn and Muskoka Rivers	Victoria Harbor.....	Overseer	100 00	100 00	676 40	
Samuel Frazer	Georgian Bay, from Victoria Harbor to Allenwood, including Christian Lake, Beckwith and Giant's Tomb Islands	Midland	do	100 00	100 00	627 25	
Geo. S. Miller.....	Georgian Bay, from Allenwood to Colpoys Bay	Owen Sound.....	do	100 00	100 00	113 10	
J. Shackleton.....	Georgian Bay, from Colpoys Bay to Cape Hurd and Lake Huron, from Cape Hurd to Stoke's Bay, including the inland waters of the Townships of Albemarle, Eastnor, Lindsay and St. Edmund's, in the County of Bruce.....	Colpoys Bay.....	do	150 00	100 00	72 05	Salary increased to \$150, July 1, 1887.
R. H. Murray	Lake Huron, from Stoke's Bay to Pt. Clark, including the inland waters of the County of Bruce as far north as the division line between the Townships of Amabel and Albemarle	Allenford	do	100 00	100 00	63 25	
	Lake Huron, from Point Clark to Kettle Point	Goderich	do	100 00	100 00	249 80	

David McMaster.....	From Kettle Point, on Lake Huron, to Baby's Point, on River St. Clair.....	Sarnia	do	200 00	200 00	200 00	.....
C. W. Raymond.....	Little Lake, foot of St. Ann's Island, to upper part Lake St. Clair.....	Mitchell's Bay.....	do	50 00	50 00	50 00	.....
A. Quennville.....	Lake St. Clair, from division line between Dover, East and West, to Stony Point, including mouth of Thames River.....	Stony Point	Guardian....	20 00	20 00	14 50	.....
E. Boismier.....	Lake St. Clair, from Baptiste Creek to mouth of Detroit River.....	Sandwich	Overseer	300 00	75 00	82 25	Died, Nov. 1886, Jos. Boismier, acting overseer.
Wm. Prosser.....	Lake Erie, from mouth of Detroit River to Point Pelee	Leamington	do	100 00	100 00	.....	.....
Horace Bartlett.....	The waters of Lake Erie, within a radius of three miles around North Harbor and Middle Sister Islands.....	North Harbor Island.....	Warden .....	.....	.....	11 30	Appointed, Sep- tember 1, 1887.
James Cummins	Point Pelee Island, Lake Erie	Kingsville	Guardian....	50 00	50 00	88 00	.....
John McMichael	Lake Erie frontage, County of Kent.....	Blenheim	Overseer	50 00	50 00	.....	.....
Alex. McBride.....	do do Elgin	St. Thomas.....	do	50 00	50 00	.....	.....
David Sharp	Lake Erie, comprising frontage Counties of Norfolk and Haldimand, and extending from division line between Counties of Norfolk and Elgin to division line between Townships of Rainham and South Cayuga	Port Ryerse	do	200 00	200 00	100 62	.....
W. A. McCrae.....	Lake Erie, from division line between Townships of South Cayuga and Rainham to Moulton Bay, and Grand River, from mouth to Caledonia.....	Dunnville	do	10 00	100 00	37 00	.....
Peter Price	Long Point, Lake Erie	St. Williams	do	50 00	50 00	25 00	.....
J. W. Kerr	Lakes Erie and Ontario, from Moulton Bay through Niagara River to Whitby Harbor	Hamilton	do	600 00	600 00	887 24	.....
Wm. Johnson	Toronto and Ashbridge's Bays.....	Toronto	Guardian....	100 00	100 00	.....	.....
Wm. Helliwell	Lake Ontario fronting on County of York.....	Highland Creek	Overseer	100 00	100 00	61 05	.....
Chas. Gilchrist	Lake Ontario, fronting on County of Northumber-land, and Rice Lake	Port Hope.....	do	400 00	400 00	495 00	.....
Charles Wilkins.....	The whole of Bay of Quinté, extending from the upper end of said Bay down to Mill Point, in the County of Hastings, and from Carrying Place to Green Point, in the County of Prince Edward....	Belleville.....	do	500 00	500 00	511 50	.....
Jos. Reimond.....	Lake Ontario, fronting on County of Prince Edward	Pictou	do	300 00	300 00	421 59	.....
A. D. Sills.....	Lake Ontario, fronting on Counties of Lennox and Addington, including inland waters and upper portion of Amherst Island.....	Napanee	do	150 00	150 00	127 35	.....
R. R. Finkle.....	Lake Ontario, fronting the Township of Ernes-town, in the County of Lennox and Addington, and lower portion Amherst Island.....	Bath	do	50 00	50 00	65 50	.....
Peter Kiel	Lake Ontario waters around Wolfe, Simcoe, Horseshoe and Pigeon Islands	Wolfe Island	do	200 00	200 00	41 50	.....
Carried forward				4,920 00	4,553 32	5,718 48	.....

SCHEDULE of the Fishery Officers in the Dominion, &c.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO—Continued.

Name.	District.	Post Office Address.	Rank.	Salary.		Disbursements to June 30, 1887	Remarks.
				Annual.	Amount received to June 30, 1887.		
				\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
	Brought forward.....			4,920 00	4,553 32	5,718 48	
Thos. Merritt.....	Lake Ontario, fronting on Townships of Stirlington, Pittsburg and Kingston, County of Frontenac, including part of Bay Quinte and River St. Lawrence.....	Kingston	Overseer.....	100 00	100 00	204 65	
* John Cox.....	Lake Ontario and River St. Lawrence waters around Howe Island	Howe Island.....	do	50 00	50 00	62 09	
Nassau Acton.....	River St. Lawrence, from Howe Island to Jackstraw Lighthouse, including Gananoque to River St. Lawrence, from Gananoque to Rockport.	Gananoque	do	100 00	100 00	3 40	
J. G. Wallace.....	River St. Lawrence, around Larné's Island.....	Lausdowne.....	Guardian.....	50 00	50 00	48 75	
Henry Hunt.....	River St. Lawrence, from Sheriff's Point to head of Grenadier Island	Rockport	do	20 00	20 00	8 00	
Joshua Legge.....	River St. Lawrence, from Sheriff's Point to head of Grenadier Island	Gananoque.....	do	50 00	50 60	.....
William Pool.....	River St. Lawrence, from Rockport to Prescott	Grenadier Island, Rockport.....	do	50 00	50 00	16 75	
Sydney Pattison.....	River St. Lawrence, from Gananoque to Brockville	Rockport.....	Overseer.....	50 00	50 00	17 25	
John Mooney.....	River St. Lawrence, from Brockville to Cornwall.	Prescott.....	Guardian.....	200 00	200 00	386 00	
Samuel Rolland	River St. Lawrence, fronting on the Township of Matilda, County of Dundas	Iroquois	Guardian.....	50 00	.....	.....	Appointed, May, 1887.
Robt. P. Boyd.....	River St. Lawrence, extending 3 miles above and 3 miles below Orlé's Shoal Lighthouse.....	Lyn	Warden.....	50 00	.....	.....	Appointed, July 1, 1887.
T. McGarity	River St. Lawrence, fronting on Counties of Stormont and Glengarry	Cornwall.....	Overseer.....	50 00	50 00	24 00	
Pierre St. Pierre.....	Ottawa River, from Point Fortune to Wendover, County of Prescott.....	Point Fortune.....	do	50 00	37 50	21 95	Appointed, Oct. 1, 1886.
Olivier Miron.....	South Nation River, County of Prescott.....	Alfred.....	do	30 00	30 00	11 30	
W. W. Boucher.....	Ottawa River, fronting on the Counties of Russell and Carleton.....	South March.....	do	100 00	33 33	44 60	Appoin'd, March 9, 1887.
Wm. Boucher.....	do	do	do	250 00	62 50	132 35	Deceased.

John Grant	Ottawa River, fronting on the County of Renfrew, from division line, County Carleton, to Des Joachims, including inland waters.....	do	100 00	100 00	126 80	Resigned, Nov. 1887.
Arch'd Acheson	Ottawa River, comprising Lower Allumette and Coulange Lakes	do	25 00	25 00	58 75	
John McLeod	North shore Lake Nipissing, from northern boundary of Township of Ferris to outlet French River, including Mattawan River.....	do	100 00	75 00	15 30	
Benj. Sweetz	South shore Lake Nipissing, to northern boundary of Township of Hinsworth and other townships bordering on said waters, including French River.....	do	100 00	100 00	68 00	
E. C. Roper	The waters east of Lakes Muskoka and Roseau.....	do	100 00	100 00	65 88	Appointed, Aug. 1, 1886.
Geo R. Steele	The waters of the Townships of Cowper, Foley, Christie, McDougall, McKellar, Ferguson, Carling, Shawanaga, Burpee, Hagerman, Harrison, Burton, McKenzie, Wallbridge, Brown and Wilson, in Muskoka and Parry Sound	do	100 00	100 00	50 00	
J. G. Ramsey	The waters of the Townships of Chaffey, Cardwell, Stisted, Sinclair, Bethune, Monteith, McMurrich, Perry, Spence, Rverson, Armour and Proudfoot, in Muskoka and Parry Sound	do	50 00	50 00	57 53	
Wm. Lockhart	The waters of the Townships of Croft, Chapman, Strong, Jolly, Ferries, Lount, Machar, Laurier, Mills, Pringle, Gurd and Hinsworth, in Muskoka and Parry Sound	do	50 00	45 82	9 50	
A. H. Smith	Lakes Joseph, Roseau and Muskoka, and all waters west of said lakes to Georgian Bay, and from River Severn, inclusive, to northern boundary of Townships of Humphrey and Oonger, in the County of Simcoe, and Districts of Muskoka and Parry Sound	do	50 00	50 00	5 75	Appointed, Jan. 1, 1887.
L. S. Sanders	North shore, Lake Simcoe and its tributaries, including Couchiching and Holland River.....	do	150 00	150 00	36 10	
Wm. Hastings	South shore, Lake Simcoe, from Cook's Bay to Beaverton	do	50 00	50 00	81 00	
Fred. Webber	Lake Couchiching and Severn River, Counties of Simcoe and Ontario.....	do	50 00	25 00	26 60	
Wm. McDermot	Inland waters, South Riding, County of Simcoe....	do	70 00	70 00	84 55	
H. McFayden	Head waters, Saugen River and tributaries.....	do	40 00	40 00	.....
Patrick McCarron	Sydenham River and tributaries.....	do	100 00	100 00	.....
J. B. Moody	North Branch, Sydenham River, from junction with main river at Wallaceburg to source ..	do	50 00	50 00	.....
Peter McCann	Thames River, from Thamesville to London	do	250 00	250 00	121 60	
John Croft	Thames River, from Lewisville to Cashmere	do	40 00	40 00	28 00	
Timothy McQueen	Thames River, from mouth to Lewisville	do	150 00	150 00	116 00	
W. P. Croome	Grand River and tributaries, from Brantford upwards	do	100 00	100 00	78 31	
Carried forward.....			7,895 00	7,107 47	7,728 24	

SCHEDULE of Fishery Officers in the Dominion, &c.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO—Concluded.

Name.	District.	Post Office Address.	Rank.	Salary.		Disbursements to June 30, 1887.	Remarks.
				Annual.	Amount received to June 30, 1887.		
				\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
	Brought forward			7,895 00	7,107 47	7,728 24	
W. B. Jelly.....	Inland waters, North Riding, County Wellington.	Bowling Green.....	Overseer	40 00	40 00	43 00	
Andrew Hughson.....	River Credit, from Orangeville to Norval, together with inland waters in Mono, East Garafraxa, Amaranth, Albion and Luther, to Church's Mills Cataract	Orangeville	do	50 00	50 00	68 50	
Robert Stewart.....	Inland waters, County Cardwell.....	Claude	do	50 00	50 00	18 80	
Wellington Hull.....	Rivers Credit and Speed and their tributaries in Townships of Eramosa, Erin, Caledon and Equestering.....	Erin	do	50 00	50 00	65 50	
Alex. Blakely.....	River Credit, from mouth to Norval, County Halton.....	Port Credit.....	do .....	.....	.....	.....
Nelson Simmons.....	Trent River, Counties Northumberland and Hastings	Meysburg.....	do	100 00	100 00	172 00	
J. R. Graham.....	Inland waters, North Riding, County Victoria, north of Sturgeon Lake, and above Fenelon Falls.	Victoria Road.....	do	100 00	100 00	50 00	
G. B. McDermot.....	Lake Scugee, including Lindsay or Scugog River to its mouth, in Counties Durham, Victoria and Ontario.....	Port Perry.....	do	200 00	200 00	513 95	
George Cochran.....	Inland waters, County Peterborough, including Pigeon, Deer, Salmon, Trout, Stony, Sturgeon and Chemong lakes	Lakefield	do	250 00	250 00	291 25	
J. Dauncey.....	Inland waters, East Riding County Peterborough, comprising Gull and Burnt Rivers and tributaries, together with Drag, Eagle, Moose, Redstone, Crooked and other lakes.....	Minden.	do	100 00	100 00	16 00	
B. H. Sweet	Inland waters, County Hastings, north of Townships Lake, Tudor and Grimsthorp.....	Bancroft	do	50 00	50 00	.....
H. R. Purcell.....	Inland waters, Townships of Camden, Portland, Loughboro', Sheffield and Kennebec, in Addington and Frontenac	Colebrook	do	100 00	100 00	217 85	

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Name.	District.	Post Office Address.	Rank.	Salary.		Disbursements to June 30, 1887.	Remarks.
				Annual.	Amount received to June 30, 1887.		
				cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
Wm. Wakeham.....	Lower St. Lawrence River and Gulf.....	Gaspé Basin.....	Officer in charge of Fisheries Protection Service in St. Lawrence.	1,200 00	.....	.....
Mich. Archibald.....	Fluvial Division, Ristigouche River, and its tributaries.....	Matapédia.....		200 00	200 00	116 03	
J. A. Verge.....	Estuary Division, Ristigouche River.....	Cross Point.....		300 00	300 00	114 15	
John Cullen.....	Paspébiac Point to Maguasha Point.....	Carleton.....	do	200 00	200 00	144 80	
John Phelan.....	Point Maquereau to Paspébiac Point.....	Port Daniel.....	do	50 00	50 00	33 50	
P. Vibert.....	York, Dartmouth and St. John Rivers, Gaspé Basin of Point Maquereau.....	Gaspé Basin.....	do	300 00	300 00	165 13	
J. J. Létourneau.....	Cape Chatte to River Ste. Anne des Monts.....	Ste. Anne des Monts.....	do	100 00	100 00	70 45	
Antoine Chevrier.....	Magdalen Islands.....	Amherst.....	do	100 00	100 00	129 90	
W. H. Whiteley.....	Bonne Espérance Division, from Chécatica to Blanc Sablon.....	Bonne Espérance.....	Warden.....	100 00	100 00	.....
J. Legouvé.....	St. Augustine Division, from Cape Whittle to Chécatica.....	Gaspé Basin.....	do	150 00	150 00	124 90	
G. Mathurin.....	Wahbecootai Division, comprising to Rivers Kégascha, Musquarro, Wahbecootai and Olo-manosheeboo.....	Montmagny.....	Overseer.....	200 00	200 00	150 15	
W. McLeod.....	Western Division, Natashquan, including Rivers Agwanus, Nabissippi and Natashquan.....	Ste. Catherine, County Portneuf.....	do	100 00	100 00	124 80	
G. L. Duguay.....	Esquimaux Point to Shell Lake River.....	Murray Bay.....	do	200 00	200 00	259 15	
T. Mignault.....	Moisie District, from Point Jambon to Point St. Charles, including Moisie River.....	Montmagny.....	do	200 00	200 00	237 16	
Carried forward.....				2,200 00	2,200 00	1,670 12	

SCHEDULE of Fishery Officers in the Dominion, &c.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC—Continued.

Name.	District.	Post Office Address.	Rank.	Salary.		Disbursements to June 30, 1887.	Remarks.
				Annual.	Amount received to June 30, 1887.		
				\$ cts	\$ cts	\$ cts.	
J. O. Bélanger.....	Brought forward.....	.....	.....	2,200 00	2,200 00	1,670 12	
N. A. Comeau.....	North Shore River St. Lawrence, from Point des Monts to Baie des Rochers, including Trinity and Pentecost Rivers.....	L'Islet.....	Overseer....	150 00	150 00	125 57	
Chas. Asch.....	Geokout Division, from Pointe des Monts to Bersimis.....	Godbout (via Bersimis).....	do.....	75 00	75 00	35 00	Dispensed with Oct. 1, 1886.
	Anticosti Island.....	Becsie.....	do.....	50 00	37 50	.....
INLAND DIVISIONS.							
Joseph Boily.....	Escoumains to Bersimis.....	Mille Vaches.....	Warden.....	50 00	50 00	27 00	
Job Bilodeau.....	Lake St. John and tributaries, Upper Saguenay.....	Metabetchouan.....	do.....	50 00	50 00	64 00	
Chas. Poivin.....	Lake St. John.....	Roberval.....	do.....	50 00	50 00	40 50	
Remuald Maltais.....	Lake St. John.....	St. Joseph d'Alma, Chicoutimi.....	Guardian....	50 00	50 00	25 00	
L. N. Catellier.....	Countries of Chicoutimi and Saguenay.....	Tadoussac.....	Overseer....	200 00	200 00	53 86	
Antoine Filion.....	Lakes in rear of Murray Bay and Bay St. Paul.	Bay St. Paul.....	Warden.....	30 00	30 00	.....
Jos. Simard.....		do.....	do.....	40 00	40 00	.....
Edouard Martin.....		St. Agnes.....	do.....	30 00	30 00	.....
Henri Côté.....		Bay St. Paul.....	do.....	30 00	22 50	.....
U. Shéreur.....	River du Gouffre to Canard River, County Charlevoix.....	Murray Bay.....	Overseer....	50 00	50 00	95 15	
L. P. Hnot.....	Lakes Philippe, Gagné, and adjacent lakes, the Island of Orleans.....	St. Roch, Quebec....	do.....	125 00	125 00	21 02	
J. B. Saucier.....	From River Blanche to Cope Chatte, including Ma'ane River.....	Matane.....	do.....	100 00	100 00	45 00	
L. E. Groudin.....	Rimouski to River Blanche.....	Rimouski.....	do.....	100 00	100 00	71 00	
H. Martin.....	Pointe à la Loupe, Green Island, to Rimouski River (same included).....	do.....	do.....	100 00	100 00	76 50	
Xavier Pelletier.....	Division line between Counties of L'Islet and Kamouraska to Pointe à la Loupe, Kamouraska County.....	Ste. Anne de la Pocatière.....	do.....	100 00	100 00	102 00	

F. O. Caron.....	Point Lévis to division line between Counties of	L'Islet	Warden	200 00	200 00	80 40	Appointed, July
George Gagnon.....	Inland waters, County Kamouraska	St. Hubert.....	do	30 00	30 00	2 50	1, 1887.
Napoléon Lévesque...	River St. Lawrence, fronting on County of Témiscouata	Isle Verte.....	do	100 00	.....	.....
Philias Dubé,	Lake Témiscouata and neighboring waters, County Témiscouata	Notre-Dame du Lac.	do	75 00	75 00	41 00	
Alfred Blais.....	Lake Matapédia and River Matapédia to Causapscal.....	Causapscal	Overseer.....	100 00	100 00	.....
Pierre Latraverse	That part of the River St. Lawrence bordering on the Counties of Richelieu, Yamaska and Berthier, including So rel and adjoining Islands.....	Sorel	Warden	100 00	100 00	15 00	
J. W. Hanson.....	River St. Lawrence' fronting on the County of Berthier	Berthier (<i>en haut</i>)....	Overseer.....	250 00	250 00	.....
J. O. Dion.....	Richelieu River, from St. John to Lake Champlain	Chambly	do	150 00	150 00	.....
J. B. Chevalier.....	St. Francis River	Iberville	do	150 00	150 00	441 86	
J. F. Picotin.....	Lake Memphremagog, in the Counties of Stanstead and Brome	Drummondville	Warden	150 00	150 00	119 65	
N. A. Beach	Brome Lake	Georgeville	Overseer.....	150 00	125 00	50 25	Salary increased
Préfil Marchessault...	Inland waters, County Mégantic	Knowlton	Warden	21 00	50 00	21 00	Jan. 1, 1887.
P. G. Bourc.....	River Chateauguay, from mouth to village	Somerset	Overseer.....	75 00	75 00	46 90	
J. Laberge.....	That part of River St. Lawrence and Lake St. Francis, fronting on Counties Beauharnois and Huntingdon	Chateauguay Basin	do	100 00	100 00	260 98	
John Kelly.....	Missisquoi Bay, in Lake Champlain, and Pike River.....	Beauharnois	do	100 00	100 00	321 25	
P. E. Luke.....	The town of Sherbrooke and County Stanstead ..	Philipsburg	do	50 00	50 00	105 05	
P. W. Nagle.....	County of Compton.....	Sherbrooke	do	50 00	50 00	56 00	
Jcel St urleff.....	Counties of Richmond and Wolfe.....	Compton	do	50 00	50 00	.....
A. L. Darche.....	Lakes in Wolfe and Mégantic Counties	Sherbrooke	do	50 00	50 00	54 55	
John Mc'aw.....	Lake Mégantic	do	do .....	.....	.....	.....
J. B. McDonald.....	Inland waters, County of Beauce.....	Echo Vale	do	100 00	100 00	51 14	
V. Veilleux.....	Inland waters, County of Champlain.....	St. Ephem de Tring.	do	40 00	40 00	58 35	
Odilon Leclercière....	Inland waters, Counties St. Maurice and Maskinongé	St. Tite	Warden	75 00	75 00	112 00	
Jos. Desaulniers.....	St. Lawrence River, fronting on County St. Maurice	Shawenegan.....	Overseer.....	75 00	75 00	81 00	
Jos. Lambert.....	Inland waters, County Montcalm.....	Three Rivers	do	50 00	50 00	66 60	
Wm. Ritchie.....	Inland waters, County Joliette.....	Chilton	do	75 00	75 00	75 17	
J. L. Martel.....	Yamaska River	St. Alphonse.....	do	75 00	75 00	72 20	
Joseph Gingras.....	Verchères and L'Assomption Counties	Rivière David.....	do	25 00	25 00	141 10	
Joseph Hu teau	That part of St. Lawrence River, fronting on Counties of Berthier and Maskinongé	Contrecoeur	do	50 00	50 00	48 46	
S. A. Grant.....	St. Lawrence River, fronting Point Beaudet to Côteau Landing, including River Beaudet ..	Louiseville	Guardian....	40 00	40 00	10 00	
Joseph Boivin	River St. Lawrence, around Island of Montreal ..	River Beaudet	Overseer.....	50 00	50 00	8 00	
John Morris.....	Carried forward.....	St. Lambert.....	do	200 00	200 00	110 80	
				6,365 00	6,270 00	4,902 93	

SCHEDULE of Fishery Officers in the Dominion, &c.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—Concluded.

Name.	District.	Post Office Address.	Rank.	Salary.		Disbursements to June 30, 1887.	Remarks.
				Annual.	Amount received to June 30, 1887.		
				\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
	Brought forward.			6,365 00	6,270 00	4,902 93	
Julien Montpetit.....	River St. Lawrence, around Isle Perrot.....	Isle Perrot.....	Overseer.....	50 00	50 00	40 75	
Joseph Lauzon.....	Rivers Jesus and Des Prairies.....	Terrebonne.....	do.....	150 00	150 00	86 76	
Joseph Filiatrault.....	Inland waters, County of Terrebonne.....	St. Adèle.....	do.....	50 00	20 83		Appointed, Feb 1, 1887.
Toussaint Cloutier.....	Inland waters of Terrebonne, and part of Argenteuil.....	Piedmont.....	do.....	100 00	100 00	46 00	
Alexander Beaton.....	Inland waters in rear of County of Argenteuil.....	Lost River P.O., Harrington.....	do.....	30 00	30 00	102 00	
R. W. Jones.....	Ottawa River, from Oka to Carillon, north side.....	St. Andrews.....	do.....	40 00	40 00	68 50	
Théo. Sabourin.....	Ottawa River, from Oka to Carillon, south side.....	Rigaud.....	do.....	100 00	100 00	17 25	
Jos. Marion.....	County of Ottawa.....	Hull.....	do.....	300 00	300 00	332 00	
Robert Joynt.....	Lake Bernard, County of Ottawa.....	Joynt P.O.....	Warden.....	50 00	50 00	58 25	
James Mohr.....	The waters of the County of Pontiac, from Ottawa County line west to River Coulonge.....	Onslow.....	Overseer.....	40 00	40 00	15 04	
J. T. Coghlan.....	The waters of the County of Pontiac, from River Coulonge west to Des Joachim's.....	Chapaud.....	do.....	50 00	50 00	11 75	
J. Gauvreau.....	Coulonge west to Des Joachim's.....	Isle Verte.....	do.....			33 00	Disbursements as late Overseer.
				*7,325 00	7,200 83	5,774 23	
	FISHERY GUARDIANS.						
Allard, N.....	Lake Memphremagog.....		Guardian.....	50 00	50 00		
Annett, Louis.....	Peninsula to Oape aux Os.....		do.....	43 00	43 00		
Archibald, Wm.....	do.....		do.....	328 50	328 50		
Aschah, Felix.....	St. John River.....		do.....	12 50	12 50		
Barbeau, Cyrille.....	Lakes in Townships Portland and Wakefield.....		do.....	25 00	25 00		
Beach, N. A. Jr.....	Lake Memphremagog.....		do.....	50 00	50 00		
Bisson, Chas.....	Chaudière to Deschenes Rapids.....		do.....	10 00	10 00		
Boucher, Frs.....	Deschenes Lake.....		do.....	10 00	10 00		
Boulianne, Oscar.....	Little Bergeronnes River.....		do.....	100 00	100 00		
Cameron, D. R.....	Lakes in Township of Derry.....		do.....	25 00	25 00		
Carberry, Jno.....	Grand River.....		do.....	27 00	27 00		
Coff, E. S.....	Lake Memphremagog.....		do.....	50 00	50 00		
Davidson, J. E.....	do.....		do.....	50 00	50 00		

Delaney, Wm.	Ristigouche River	Guardian	80 17	
Eden, Edward.	Gaspé Bay	do	8 00	
Eden, Jos., jr.	do	do	73 00	
Fournier, Alex.	Ottawa River	do	45 00	
Gauthier, Nap.	Seguenay District	do	134 26	
Harper, W. J.	Ristigouche River	do	135 50	
Lachapelle, Louis	Lakes in Cameron and Bouchette	do	45 00	
Miller, Peter	Sandy Beach.	do	35 00	
Mitchell, D. H.	Brompton Falls	do	30 00	
Morin, Thos.	Seguenay District	do	44 00	
McCaalum Thos.	Malbale	do	10 00	
McGowan, W. W.	Lake Memphremagog	do	50 00	
McLaren, Donald	Seguenay District	do	226 68	
Nagle, Jas.	Magog River	do	50 00	
Paul, Léon.	Upper Gatineau	do	15 00	
Ramsey, Thos.	Lakes in Township of Denholm	do	25 00	
Rose, Wm.	Lake Weedon	do	3 00	
Simard, Geo.	Lake in rear of St. Hyalrion	do	20 00	
Touzel, T. J.	Belle Anse	do	8 50	
	Total		1,819 09	
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Bacon, Rose	Making cotton tent.		4 00	
Bauset, S. P.	Board and travelling expenses visiting the fisheries of Richelieu River		37 50	
Bouchard, Jos.	Boat.		21 00	
Boulianne, O.	Cotton, oakum, etc.		4 56	
Bourgoin, Frs.	Cotton, twine, etc.		7 12	
Caron, O.	Barge supplied, F. O.		26 50	
Coffin, Abraham	Canoe		35 00	
Intercolonial R. R.	Freight on canoe		3 30	
Lapointe, Eph.	Damages for loss of fishery		28 00	
Perron, Wm	Blacksmiths work		4 42	
	Total		172 40	
RECAPITULATION.				
Total Overseers' salaries				\$ 7,200 83
do do disbursements				5,774 23
do Fishery Guardians				1,819 09
do Miscellaneous				172 40
				\$14,966 55

Total for Province of Quebec
 *NOTE.—Not including Officer Wakeham's salary.

SCHEDULE of Fishery Officers in the Dominion, &c.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF NONA SCOTIA.

Name.	District.	Post Office Address.	Rank.	Salary.		Disbursements to June 30 1887.	Remarks.
				Annual.	Amount received to June 30, 1887.		
				\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
Rogers, W. H.	Nova Scotia	Amherst	Inspector of Fisheries	1,800 00	1,764 00	606 52	
Receiver-General					36 00		Superannuation tax.
Bertram, A. O.	Cape Breton Island	North Sydney	Fishery officer.	500 00	500 00	364 00	
<i>Annapolis County.</i>							
Bailey, W. M.	Lovett's Brook	Round Hill	Warden	25 00	25 00		Promoted Overseer, Oct. 1, 1887, at \$120. Dispensed with, Oct. 1, 1887
Barteaux, Albert	Nictaux River	Nictaux Falls	do	25 00	25 00		
Carty, W. T.	Annapolis County	Annapolis	Overseer	120 00	120 00	125 00	do
Croscup, Wm	Bear River	Granville	Warden	25 00	25 00		do
Isley, T. R.	From Lawrence to County line	Lawrencetown	do	25 00	25 00		do
Morton, A. F.	Annapolis River	Wilmot	do	25 00	25 00		do
Rice, W. A.	Annapolis River	Bridgetown	do	25 00	25 00		do
Riordan, M.	Annapolis and Langille Rivers	Annapolis	do	25 00	25 00		do
Vroom, Geo	Bear River, south side	Bear River	do	25 00	25 00		do
				320 00	320 00	125 00	
<i>Antigonish County.</i>							
Aymer, J. R.	From mouth of harbor to Forks; from thence to the Pomquet River to V. Chisholm's Mills, and from Forks, on the Black River, to Falls.	Pomquet Forks, Antigonish.	Warden	25 00	25 00		
Cameron, Laughlin	From McWilliam's Bridge to Fraser's Bridge, including Big Brook.	Upper South River, Antigonish.	do	30 00	30 00		Salary increased to \$50, July 1, 1887.
Chisholm, Colin	From Antigonish Harbor to McWilliam's, or St. Andrew's Bridge.	Lower South River, Antigonish.	do	25 00	18 75		Dispensed with Mch. 16, 1887.

SCHEDULE of the Fishery Officers in the Dominion, &c.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA—Continued.

Name.	District.	Post Office Address.	Rank.	Salary.			Disbursements to June 30, 1887.	Remarks.
				Annual.	Amount received to June 30, 1887.			
				\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	
	Brought forward.....			560 00	514 16		127 75	
	<i>Cape Breton County—Continued.</i>							
McDonald, Arch'd.....	Ball's Creek	Ball's Creek	Warden	20 00	20 00			
McDonald, Donald.....	Sydney River and Forks	Sydney Forks	do	45 00	41 25			
McEachern, Jno	Salmon River	Grand Mira, North.....	do	25 00	25 00			
McLean, Alex	Mill Brook	Boisdale	do	20 00	20 10			
McLellan, M.	Rory Brack's Brook	Rory Brack's Brook	do	25 00	25 00			
McNeil, D. J.	Benacadie River and Lake	Benacadie River	do	25 00	25 00			
McQuinn, Francis.....	From Low Point to south head of Cow Bay, and north side of Mira Bay, including Salmon and Sydney Rivers.....	Sydney	Overseer	120 00	120 00		70 25	Left locality June 1, 1887.
				840 00	790 41		198 00	
	<i>Colchester County.</i>							
Blair, Henry	Eastern Division, County Colchester	North River	Overseer	100 00	75 00		58 35	9 months' salary.
Corbett, H.	Harrington and North Rivers	Five Islands	Warden	35 00	35 00			
Davison, J. W.	Colchester County, Western Division	Upper Economy	Overseer	100 00	100 00		29 75	
Frame, Samuel	Shubenacadie River and Gay's River	Shubenacadie River	Warden	25 00	25 00			
Fulton, George	Stewiacke River (upper portion)	Stewiacke	do	25 00	25 00			
Fulton, H. W.	Portapique River	River Brookfield.....	do	30 00	30 00			
Fulton, R. K.	De Bert River.....	Portapique River.....	do	25 00	25 00			
Fulmore, Jesse.....	East and Bass Rivers	Folly Village	do	25 00	25 00			
Gass, H.	Northern Division, County Colchester, comprising Tatamagouche Bay, French and Waugh's Rivers. Lower Stewiacke River	Five Islands.....	do					
Johnson, A. O. B.	Salmon River.....	Tatamagouche	Overseer	50 00	50 00			
Johnson, T.	Economy River.....	Middle Stewiacke.....	Warden	25 00	25 00			
Moore, George	Salmon River	Salmon River Truro	do	25 00	25 00			
Murray, Math. G.	Waugh's River	Truro	do	25 00	25 00			
McKay, Dan		Tatamagouche River	do	40 00	40 00			

Name	Office	County	Salary	Promoted Over- seer at \$75 00, July 1, 1887.	Services per- formed in N.S.	Appointed, May 1, 1887.	Died, October 8, 1886.
Pollock, R. J.	Stewiacke River (lower portion)	Cumberland County.	100 00	100 00	24 50		
Rutherford, Ed.	Stewiacke River		25 00	25 00			
Uiquhart, Hy	Folly Village		25 00	25 00			
			705 00	680 00	112 60		
Fowler, Elijah		Cumberland County, Western Division, including all streams flowing into the Bay of Fundy ... Cumberland County, Eastern Division, embracing all streams emptying into the Straits of Nor- thumberland.	130 00	130 00	72 25		
Gilroy, Geo. W.							
Harrison, Moses	Oxford		100 00	100 00	17 00		
Jenks, Frs. L.	Maccan		25 00	25 00			
Logan, Isaac	Parrsboro'		25 00	25 00			
Murphy, Wm.	Amherst		25 00	25 00			
McPherson, Samuel	Wallace		30 00	30 00			
Porter, Jos.	Pugwash River		25 00	25 00			
Smith, Sydney	River Herbert		25 00	25 00			
Smith, Thos. R.	Advocate Harbor		25 00	25 00			
Wills, Alex. M.	Shinimicas River		25 00	25 00			
Goodwin, Robt.	Pugwash		100 00	100 00	35 77		
	Bay Verte, N.B.				29 00		
			535 00	535 00	154 02		
Collins, J. A.	Westport	Digby County.	120 00	120 00	35 00		
Gavil, A. L.	Digby		25 00	25 00			
Hanley, Wm.	do		120 00	120 00	181 31		
Journey, Robt.	Weymouth		25 00	25 00			
McKay, Lochlin	St. Mary's Bay		25 00	25 00			
			315 00	315 00	216 31		
Bruce, J. R.	Guysboro'	Guysborough County.	10 00	10 00			
Cameron, Angus	East River		25 00	25 00			
Cameron, D., sr.	Upper Caledonia		20 00	20 00			
Cook, Jas.	Salmon River		25 00	25 00			
Cross, John	Indian River		15 00	2 50			
Gunn, Donald	Ross Roads		30 00	30 00			
Harrington, Jas., jr.	Isaac Harbour		25 00	6 25			
Henderson, Jas.			25 00	25 00			
			175 00	143 75			

Carried forward

SCHEDULE of the Fishery Officers in the Dominion, &c.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA—Continued.

N	District.	Post Office Address.	Rank.	Salary.		Disbursements to June 30, 1887.	Remarks.
				Annual.	Amount received to June 30, 1887.		
	Brought forward.....			175 00	143 75		
	<i>Guysborough County—Concluded.</i>						
Hudson, Saml. (Lewis' son).....	Country Harbor and River, from Bridge at Narrows to mouth	Country Harbor.....	Warden	25 00	25 00		
Jones, John	Mouth of Salmon River	Mouth of Salmon River.	do	25 00	25 00		
Jordan, Wm.....	St. Mary's River, extending from Alex. Ross' (above still water) to Hugh Halters', on the West River	Glenelg	do	30 00	5 00		Appointed, May 1, 1887.
Kirk, Adam	do do	do	do	30 00	22 50		Dead, replaced by W. Jordan.
Kennedy, Chas.....	From foot of Neil's Lake to Beaver Dam Lake inclusive, and all the lakes through which it passes.....	do					
Manson, Alex.....	St. Mary's River, from Wallace's Lake to Fischer's Mill Dam	Salmon River, West Branch, Guysboro'	do	15 00	15 00		
Mattie, Fredrick.....	Tracadie River to Counties of Guysboro' and Antigonish	Lochaber Lakes.....	do	25 00	15 62		Appointed, Nov. 16, 1886.
McDonald, D. A.	St. Mary's River.....	Tracadie, County of Antigonish	do	15 00	15 00		
McDonald, Wm.....	do	St. Mary's River, Sherbrook.	do	40 00	40 00		
McKay, Robert.....	From head of tide to head of Intervale, on the North Branch, and to Cameron's Mill, on the Valley Branch.....	Stillwater	do	25 00	25 00		Dispensed with, Sept. 1887.
McKeen, Thos.....	From Forks to County Line, including McQueen's Mill and Brook to Lake	Guysborough, Intervale	do	15 00	15 00		
McEllum, Jas.....	From Graham's West Line to foot of Neil's Lake, including North Branch and Lake	Melrose.....	do	30 00	30 00		
		Salmon River.....	do	25 00	25 00		

McQuarrie, Allan.	District of St. Mary	Sherbrooke	Overseer	100 00	100 00	100 00	87 00
Pride, Wm.	From mouth of St. Mary's River to Sinclair Point, including stream from Wine Harbor to Lake.	Sherbrooke, St. Mary's	Warden	30 00	30 00		
Sinclair, D. Mc.	From Sinclair to Headwaters	Goshen	do	20 00	20 00		
Smith, J. L.	From Forks to Indian Man's Brook	West River	do	25 00	25 00		
Tory, Jas. A.	Guysborough County	Guysborough	Overseer	150 00	150 00		75 53
				800 00	726 87		162 53
Blakely, Jas.	Halifax County.	Ship Harbor	Warden	30 00	30 00		
Burris, Wm.	From Ship Harbor to Chezzetcook inclusive.	Little Musquodoboit River	do	30 00	30 00		
Coolen, Chas.	Peggy's Cove to Torrence Bay including Prospect and Nine Mile Rivers.	Nine Mile River	do	40 00	6 68		
Conrad, Chas.	Cole Harbor	Cole Harbor	do	40 00	40 00		
Fitzgerald, John	Halifax Harbor to Margaret Bay, Portuguese Cove.	Portuguese Cove	Overseer	150 00	150 00		89 22
Fraser, John.	Moser's River and Ecum Secum and Smith's Brook	Moser's River.	Warden	30 00	30 00		
Fraser, O. P.	Ecum Secum River	Ecum Secum, County Guysboro'	do	25 00	25 00		
Gaetz, Isaac	Halifax County, East Division, Dartmouth.	Musquodoboit Harbor.	Overseer	150 00	37 50		103 35
Henry, Chas. G.	Upper Musquodoboit River	Upper Musquodoboit	Warden	30 00	30 00		
Hughes, P.	Tangier River	Tangier River	do	25 00	25 00		
Kidston, Archd.	From Peggy's Cove to Terrence Bay, Nine Mile and Prospect Rivers.	M.W. Arm, Halifax.	do	40 00	36 68		
Keizer, Geo.	Lake Porter and Streams	Lake Porter	do	30 00	30 00		
Mason, Nath.	From Hubert's to Peggy's Cove, Margaret Bay, Ingraham and Indian Rivers	Peggy's Cove	do	75 00	75 00		
Mosher, Dan.	Cow Bay Run	Cow Bay, Dartmouth	do	20 00	20 00		
McDonald, Jno.	Big Salmon River, or Lawrencetown River	Lawrencetown	do	25 00	25 00		
McKiel, Nath.	Sheet Harbor	Sheet Harbor	do	40 00	40 00		
McCleam, Donald.	Chezzetcook River	Chezzetcook River	do	30 00	30 00		
McLeod, George	Middle Musquodoboit River	Little Musquodoboit	do	30 00	30 00		
Rawlings, Geo.	Halifax County, East Division, Dartmouth to Ecum Secum	Musquodoboit Harbor	Overseer	150 00	100 00		64 29
Shafford, H. A.	Pennant River	Hubbards Cove	Warden	40 00	40 00		
Stevens, Robt.	Musquodoboit River	Upper Musquodoboit	do	30 00	30 00		
Tolson, F. G.	Sackville River	Sackville River	do	40 00	40 00		
Walker, Wm. G.	Little Salmon River	Little Salmon River,	do	20 00	20 00		
Whitman, James E.	Salmon River	Preston Road.	do	30 00	30 00		
		Salmon River.	do				
				1,150 00	950 82		256 86

Appointed, May 1, 1887.

Resigned, Oct. 9, 1886, replaced by Geo. Rawlings.

Resigned, May 17, 1887, replaced by Chas. Coolen.

Appointed, Nov. 1, 1886.

Employed at Hatchery Only.

SCHEDULE of the Fishery Officers of the Dominion, &c.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA—Continued.

Name.	District.	Post Office Address.	Rank.	Salary.		Disbursements to June 30, 1887.	Remarks.
				Annual.	Amount received to June 30, 1887.		
				\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
<i>Hants County.</i>							
Burnham, P. S.	Hants County, Western Division, from Western County Line to Walton.	Windsor.	Overseer.	100 00	100 00	47 50	Appointed, June 15, 1887.
Colter, John B.	Shubenacadie River.	Miford.	do	30 00	30 00	21 55	
Horne, Archd.	South end of Shubenacadie and Nine Mile River.	Enfield.	Warden	30 00	1 25		
Mosher, Jas.	Rivers Meander and Herbert, from mouth to source.	Brooklyn.	do	30 00	30 00		
Mosher, Noah.	Kennetcook River, from mouth to head of tide.	Mosherville.	do	50 00	50 00		
O'Brien, Jas.	Walton and Kennetcook Rivers.	Maitland.	do	30 00	30 00		
O'Brien, T. B.	Eastern Division, from Walton to Colchester Line.	Maitland.	Overseer.	100 00	100 00	53 50	
				370 00	341 25	127 55	
<i>Inverness County.</i>							
Bennie, Peter.	Mabou River.	Mabou Brook Village	Warden	25 00	25 00		
Coady, James.	Inverness County, East Division.	S. W. Margaree.	Overseer.	100 00	100 00	76 81	
Crowdis, Mark.	From Bridge to Forks, North East Margaree River.	Big Interval.	Warden	25 00	25 00		
Dowling, David.	River Inhabitants.	Riverside.	do	25 00	25 00		
Gillies, Peter.	S. W. Mabou	S. W. Mabou.	do	25 00	25 00		
Graham, Stephen	Long Point and Judique Rivers.	Long Point.	do	25 00	25 00		
Wm. Hart, jr.	From Crowdie Bridge to Warden McDermid's Residence.	N. E. Margaree.	do	25 00	25 00		
Moses Murphy	Ainslie Lake.	do	do	25 00	25 00		
M. B. McDonald	River Dennis.	River Dennis.	do	25 00	25 00		
Miles McDaniell	From mouth of Margaree River to South West Chapel.		do	25 00	25 00		
McDermid, Dan.	From his own residence to Big Intervale.	Forks, Margaree.	do	25 00	25 00		
McDougall, Murdock.	Trout River.	N. E. Margaree.	do	25 00	25 00		
McEachern, P.	Lake Ainslie.	Lake Ainslie.	do	20 00	20 00		
McFarlane, J. P.	South Inverness District.	Glendale.	Overseer.	100 00	100 00		
McFarlane, Angus	Margaree Harbor.	Margaree.	Warden	25 00	25 00		Resigned, July 1, 1887.
(Angus' son).	Upper South-west Margaree River.	Upper South-west, Margaree River.	do	25 00	25 00		

	Upper waters and tributaries, Margaree River.....	S. W. Margaree River	do	25 00	25 00	Appointed, July 1, 1887.
McKay, Neil.....	River Dennis and Basin.....	River Dennis.....	do	25 00	25 00	
McKay, Neil.....	Crowds Bridge to head of river.....	N. W. Margaree River	do	25 00	25 00	
McKinon, Angus.....	Inverness County, Western Division.....	Port Hood.....	Overseer.....	150 00	150 00	
McLean, D. F.....	Big River.....	Strathlorn.....	Warden.....	25 00	25 00	80 82
McLellan, John.....						Dispensed with, July 1, 1887.
McLellan, Daniel.....	River Dennis and Basin.....	River Dennis.....	do	25 00	14 58	Resig'd, Oct. '87, replaced by Allan McLellan.
McLellan, Allan (John's son).....	do do	do	do	25 00	6 25	Appointed, Nov 1, 1887.
Ross, David.....	Inverness County, East Division.....	S. W. Margaree.....	Overseer.....	100 00	100 00	79 75
	<i>King's County.</i>			920 00	865 83	237 38
Angus, Joseph.....	Gaspereaux River.....	Wolfville.....	Warden.....	30 00	30 00	
Bishop, C. E.....	do	Horton.....	do	30 00	30 00	
Brown, Phillip.....	Blomidon.....	Blomidon.....	do	30 00	30 00	
Miller, Jas. S.....	King's County.....	Canning.....	Overseer.....	125 00	125 00	71 00
McIntyre, W.....	Annapolis River.....	Aylesford.....	Warden.....	50 00	50 00	
Reid, R. F.....	King's County.....	Wolfville.....	Overseer.....	125 00	125 00	43 50
Thorpe, J. W.....	Hall's Point to Cape Split.....	Hall's Harbour.....	Warden.....	30 00	30 00	
	<i>Lunenburg County.</i>			420 00	420 00	114 50
Andrews, John.....	Mushamush River.....	Mahone Bay.....	Warden.....	25 00	25 00	
Besancon, Isaiah.....	Middle River.....	Chester Basin.....	do	25 00	25 00	
Boylan, Edward.....	Gold River, Upper.....	New Ross.....	do	25 00	25 00	
Burns, Geo.....	Knock's to source of La Have River.....	Dayspring.....	do	25 00	25 00	
Cooney, Pat.....	East Branch, Middle River.....	Chester.....	do	25 00	25 00	
Croft, Wm.....	East Gold River, from Bongard's Point to Gold River Branch, thence to Clarke's, Clinton's and Henry's Lakes.....	Chester Basin.....	do	25 00	25 00	
Davis, James.....	East River.....	Chester.....	do	25 00	25 00	
Demon, David.....	Lower Gold River.....	Lower Gold River.....	do	25 00	25 00	
Evans, David.....	Lunenburg County, East Division, Middle, Gold, Martin's and Mushamush Rivers.....	Chester.....	Overseer.....	100 00	100 00	79 00
Godard, C. E.....	La Have River.....	Bridgewater.....	do	100 00	100 00	67 50
Hebb, Eli.....	Petite River, from Wallace Brook to source.....	Hebb's Cross, West Conquerall.....	Warden.....	25 00	25 00	
Hutt, John.....	Middle Gold River.....	Beach Hill, Chester.....	do	25 00	25 00	
Jost, Hy. S.....	Lunenburg County, West Division.....	Lunenburg.....	Overseer.....	100 00	100 00	33 10
Keddy, J. H.....	Larder's River.....	New Ross.....	Warden.....	25 00	25 00	
Langille, James.....	Martin's River.....	Chester.....	do	25 00	25 00	
Mossman, Josiah.....	From Henry Kock's to Knock's.....	Lunenburg.....	do	25 00	25 00	
	Carried forward.....			600 00	600 00	179 60

SCHEDULE of the Fishery Officers in the Dominion, &c.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA—Continued.

Name.	District.	Post Office Address.	Rank.	Salary.		Disbursements to June 30, 1887.	Remarks.
				Annual.	Amount received to June 30, 1887.		
				\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
	Brought forward			600 00	600 00	179 60	
	Lunenburg County—Concluded.						
Meaner, Jacob	Eastern River	Chester	Warden	25 00	25 00	.....
Nesbitt, G. A.	Petite River mouth to Wallace Brook	Petite River	do	25 00	25 00	.....
Pernette, Chas.	From mouth of La Have River to Wilkie's Cove...	Lunenburg	do	25 00	25 00	.....
	Pictou County.			675 00	675 00	179 60	
Allan Cameron	East Branch, Barney's River, from Sutherland's Marshy Hope to Barney's River	Kenzeeville, Barney's River	Warden	25 00	25 00	.....	23 mos' salary.
Cameron, Thos.	West River	Middle River	do	25 00	25 00	.....	Appointed, 1st June, 1887.
Campbell, Peter	East River	New Glasgow	do	25 00	25 00	.....
Campbell, A. F.	Pictou Island	Pictou Island	do	25 00	47 91	.....
Douglas, Alex.	Middle River	Alma	do	25 00	25 00	.....
Foot, Jas.	Lower French River	Lower French River	do	25 00	2 03	.....
Fraser, Donald	Fork and West Branch Lake	Hopewell	do	25 00	25 00	.....
Fraser, Thos.	East River, from Tide Head to Grant's Factory	Island Hopewell	do	25 00	25 00	.....
Fraser, Samuel	Grant's Factory to East Branch Lake	Bridgeville	do	25 00	25 00	.....
Murray, D. A.	Barney's River, from McDonald's Bridge to head	Avondale	do	25 00	25 00	.....
McDonald, D. G.	Pictou County, East Division, including Sutherland's, French and Barney's Rivers, Bailey's Brook and Shore Factory, from Pictou Harbor eastward to County Line	Lismore	Overseer	170 00	170 00	183 00	
McDonald, Donald	Sutherland's River	New Glasgow	Warden	25 00	25 00	.....
McDonald, Wm.	French River	French River	do	25 00	25 00	.....
McDougall, Chas.	East River of St. Mary's and Garden Lake	Garden of Eden	do	20 00	20 00	.....
McKay, John	River John	River John	do	25 00	25 00	.....
McKenzie, Geo.	Cariboo River	Lower Cariboo River	do	25 00	25 00	.....

McLean, Donald.....	Barney's River.....	Avondale.....	do.....	25 00	2 08	Appointed, 1st June, 1887.
McLean, Donald.....	Bailey's Brook.....	Bailey's Brook.....	do.....	30 00	30 00	
Pritchard, A. E.....	Central Pictou County, including Middle, East and West Rivers.....	New Glasgow.....	Overseer.....	150 00	150 00	87 49
Sutherland, Robt.....	Pictou County, West Division, including Middle, East, West, Cariboo, Tony and John Rivers.....	River John.....	do.....	140 00	140 00	36 25
Turner, Wm.....	Barney's River.....	Avondale.....	Warden.....	25 00	18 75	Deceased, replaced by Donald McLean.
<i>Queen's County.</i>						
Fitzgerald, John.....	From Steam Mills to Salter's Falls on Port Medway River.....	Mill Village.....	Overseer.....	100 00	100 00	88 50
Ford, Theo.....	Milton Bridge up to Port Liverpool River.....	Milton.....	Warden.....	60 00	60 00	16 00
Foster, I. O.....	Puddington Island to Toby's Island.....	Port Medway.....	do.....	50 00	5 13	39 day's salary.
Miles, Barnabas.....	Salter's Falls to Fawn Hook, on Port Medway River.....	Greenfield.....	do.....	30 00	30 00	
Sellon, S. T. N.....	Queen's County.....	Liverpool.....	Overseer.....	225 00	225 00	88 50
<i>Richmond County.</i>						
Cameron, Duncan.....	Eastern Division, from River Bourgeois to east boundary of County, including said River.....	St. Peter's.....	Overseer.....	125 00	125 00	22 50
Grant, Charles.....	River Inhabitants.....	River Inhabitants.....	Warden.....	30 00	30 00	
Gerroir, Felix.....	Grand Ruissseau.....	Arichat.....	do.....	25 00	25 00	
Grouchy, P. W.....	Desconasse River.....	do.....	do.....	30 00	30 00	Replaced by J. P. Grouchy, 1st July, 1887.
Keboe, Wm.....	False Bay and Breen's Brook.....	River Bourgeois.....	do.....	25 00	25 00	
Kyte, Patrick.....	River Tier.....	River Tier, St. Peter's.....	do.....	25 00	25 00	
Marneau, Frs.....	Western Division, from River Bourgeois to west boundary of County.....	Arichat.....	Overseer.....	125 00	125 00	46 00
Murchison, John.....	Grand River.....	Grand River.....	Warden.....	30 00	12 50	Resigned, 31st Oct., 1886.
Murchison, Donald.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	30 00	17 50	Appointed, 1st Dec., 1886, J. Murchison.
McPherson, Frs.....	River Moulin.....	River Moulin, Grand-digue Ferry.....	do.....	30 00	30 00	
McRae, Allan.....	West Bay, Black River.....	West Bay.....	Warden.....	30 00	30 00	
Proctor, John, sr.....	Inhabitants River.....	Port Hawkesbury.....	do.....	20 00	20 00	
Sampson, A.....	Petit de Grat Inlet.....	Petit de Grat.....	do.....	30 00	15 00	Died, 11th Jan., 1887, replaced by Marin Sampson.
Sampson, J.....	L'Ardoise.....	L'Ardoise.....	do.....	30 00	30 00	
<i>Shelburne County.</i>						
Acker, Timothy.....	Birchtown River.....	Birchtown.....	Warden.....	30 00	30 00	
Orowell, P.....	Barrington River.....	Barrington.....	do.....	20 00	20 00	
Goudy, E. S.....	Clyde River to Yarmouth County Line.....	do.....	Overseer.....	100 00	100 00	188 10
Carried forward.....						
				585 00	540 00	68 50
				150 00	150 00	188 10

SCHEDULE of the Fishery Officers in the Dominion, &c.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA—Continued:

Name.	District.	Post Office Address.	Rank.	Salary.		Disbursements to June 30, 1887.	Remarks.
				Annual.	Amount received to June 30, 1887.		
				\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
	Brought forward,			150 00	150 00	188 10	
<i>Shelburne County—Concluded.</i>							
Greenwood, M.	Round Bay River and Indian Brook	Clyde River	Warden	20 00	20 00		
Holden, O. A.	Ogden's Brook and Indian River	Jordan River	do	50 00	50 00		
Kehoe, M.	Green Harbor	Lockeport	do	20 00	20 00		
McGill, W., Jno.	Shelburne County	Shelburne	Overseer	125 00	125 00	84 43	
Nichol, F. G.	Clyde River	Clyde River	Warden	20 00	20 00		
Ryer, George	Roseway River	Shelburne	do	50 00	50 00		
				435 00	435 00	272 53	
<i>Victoria County.</i>							
Beaton, Roderick	Hume's River	McNaughton	Warden	30 00	30 00		
Bingham, Wm.	Englishtown and Ingonish Division	Englishtown	Overseer	50 00	50 00	21 40	Salary increased to \$120, July 1, 1887.
Buchanan, Donald	Barachois River	Barachois River	Warden	30 00	30 00		Appointed, 1st Sept., 1886.
Campbell, John	North River, Aspy Bay	N. River, Aspy Bay	do	25 00	20 83		
Capstick, Thos.	Salmon River, Bay St. Lawrence	Bay St. Lawrence	do	25 00	25 00		
Donovan, Thos.	Olyburn Brook	Ingonish	do	25 00	25 00		
Finlayson, Donald	Middle River	Middle River	do	25 00	25 00		
Foyle, Wm.	Peter's Brook	Baddeck River	do	30 00	30 00		
Hellen, Robt.	Cape North	Cape North	do	30 00	30 00		
Ingraham, G.	From Baddeck to head of Long Point	Baddeck	do	25 00	25 00		
McAuley, Donald	South Gut, Ste. Ann's	do	do	25 00	25 00		
McCharles, Jno.	South Gut, Ste. Ann's	S Gut, Ste. Ann's	do	25 00	25 00		Resigned, 1st Sept., 1887, replaced by Dan. McCharles.
McDonald, Archd.	South Branch, Middle River	Aspy Bay	do	25 00	25 00		
McDonald, Archd.	North Harbor	North Harbor	do	25 00	25 00		
McDougall, Michael	Washabuck River	North Harbor	do	25 00	25 00		
McGregor, Fts.	Entrance of Baddeck River	Washabuck River	do	30 00	30 00		
McIntosh, Malcolm	Victoria County, North Division, from Smoky Head to Bay St. Lawrence	Hunter's Mountains	do	25 00	25 00		
		Aspy Bay	Overseer	120 00	120 00	119 75	

McIver, Malcolm.....	Indian Brook.....	Warden.....	30 00	30 00	55 76
McKenzie, Chris.....	Middle River.....	do.....	25 00	25 00	
McLeod, Donald.....	River St. Ann's.....	do.....	30 00	30 00	
McLellan, John.....	Middle River.....	do.....	25 00	25 00	
McMillan, Donald.....	Baddeck River.....	do.....	25 00	25 00	
McNeil, John S.....	From Grand Narrows to McKay's Point.....	do.....	25 00	25 00	
McPherson, John.....	Aspy Bay.....	do.....	25 00	25 00	
McRae, Donald, Jr.....	Victoria County, South Division.....	Overseer.....	120 00	120 00	
McRae, John (Rory's son).....	Middle River.....	Warden.....	25 00	25 00	
McRae, Donald.....	Baddeck River and tributaries.....	do.....	25 00	25 00	
McRae, Kenneth.....	Indian Brook.....	do.....	30 00	30 00	
McRae, Donald.....	Red Head, Baddeck.....	do.....	25 00	25 00	
McRae, John.....	Gold Diggings, Middle River.....	do.....	25 00	25 00	
McQuarrie, Donald.....	Middle River.....	do.....	25 00	25 00	
Watson, Andrew.....	Baddeck River, North Branch.....	do.....	25 00	18 75	
	<i>Yarmouth County.</i>		1,055 00	1,044 58	256 91
Brand, J. I.....	Pubnico and Argyle.....	Warden.....	25 00	25 00	
Doucet, Jérôme.....	Tusket River.....	do.....	30 00	30 00	
Gardner, Enos.....	Yarmouth County.....	Overseer.....	150 00	150 00	157 00
Hathfield, J. A.....	From Lower Narrows, Tusket River to County Line.....	Warden.....	80 00	80 00	
Jeffrey, James.....	From Chebogue Point to Chegoggin Point.....	do.....	25 00	25 00	
Kavanagh, Wm.....	Gurill's Bridge to Coldstream.....	do.....	25 00	25 00	
Mus, Vital.....	Tusket Forks.....	do.....	25 00	25 00	
Nickerson, E.....	Salmon River.....	do.....	25 00	25 00	
Porter, Z.....	Beaver River.....	do.....	25 00	25 00	
Robertson, G. H.....	Sea Shore, from Chebogue Point to Digby County Line.....	Overseer.....	100 00	100 00	42 80
Thurston, Wm., sr.....	Chegoggin River.....	Warden.....	25 00	25 00	
White, Jos. M.....	Eel Lake.....	do.....	25 00	25 00	
			560 00	560 00	199 80
			13,850 00	13,265 71	4,239 80
Total.....					

Died, 25th May,
1887.

SCHEDULE of the Fishery Officers in the Dominion, &c.—*Continued.*PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA—*Concluded.*

FISHERY GUARDIANS.

Name.	District.	Amount.
Bland, Geo	Wallace River, Cumberland Co.....	40 50
Canfield, Jas.....	do do	43 50
Carr, Belcher.	Portauquie River, Colchester Co.....	62 50
Cummings, Duncan..	Middle River, Pictou Co.....	68 75
Ethridge, Thos.....	Plaster Pool, Inverness Co.....	25 00
Hunter, Jas.....	River Philip, Cumberland Co.....	63 00
Morrison, John.....	Black Brook	12 00
McKay, John.....	Middle River, Pictou Co.....	68 75
Seamen, Jno.....	Wallace River, Cumberland Co.....	37 50
Thompson, C. M.....	River Philip do	42 00
Wade, T. R.....	do do	58 50
		522 00
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICE.		
Murphy, Thos.....	Inspecting lobster factories.....	49 50
Stationery Office.....	Stationery.....	15 20
		64 70

RECAPITULATION

Total Officer's salaries*	\$13,265 71
do do disbursements†.....	4,239 80
do Guardian's wages.....	522 00
do Miscellaneous.....	64 70
Total for Nova Scotia.....	18,092 21

*Including Inspector's salary.

† do do disbursements.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Name.	District.	Post Office Address.	Rank.	Salary.		Disbursements to June 30, 1887.	Remarks.
				Annual.	Amount received to June 30, 1887.		
Venning, W. H.....	New Brunswick.....	St. John.....	Inspector of Fisheries.....	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
Receiver-General.....				1,800 00	1,764 00	835 54	Superannuation tax.
					36 00		
Albert County:							
Dryden, J. W.....	Mouth of Petitcodiac River and Dorchester Bay...	Hillsboro.....	Warden.....	40 00	40 00		Left locality, re-placed by K. T. Wilbur, June, 1887.
Kinne, J. E.....	Germantown Lake and Shepody River.....	Hopewell.....	do.....	40 00	40 00		
Oliver, Bartlet.....	Rocher Bay.....	Harvey, Little Rocher.....	do.....	40 00	40 00		
Stewart, Suthd.....	County of Albert.....	Alma.....	Overseer.....	100 00	100 00	44 75	
Taylor, Wallace.....	Petitcodiac River.....	Coverdale.....	Warden.....	40 00	40 00		
				260 00	260 00	44 75	
Carleton County.							
Burt, Geo. R.	St. John River and tributaries, from Long's Creek to Tobique River.....	Upper Woodstock...	Overseer.....	100 00	100 00	144 00	
Lindsay, G. Alex.	Miramichi River (S. W.) from head waters to forks.	Foreston.....	do.....	150 00	150 00	111 00	
Scott, J. W.....	St. John River, from Eel River to Woodstock	Cantebury.....	Warden.....	30 00	30 00		
Charlotte County.							
Ash, Wm.....	East District of Co. Charlotte.....	Beaver Harbour.....	Overseer.....	100 00	100 00	18 25	
Barry, Thos.....	Lower Falls, Magaguadavic River.....	Lower Falls, Magaguadavic.....	Warden.....	100 00	50 00		Appointed, 1st Feb., 1886.
Best, G. S.....	East Division, from La Tête to Lepreaux.....	Beaver Harbour.....	Overseer.....	100 00	33 00	92 00	3 months salary.
Carried forward.....				300 00	183 00	110 25	

SCHEDULE of the Fishery Officers in the Dominion, &c.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK—Continued.

Name.	District.	Post Office Address.	Rank.	Salary.		Disbursements to June 30, 1887.	Remarks.
				Annual.	Amount received to June 30, 1887.		
				\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
Brought forward							
<i>Charlotte County—Continued.</i>							
Brown, Barth.....							
Campbell, D. F.....		Campobello and West Isles, with coasts and streams in Charlotte Co.....	Warden.....	100 00	100 00	30 02	Appointed. 1st Aug., 1886.
Carrol, Edward.....		Inner Bay of Passamaquoddy	do	120 00	110 00	37 53	
Dick, Samuel.....		Whitehead Island.....	do	30 00	30 00	.....
Dixon, Robt.....		St. George to Beaver Harbor.....	do	30 00	30 00	57 57	
Gilmour, Andrew.....		Seely's Cove to Lepreaux.....	do	30 00	30 00	.....
Holmes, Thos.....		Northern Head, Grand Manan.....	do	30 00	30 00	.....
Johnson, Robt.....		West side, Deer Island.....	do	30 00	30 00	.....
		Upper Falls, Magaguadavic River.....	do	50 00	25 00	.....	Appointed 1st Feb., 1886.
Lord, J. M.....		Deer Island.....	Overseer.....	70 00	70 00	84 50	
McLauchlin, W. B.....		Grand Manan Island and spawning grounds.....	do	240 00	240 00	313 00	
Todd, Frank.....		St. Croix River and tributaries.....	do	120 00	120 00	344 00	
				1,150 00	998 00	976 87	
<i>Gloucester County.</i>							
Aché, Adolphe.....		Shippegan.....	Warden.....	100 00	100 00	93 65	
Boyd, Alex.....		Little Shippegan to Misco.....	Overseer.....	75 00	75 00	87 53	
O'ahan, John, jr.....		That part of River Tête à Gauche, from a mile above the Mill Dam to the source of said river.....	Warden.....	25 00	25 00	.....
Comcan, Frééric.....		Petit Rocher, from Belledune to Mill Stream.....	do	100 00	100 00	.....
Cormier, Gustave.....		Caraquet Herring Banks	Overseer.....	50 00	50 00	149 50	
Coughlan, Tim.....		Grindstone Point to Grand Anse.....	Warden.....	30 00	30 00	.....
Dempsey, Miles.....		Salmon Beach, from Bass River to Grindstone Point.....	do	30 00	30 00	.....	Died June 1887, replaced by Wm Sisk.
Haché, Juste.....		Oyster beds in County, Caraquet and Shippegan.....	Overseer.....	100 00	75 00	32 70	Replaced by Jos L. Haché, 1st June, 1887.

Hickson, James	River Nepisiguit and tributaries, with sea coast and streams, from Belledune River to Grindstone Point.	do	350 00	350 00	170 00
Mauzerolles, J.	Coast from County line to Green Point, including Big and Tracadie Rivers	Warden	30 00	30 00	129 50
Poirier, Joseph	Bay Chaleurs, between Grand Anse and Point Mizzenette	Overseer.	100 00	100 00	8 00
Rogers, W.	Tête à Gauche River	Warden	25 00	25 00	.....
Sewell, Jos.	Pokemouche River	Overseer.	50 00	50 00	20 50
Walsh, James	Pokemouche	Warden	30 00	30 00	.....
			1,095 00	1,070 00	691 38
<i>Kent County.</i>					
Collet, A. L.	Buctouche Bay	Warden	80 00	80 00	.....
Cormier, Chas.	Cocagne River	Overseer.	100 00	100 00	84 50
Girouard, M. A.	Big Buctouche River	do	75 00	75 00	75 00
Guimon, Lazare.	From Kouchibouquais to Chockfish River.	do	80 00	80 00	38 50
Hannah, Wm F.	Richibucto River	do	75 00	75 00	61 64
Harnett, James	From mouth of Nicholas River, on the Buctouche, upwards, including Nicholas River	Warden	80 00	80 00	76 75
Leger, F. B.	Little Buctouche River	do	80 00	80 00	.....
Leblanc, A. T.	Canaan River (upper part)	Overseer.	75 00	75 00	.....
25 Mauzerolles, Nicholas.	From Kouchibouquais River to Point Sapin.	Warden	50 00	50 00	.....
			695 00	695 00	336 39
<i>King's County.</i>					
Belyea, J. A.	St. John River and Belle Isle Bay and streams running thence to	Overseer.	50 00	50 00	41 00
Gosline, Samuel.	From mouth of Smith's Creek, upwards.	do	100 00	100 00	117 95
Keith, Jonah.	North and Canaan River	Warden	30 00	25 00	.....
Pearson, I. R.	Washademoak Lake and its tributaries in King's and Queen's Counties.	do	30 00	30 00	.....
Ryan, Samuel F.	Mill Stream	do	30 00	30 00	.....
Spragg, Z. S.	Belle Isle Bay	do	50 00	50 00	.....
			290 00	285 00	158 95
<i>Northumberland County.</i>					
Bamford, E. A.	South West Miramichi, within Parish of Blissfield.	Warden	50 00	50 00	36 00
Bergin, Patrick	From Underhill's to Stephen Mitchell's on S. W. Miramichi	do	30 00	30 00	.....
Blackmore, Jared	From lower end of Ox Bow, on the Little South West, upwards	Overseer.	50 00	50 00	.....
			130 00	130 00	36 00
	Carried forward.				

Dispensed with
26th April, 1887

Dispensed with,
July 27, 1887.

Dispensed with,
July 27, 1887.

Dispensed with,
July 15, 1887.

SCHEDULE of the Fishery Officers in the Dominion, &c.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK—Continued.

Name.	District.	Post Office Address.	Rank.	Salary.		Disbursements to June 30, 1887.	Remarks.
				Annual.	Amount received to June 30, 1887.		
				\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
	Brought forward.....	.....	.....	130 00	130 00	36 00	
<i>Northumberland County—Concluded.</i>							
Bryanton, Geo.	From Elm Tree Brook to Squire Underhill's, on the S. W. Miramichi River.....	Derby.....	Warden	30 00	30 00	.....	Dispensed with, July 27, 1887.
Coleman, John.....	Point aux Carr to Middle Island, Miramichi River.	Chatham.	do	70 00	70 00	25 35	Dispensed with, July 27, 1887.
Donovan, M.....	Renous River and tributaries	Renous Bridge.....	do	30 00	30 00	.....	Dispensed with, July 27, 1887.
Doyle, John.....	Tabusintac and Bartibog Rivers.	Bartibog.....	do	30 00	30 00	.....
Fitzpatrick, James....	Black River	Napan.	do	30 00	30 00	40 50	
Freeze, Samuel.....	From Doaktown to Hovey Island, in the Parish of Blissfield, on the South West Miramichi River....	Doaktown, Miramichi North Esk, Red Bank	Overseer	100 00	100 00	13 15	Dispensed with, July 27, 1887.
Gillis, Pat.	Little S. W. River and tributaries.	North Esk, Warden	do	30 00	30 00	.....	Dispensed with, July 27, 1887.
Hayes, M.....	Dungarvon River	Renous River.	do	30 00	30 00	.....	Dispensed with, July 27, 1887.
Hogan, John.....	Miramichi River (N. W.) and tributaries, from Chatham ferry, upwards.	Newcastle.....	Overseer.....	400 00	400 00	115 47	Dispensed with, Aug. 1, 1887.
Hogan, Dennis.....	Renous River and tributaries	Renous Bridge	Warden	30 00	30 00	.....	Dispensed with, July 27, 1887.
Holt, Samuel.....	From lower line of Blackville to Blissfield	Blackville.....	Overseer.....	160 00	40 00	28 50	Dispensed with, July 27, 1887.
Hovey, Percy.....	Miramichi River (S. W.) and tributaries, from Nelson's to Hovey Island	Boiestown	Warden	30 00	30 00	.....	Dispensed with, July 27, 1887.
Hubbard, George.....	Whitney Settlement, N. W. Miramichi	North Esk	do	50 00	50 00	86 60	
Irving, Wm.....	Chatham Ferry to Grand Dune Island	Lower Newcastle....	do	50 00	50 00	.....
Kingston, Samuel	Upper waters, N. W. Miramichi River, from Rolph's Crossing, upwards	N. W. Miramichi	do	50 00	50 00	.....	Dispensed with, June 15, 1887.
Martin, Alex.	Grand Dune Island to Tabusintac.	Neguae	do	50 00	50 00	.....	Dispensed with, June 15, 1887.
Mathews, Daniel.....	From lower side of Ox Bow, on Little South West Miramichi, upwards.....	Litt. S. W. Miramichi	do	30 00	30 00	.....	Dispensed with, June 27, 1887.
Morehouse, Nat.....	Arbo Settlement, Parish of Blackville, South West Miramichi.....	Arbo Settlement.....	do	30 00	30 00	.....	do

McDairmid, F.....	Napan and Black Rivers, and tributaries.....	Napan, Chatham....	do	30 00	30 00	25 20
McIntosh, Angus.....	Miramichi River and tributaries, from Middle Island to Newcastle Ferry.....	Chatham Head.....	do	30 00	30 00	15 25
McMahon, J. E.....	Chatham Ferry to Grand Dune Island	Baribog.....	do	50 00	50 00	85 75
Noble, John.....	Miramichi Bay, from Fox Island to Escuminac.....	Miramichi Bay.....	Overseer....	100 00	100 00	75 00
Parker, Thos.....	Miramichi River and tributaries, from Beaubair's Island to Blackville.....	Newcastle	do	160 00	160 00	232 50
Robichaud, P.....	Burnt Church River and tributaries, and Upper Tabusintac River.....	Upper Neguac	do	100 00	100 00	80 00
Ryan, M.....	North West Miramichi.....	North Esk.....	Warden	30 00	30 00	.....
Shaddick, John.....	Big Sevogle to Square Forks.....	Sevogle	do	50 00	50 00	.....
Smith, Thos.....	From lower end of Fingley's Island of N.W. Miramichi, upwards, and the Big Sevogle.....	North Esk, Red Bank	do	30 00	30 00	.....
Stymiest, John.....	Lower Tabusintac River.....	Stymiest Road, Neguac	Overseer....	100 00	100 00	79 05
Sutherland, Murdoch..	Little S.W., N.W. Miramichi and Sevogle Rivers, from Red Bank upwards	Red Bank	Overseer....	160 00	.....	Appointed, June 15, 1887.
Underhill, J.....	Goughlan Settlement, Parish of Blackville, South West Miramichi	Coughlan Settlement	Warden	30 00	30 00	.....
Watling, Tubal.....	Black River and tributaries in the Parish of Glenelg	Black River	Warden	30 00	30 00	.....
Williston, John G....	In Miramichi Bay, from Black to French River, including du Vin and Egg Islands.....	Bay du Vin.....	do	100 00	100 00	99 75
Wyse, Wm.....	Herring fisheries, Miramichi Bay, and Bas fishing in Napan Bay and Black River	Chatham.....	Overseer....	200 00	200 00	213 15
	<i>Queen's County.</i>			2,560 00	2,280 00	1,251 22
Hetherington, I. T....	From Cole's Island to foot of Washademoak Lake.	Jenkins, Johnson....	Overseer....	100 00	100 00	53 00
Langan, Isaiah.....	Salmon River.....	Chipman, Gaspc- reaux	Warden	30 00	30 00	.....
Philips, Robert.....	Head waters, Washademoak Lake.....	Canaan Rapids.....	do	25 00	25 00	51 25
	<i>Rislingouche County.</i>			155 00	155 00	104 25
McPherson, Alex.....	From Belledune to Dalhousie	River Charlo.....	Overseer....	100 00	100 00	61 15
	<i>Sunbury County.</i>					
Hoben, G. W.....	St. John River, Indiantown to County Line of York.....	Burton	Overseer....	100 00	100 00	99 25
Taylor, W. E.....	do do do	Sheffield	Warden	30 00	30 00	.....
				130 00	130 00	99 25

SCHEDULE of the Fishery Officers in the Dominion, &c.—*Concluded.*PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK—*Concluded.*

Name.	District.	Post Office Address.	Rank.	Salary.		Disbursements to June 30, 1887.	Remarks.
				Annual.	Amount received to June 30, 1887.		
				\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
<i>St. John County.</i>							
O'Brien, Jos.	St. John County	Carleton, St. John...	Overseer....	150 00	150 00	129 50	
Skillen, Wm. E.	Eastern part of St. John County, from Quaco		do	100 00	100 00	76 50	Replaced by E. V. Rourke.
Rourke, E. V.	do	St. Martin's	do	100 00	.....	.....
	do	do	do	.....	.....	.....
<i>Victoria County.</i>							
Caron, Magloire.	Baker's Lake and adjoining streams.	Caron Brook	Warden	30 00	30 00	.....
Cameron, J. McNab.	Tobique River.	Tobique River	do	30 00	30 00	.....
Edgar, Thos.	Middle Division, Tobique River	Three Rivers.	do	30 00	30 00	.....
Fraser, Donald.	Tobique River	Arthurette.	do	30 00	30 00	.....
Long, Romain, jr.	Above Fish River Rapids.	St. Francis.	do	30 00	30 00	.....
McCloskey, John C.	Salmon River	Andover.	do	30 00	30 00	.....
McDougall, John	Three Brooks, Branch of Tobique River	Rocky Brook, Parish of Lorne.	do	50 00	50 00	.....
Roberts, Chas, jr.	Lower Division, Tobique River.	Andover	do	30 00	30 00	.....
Ryan, Thos. D.	County of Victoria.	Grand Falls.	Overseer....	150 00	150 00	150 50	
				410 00	410 00	150 50	
<i>Westmoreland County.</i>							
Cormier, D. T.	Dorchester Bay	Pré-d'en-haut	Overseer....	60 00	60 00	74 75	
Deacon, W. B.	Shediac Harbor and River.	Shediac	do	200 00	200 00	217 00	
Goodwin, Robt.	The Parish of Sackville and Westmoreland.	Bay Verte	do	100 00	100 00	59 20	
				360 00	360 00	350 95	

York County.					
Campbell, J. A.....	Grand Pass, on St. John River, upwards, from Crook's Point to Lower Line of York County, including Nashwaak River.....	Warden.....	60 00	60 00	.....
Oronkbite, A. B.....	St. John River, from Upper Line of York County to Crook's Point, on River St. John.....	do.....	60 00	60 00	.....
Cunningham, A.....	Skiff and Palfray and other Lakes.....	Overseer.....	100 00	100 00	50 50
Glendenning, D.....	Maguadavic Stream and Lake Oromocto and other Lakes.....	Warden.....	60 00	60 00	.....
McNelly, L.....	From Burgoyne's Ferry to Nackawack.....	do.....	60 00	60 00	.....
Moir, A.....	From Price's Bend to Burnt Hill, S. W. Miramichi County of York.....	Overseer.....	150 00	127 50	34 50
Orr, Robt.....		do.....	300 00	300 00	273 25
			810 00	767 50	358 25
	Total.....		10,425 00	9,840 50	5,880 45

SCHEDULE of the Fishery Officers in the Dominion, &c.—*Continued.*PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK—*Concluded.*

GUARDIANS.

Name.	District.	Amount received to 30 June 1887
		\$ cts.
Aubé, John.....	Gloucester County.....	45 00
Barry, Jas.	Miramichi River	52 00
Barry, Thos.....	Magaguadavic River.....	91 66
Caie, Edward	Gloucester County.....	45 00
Cameron, John.....	Tobique River	146 00
Dalton, Wm.....	Miramichi River.....	150 00
Johnson, Robt.....	Magaguadavic River	45 76
McCluskey, M. F.....	Tobique and Serpentine Rivers.....	39 00
Poitras, Geo.....	Upper Ristigouche River.....	216 00
Reardon, J. I.....	Gloucester County	45 00
Richards, Thos.....	Nepisiguit and Bathurst harbors.....	90 00
Theriault, S.	Gloucester County.....	45 00
		1,010 42
	MISCELLANEOUS SERVICE.	
Dempsey, Miles.....	Disbursements inspecting canneries	26 00
Cameron, Kenneth....	do as Ex. Overseer in Northumberland County.....	43 00
Cunningham, B. L.....	do do Charlotte County	144 50
		213 50

RECAPITULATION.

	\$ cts.
Total Officers' salaries	9,840 50*
do do disbursements.....	5,880 45
do Guardians' wages	1,010 42
do Miscellaneous	213 50
Total for New Brunswick.....	16,944 87

* Note.—Including Inspector's salary and disbursements.

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Name.	District.	Post Office Address.	Rank.	Salary.		Disbursements to June 30, 1887.	Remarks.
				Annual.	Amount received to June 30, 1887.		
				\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
Duvar, Hunter J.	Prince Edward Island	Alberton	Inspector of Fisheries.	1,000 00	980 02	927 12	Superannuation tax.
Receiver-General					20 00		
<i>King's County.</i>							
Conaghan, John	Bay Fortune, from Little River to Rollo Bay	Bay Fortune	Warden	30 00	30 00		Salary increased, Oct. 1, 1886.
Dingwell, J. H.	Fourth District of Morell	Morell River	do	40 00	37 50		
Duffy, Peter	St. Peter's and Morell	St. Peter's	do	30 00	30 00		
Giffin, Henry	Cardigan Bay and Montague River	Georgetown	do	30 00	30 00		
Lowe, John	Murray Harbor and River, including Lots 63 and 64	Murray Harbor	do	50 00	45 00		do do
Mathewson, M.	Grand River	Grand River	do	40 00	37 50		do do
Mitchell, James	First District of Morell	Peake's Road	do	30 00	30 00		
Morrow, Henry	Souris River	Souris River	do	30 00	30 00		
McCulloch, Patrick	Third District of Morell	Peake's Road	do	30 00	30 00		
McDonald, Allan	North Lake	North Lake	do	50 00	45 00		do do
McDonald, Ronald	Nafrage River	Nafrage River	do	40 00	37 50		do do
O'Brien, John	Second District of Morell	Morell River	do	30 00	30 00		
Quinn, Robert	Brudenell River	Cardigan	do	30 00	15 00		Deceased.
Reilly, Daniel	Montague, from Georgetown Road to Whim Road, and from County Line to the Coast	Montague River	do	30 00	30 00		
<i>Queen's County.</i>							
Beers, George F.	Pownal Bay and Seal River	Cherry Valley	Warden	490 00	457 50		
Buotte, Dominique	District of Rustico	Rustico	do	30 00	30 00		
Currie, Neil	Shore of Lot 65, South of West River	Long Creek, West River	do	30 00	12 50		Appointed, Feb. 1, 1887.
DeLaney, Jonathan	New London	New London	do	30 00	30 00		
Carried forward				120 00	102 50		

SCHEDULE of the Fishery Officers in the Dominion, &c.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—Concluded.

Name.	District.	Post Office Address.	Rank.	Salary.		Disbursements to June 30, 1887.	Remarks.
				Annual.	Amount received to June 30, 1887.		
				\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
	Brought forward.....			120 00	102 50		
	<i>Queens County—Concluded.</i>						
Garnum, Lionel.....	Winter River.....	Winter River.....	Warden.....	50 00	50 00		
Howatt, James.....	Crapaud.....	Crapaud.....	do.....	30 00	30 00		
Loughrin, John.....	Orwell and Newton.....	Orwell.....	do.....	30 00	30 00		
Mackenzie, Finlay...	Lots 60 and 62.....	Pinette River.....	do.....	50 00	45 00		Salary increased, Oct. 1, 1886.
Mathieson, John.....	Trout River.....	West River.....	do.....	30 00	7 50		Dispensed with, Oct. 1, 1886.
Murphy, Thos.....	District of Pownal Bay and Seal River.....	Stanley Bridge.....	do.....	30 00	30 00		
Murphy, Jos.....	Huntley and Wheatley Rivers.....	China Point, Lot 50.....	do.....	30 00	30 00		
Powers, Jas.....	Winter River.....	Hunter River.....	do.....	30 00	30 00		
Ready, Michael.....	District of West River.....	Tracadie.....	do.....	40 00	37 50		Salary increased, Oct. 1, 1886.
Shaw, A. C.....	Charlottetown, including East, West and North Rivers.....	West River.....	do.....	30 00	30 00		
Stanley, Francis.....	New Glasgow River.....	Charlottetown.....	do.....	50 00	45 00		do
Stephenson, George...	Johnston's River, including Oyster Fishery at its mouth.....	New Glasgow.....	do.....	30 00	30 00		
Traynor, J. P.....	South-West Rivers.....	Johnston's River.....	do.....	20 00	30 00		
Whitehead, Wm.....		S. W. River.....	do.....	30 00	30 00		
	<i>Prince County.</i>			610 00	557 50		
Arsenault, J. A.....	Lot, 15, Egmont Bay.....	Abram's Village.....	Warden.....	40 00	37 50		Salary increased, Oct. 1, 1886
Aylward, Peter.....	Skinner's Pond, southward, from south end of Nail Pond to Black Pond, inclusive, and east to railway.....	Tignish.....	do.....	40 00	37 50		do
Beaton, John.....	Lots 5, 6 and 10.....	Lot 6, Western River.....	do.....	30 00	30 00		
Bryant, D. L.....	From western bank of Big Pierre Jacques River to the point where the North Line of Lot 15 touches the shore of Egmont Bay.....	Enmore River.....	do.....	30 00	30 00		

			Freetown	do	30 00	30 00	30 00	Dispensed with, July 1, 1887.
Burns, Wm.	Dunk River.		Tignish	do				Salary increased Oct. 1, 1886.
Chiason, John (Chapel)	Tignish, from line of Lot No. 2, northward, to in- clude Little and Big Tignish, and westward to Railway		Summerside	Overseer				do
Clark, Henry	Dunk River and Egmont Bay		Lot 3	Warden				Dispensed with, July 1, 1887.
Doyle, Lawrence	From Little Miminigash to Cape Wolfe		Freetown	do				Salary increased Oct. 1, 1886.
Drummond, Thos.	Dunk River		Rideau River, Lot 18.	do				
Gillis, V. S.	Richmond Bay and Malpeque		Bedeque	do				
Holland, J. F. B.	From Graham's Head, Lot 26 to Cape Traverse		Tryon River	do				
Howat, Calvin	Tryon River		Central Bedeque	do				
McBride, Patrick	Dunk River		Grand River	do				
McDonald, Jas. A.	Grand River		Alborton	do				
McDonald, Alex.	Casempeque Bay and Inlet, from the Narrows to Kildare Capes		Norway	do				
Nelligan, Jas. M.	Nail Pond, Skinner's Pond		Hamilton, Lot 18	do				
Ramsey, J. A.	Oyster Cove, Richmond Bay		Tyne Valley	do				
Ramsey, James	Lot 13, Trout River		West Cape	do				
Ramsey, J. K.	From Cape Wolfe to Brae River		Miminigash	do				
Rix, John	Miminigash		Summerside	do				
Sharpe, John A.	Summerside, including Bedeque Bay and South part of Richmond Bay		Lot 12	do				
Sharpe, George A.	Lot 12, on the Narrows		Dunk River	do				
Tucker, John	Dunk River							
Total					1,000 00	961 66	927 12	
					2,000 00	2,976 68		

SCHEDULE of the Fishery Officers in the Dominion, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—*Concluded.*

FISHERY GUARDIANS.

Name.	Service.	Amount.
MISCELLANEOUS.		\$ cts.
Arsensault, J. A.....	Allowance for increased duties during lobster season.....	5 00
Aylward, Peter.....	do do.....	5 00
Chiasson, Jno.....	do do.....	5 00
Dingwell, J. H.....	do do.....	5 00
Doyle, Lawrence.....	do do.....	5 00
Garnum, L., jr.....	Wages as Special Guardian, Winter River.....	5 00
Gillis, V. S.....	Allowance for increased duties during lobster season.....	5 00
Lowe, John.....	do do.....	10 00
Matheson, Malcom....	do do.....	5 00
McDonald, Ronald....	do do.....	5 00
McDonald, Allan.....	do do.....	10 00
McDonald, Alex.....	do do.....	5 00
McKenzie, Finlay.....	do do.....	10 00
Nelligan, J. M.....	do do.....	10 00
Ramsay, J. K.....	do do.....	10 00
Ready, Michael.....	do do.....	5 00
Rix, John.....	do do.....	10 00
Stanley, Frs.....	do do.....	10 00
		125 00
Stationery Office.....	Stationery.....	15 69
Total.....		140 69

RECAPITULATION.

	\$ cts.
Total Officers' salaries.....	2,976 68
do Inspector's disbursements.....	927 12
do Miscellaneous.....	140 69
Total for Prince Edward Island.....	4,044 49

SCHEDULE of the Fishery Officers in the Dominion, &c.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

Name.	District.	Post Office Address.	Rank.	Salary.		Disbursements to June 30, 1887.
				Annual.	Amount received to June 30, 1887.	
				\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
McQueen, Alex.	Province of Manitoba.	Winnipeg	Inspector of Fisheries ..	900 00	900 00	545 85
Devlin, Daniel	Lake Manitoba. ....	.....	Guardian. ....	.....	30 00	.....
Fraser, Jno. A.	Shoal Lake. ....	.....	do .....	.....	15 00	.....
Gilchrist, F. C.	Qu'Appelle River and adjoining lakes. ....	.....	Overseer.	300 00	300 00	344 65
Leader, John	Qu'Appelle River.	Fort Qu'Appelle.	Guardian. ....	.....	20 00	.....
Matheson, Jas.	Lake Winnipeg. ....	.....	do .....	.....	30 00	.....
Martineau, H.	Lake Manitoba. ....	.....	do .....	.....	30 00	.....
Stone, O. T.	Long Lake, N.W. Territories. ....	.....	Overseer.	150 00	112 50	56 25
Wood, John.	Lake Winnipeg.	Sussex, Craven P.O.	Guardian. ....	.....	30 00	54 00
Total.				1,467 50	1,000 75	\$2,468.25.

SCHEDULE of the Fishery Officers in the Dominion, &c.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Name.	District.	Post Office Address.	Rank.	Salary.		Disbursements to June 30, 1887.	Remarks.
				Annual.	Amount received to June 30, 1887.		
Mowat, Thos.	British Columbia.	New Westminster.	Insp. of Fish. & Officer in charge of Fish Hatchery.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	Part of Mr. Mowat's salary charged to Fish Breeding.
Baie, John.	British Columbia.		Guardian.	1,500 00	300 00	730 59	
Duncan, Eric			do	513 34	40 00	40 35	
Green, C. F.			do	280 00	17 50	31 50	
Grant, C. D.			do	40 00	40 00	7 00	Bal. of wages.
Gullod, Hy.			do	90 00	90 00	28 25	
Lomas, W. H.			do	250 00	250 00	32 00	
Morrison, C. F.			do	75 00	75 00	24 50	
Murphy, John.			do	60 00	60 00	8 00	
York, Chs.			do				
Total.				1,665 84		902 19	

MISCELLANEOUS DISBURSEMENTS.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Concluded.*

Name.	Service.	Amount.
MISCELLANEOUS.		\$ cts.
Juningham & Co, J.	Hardware, &c.....	25 62
Janion, R. C.	Storage on nets, &c.....	35 74
Maclure, S.	Clerical assistance.....	128 00
Major, C. G.	Lamp.....	4 50
Marvin, E. B.	Hardware, rope, ice, &c.....	641 49
McPhaden, D.	Provisions.....	6 12
"Pathfinder" & Owners.	Use of schooner in connection with deep sea fishing researches.....	2,137 00
Pearson & Co, T. R. ...	Stationery, &c.....	53 27
Scoullar & Co, E. S. ...	Lobster trap, &c.....	14 75
The British Columbia.	Stationery, &c.....	28 20
"The Colonist".	Advertising.....	10 00
Yondall, H.	Services in connection with deep sea fishing researches.....	208 00
Total.....		3,292 69
Total for British Columbia..		5,860 72

DETAILED STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, etc.

LEGAL AND INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.

Name.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Burland, Lith. Co.....	Printing close season cards, cheques, etc.....	122 59	
Graham, Wallace.....	Professional services in <i>re</i> violations Fisheries Act....	602 00	
Hallett & Fowler.....	do Regina <i>vs.</i> E. I. Freeze.....	25 00	
Harrison, L. R.....	do in <i>re</i> violations Fisheries Act....	399 75	
Huxtable, Jas.....	Costs incurred in <i>re</i> violations Fisheries Act....	16 20	
Lawlor, R. A.....	Professional services, Irvine <i>vs.</i> Currie.....	50 00	
Pollard & Miller.....	do <i>re</i> G. P. McIntosh.....	15 00	
Stevenson, E. R.....	do <i>re</i> schooner "B. R. Stevenson".	25 00	
The Prothonotary, Supreme Court, Rimouski.....	Copy of judgment Lavoie <i>vs.</i> Lepage.....	3 00	
	Total.....		1,258 54

CANADIAN FISHERIES EXHIBITS.

Bell, R. B.....	Coal stove.....	20 00	
Birkett, Thos.....	Hardware.....	7 33	
Canadian Express Co.....	Express charges.....	1 65	
"Citizen" P. & P. Co.....	Advertising reopening of Exhibition.....	4 60	
Currier, T. W.....	Lumber.....	1 75	
Emonde, Jos. R.....	Hardware, tinware, etc.....	100 43	
"Evening Journal".....	Advertising reopening of Exhibition.....	5 00	
"Free Press".....	do do.....	5 00	
Hodgson, Wm.....	Examining side walls, Exhibit Rooms.....	5 00	
Hodgson, T. A.....	Repairs.....	127 16	
Kavanagh Bros.....	Alcohol and candles.....	73 56	
"La Vallée de L'Otawa".....	Advertising reopening of Exhibition.....	5 00	
"Le Canada".....	do do.....	4 40	
Lortie, Mrs.....	Cleaning room.....	9 25	
Mercer, John.....	Repairing flag pole.....	6 00	
Mills & Son, A. K.....	Cleaning door.....	2 50	
Skuce, Frs.....	Grates.....	8 00	
Steen, John.....	Stuffing and mounting fish.....	15 00	
White, J. T.....	Advertising reopening of Exhibition.....	2 30	
Wigmore, J.....	Cartage.....	16 00	
Wilson & Co, J.....	Framing.....	8 00	
Veale, Philip.....	Salary as Custodian to 30th June, 1887.....	500 00	
do.....	Disbursements do.....	553 70	
	Total.....		1,481 63

DETAILED STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, etc.—*Continued.*
 STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN CONNECTION WITH THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE
 FISHING BOUNTY, ETC.

Name.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Amount paid to Fishery Overseers and Col- lectors of Customs...	For services performed in connection with the distri- bution of fishing bounty.....	2,111 15	
Bassett, T. B.	Services as extra clerk.....	315 00	
Brophy, J. P.	do do	547 50	
Burland Lith. Co.	Printing bounty cheques.....	7 89	
Cunningham, F. H.	Extra services <i>re</i> bounty.....	134 30	
Gilbert, E. W.	Services as extra clerk.....	547 50	
"Herald" Printing Co.	Advertising.....	2 10	
Hore, H. R.	Services as extra clerk.....	46 50	
Jenkins, S. J.	Extra services <i>re</i> bounty.....	555 00	
Kent, S. B.	do do	158 40	
Makinson, W. A.	Services as extra clerk.....	411 00	
Ogden, A.	Rent of office in Halifax.....	70 00	
Watson, J. W.	Services as extra clerk.....	730 00	
Webster, G. H.	do do	235 50	
Winter, C. F.	do do	547 50	
Stationery Office.....	Stationery and printing.....	204 07	
	Total.....		6,623 41

BUILDING FISHWAYS, LA HAVE RIVER.

Cook, G. F.	Lumber	44 80	
Daniel, B.	Labor	3 00	
Dauphinée, J.	do	27 68	
Davison & Sons, E. D.	Lumber.....	52 78	
Dawson & Son, Robt.	Iron, spikes, etc.	92 47	
Godard, C. E.	Salary and disbursements, etc., superintending build- ing of fishways, La Have River.....	1,284 21	
Hall, H.	Hauling lumber, etc.	12 23	
Kinney, W. H.	Salary and disbursements, superintending building of fishways, La Have and Gold Rivers.....	227 25	
Labradore, L.	Labor	12 75	
Mader, Jas.	Logs	7 80	
Maguire, Thos.	Labor	12 75	
Mallman, Solomon	Ballast poles.....	7 50	
Manning, L.	Hauling lumber, horse hire, etc.	19 50	
Morris, John	Spikes, iron, etc.	7 01	
McKinnon, Neil.	Labor	28 68	
Porter, B. H.	Dynamite, fuse, etc.	9 05	
Quigley, J.	Bolts	3 00	
Rawding, J.	Labor.....	4 50	
Spidel, L.	do	6 00	
Sutherland, Robt.	Sharpening tools, etc.	27 50	
Vienott, R.	Labor.....	1 50	
Wagner, David.....	Hauling ballast.....	6 00	
Wyman, Jos. R.	Hauling gravel, etc.	56 00	
	Total.....		1,953 96

TO REMOVE OBSTRUCTIONS AT GRAND RIVER FALLS.

Boyd, Angus.	Advertising for tenders.....	2 48	
"Morning Herald" P. & P. Co.	do	4 65	
"North Sydney Herald"	do	3 10	
	Total.....		10 23

DETAILED STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, etc.—Continued.

FISH BREEDING.

Name.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
NEWCASTLE HATCHERY (ONTARIO).		\$ cts	\$ cts.
Aikenhead & Crombie.	Lawn mower	6 75	
Barfett, J. R.	Hardware, etc.	54 61	
Bonathan, W. T.	Fitting pipes, etc.	14 65	
Brault, Hy.	Labor.	7 50	
Clark, G. M.	Rent of water privilege for two years	200 00	
Dinsmore, D.	Storage of fish.	11 70	
Douglas, Thos.	Express charges, horse hire, etc.	76 69	
Pothergill, R.	Hardware and telegrams	70 42	
Hooper & Eddy.	Mason's work.	11 62	
Kenefick, John.	Wages as assistant.	553 75	
Kenefick, Patrick.	Labor.	12 50	
Kenefick, Wm.	do.	120 00	
Leckie, J.	Fishing net, rope, etc.	64 08	
Otton, Asa.	Labor.	81 25	
Otton, John.	Teaming, etc.	26 25	
Quick, L. G.	Tanks, cans, etc.	121 20	
Rolfe, John H.	Painting, etc.	5 45	
Rose, M. C.	Rubber hose.	11 50	
Simmons & Pool.	Lumber, labor, etc.	191 81	
Stilwell, Frederick.	Blacksmith's work.	28 77	
Toms, Jos.	Teaming timber.	4 00	
Toronto Rubber Co.	Rubber boots.	13 50	
Treleaven, Jno.	Coal.	33 35	
Walker, John.	Salary as assistant.	540 00	
do.	Paid boys for picking eggs.	53 10	
Wilkins, Chas.	Distributing fry.	37 85	
Wilnot, Samuel.	Disbursements, distributing fry, etc.	350 00	
do.	Rent of ground for two years.	400 00	
Wilnot, Chas.	Salary as officer in charge.	750 00	
do.	Disbursements do.	1,511 50	
Wright, Jas.	Repairing stove, etc.	3 30	
SANDWICH HATCHERY (ONTARIO).			5,367 10
Adams, Wm.	Painting, etc.	15 60	
Adamson, Robt.	Collecting ova.	18 00	
Benitan, C.	Blacksmith's work.	14 50	
Buchanan, E. L.	Rent of ground.	20 00	
Forrest, D. F.	Labor.	22 50	
Gauthier, G. W.	Supplying whitefish ova.	159 50	
Gray, George.	Collecting ova.	18 00	
Hill, Wm.	Wages as assistant.	410 01	
Jolly, Albert.	Wood.	137 50	
Laframboise, Alex.	Labor.	58 50	
Lemonde, Charles.	Wages as engineer.	135 50	
Lemonde, A.	Sawing wood.	17 50	
Master, A.	Collecting ova.	27 00	
McCombe, A. H.	Wages as night engineer.	389 50	
Neveux, G. A. & E. B.	Repairing fish cans, etc.	6 60	
Nutson, W. G.	Lumber, etc.	26 46	
O'Brien, Wm.	Collecting ova, etc.	72 75	
Odette & Wherry.	Coal.	19 25	
Paree, Jos.	Labor, wood, etc.	272 25	
Parker, Wm.	Salary as officer in charge of hatchery.	750 00	
do.	Disbursements do.	522 03	
Pequenot & Co.	Hardware, oil, etc.	70 86	
Purser & Sons, R.	Supplying and fitting pipe, etc.	122 48	
Réaume, D.	Board of men, etc., collecting ova.	125 00	
Smith, Jas.	Collecting ova.	48 00	
Waterous Engine Works Co.	Repairing pump.	33 75	
			3,513 04

DETAILED STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, etc.—*Continued.*
FISH BREEDING—*Continued.*

Name.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
TADOUSSAC HATCHERY (QUEBEC).			
Beaudet & Chinic.....	Hardware.....	43 83	
Boulianne, O.....	Hardware, etc.....	20 32	
Boulianne, Frs.....	Wages as night watchman, etc.....	147 16	
Bourgoin, Frs.....	Wood.....	4 60	
Catellier, L. N.....	Salary as officer in charge.....	609 00	
do.....	Disbursements as officer in charge.....	20 78	
Dufour, P.....	Distributing fry.....	18 75	
Gauthier, Nap.....	Labor.....	7 33	
Hovington, Jos.....	Distributing fry.....	5 00	
Hovington, Wm.....	Setting salmon nets.....	125 80	
Manning, Wm.....	Wages as boatman, etc.....	121 76	
Manning, Bell.....	do.....	136 13	
Morin, Frs.....	Distributing fry.....	9 60	
Morin, Thos.....	Repairing dam.....	4 00	
McLaren, Donald.....	do boats, etc.....	25 33	
Pelletier fils & Cie.....	Salmon twine, etc.....	115 31	
Perron, P.....	Distributing fry.....	21 75	
Plourde, L.....	Picking ova.....	4 00	
Plourde, Pierre.....	Wages as assistant.....	384 00	
Price Bros. & Co.....	Lumber, etc.....	125 70	
Simard, D.....	Labor.....	22 00	
Simard, Ives.....	do.....	5 60	
Tremblay, H.....	Distributing fry.....	3 00	
			1,971 15
GASPÉ HATCHERY (QUEBEC).			
Adams, Jerome.....	Distributing fry.....	35 00	
Adams, Peter.....	do.....	42 00	
Annett, F. J.....	do etc.....	48 87	
Cass, Jos.....	Labor, distributing fry, etc.....	115 37	
Coffin, Robt. B.....	Distributing fry.....	37 60	
Coffin, Abner M.....	do.....	37 60	
Coffin, Jas. B.....	do.....	52 50	
Collas, J. & E.....	Hardware, twine, paint, etc.....	74 07	
Davis, John.....	Shingles.....	10 00	
Davis, Felix.....	Labor.....	15 50	
Davis, John F.....	Distributing fry.....	22 50	
Davis, Alf.....	do.....	60 00	
Davis, Wm. C.....	Labor and distributing fry.....	63 00	
Davis, Hy.....	Wages as assistant.....	300 00	
do.....	Varnish, coal oil, etc.....	4 25	
Davis, J. S.....	Capturing and watching parent salmon, etc.....	340 25	
Eden & Son, Jos.....	Coal.....	35 00	
Le Mesurier, A.....	Fish cans.....	16 00	
Miller, Lauchlin.....	Distributing fry.....	42 00	
Miller, Peter.....	do.....	18 75	
Miller, Hy. B.....	do.....	35 00	
Mullin, Philip.....	do.....	35 00	
Olsen, Hy.....	Labor, lumber, etc.....	101 25	
Patterson, Jos.....	Labor.....	5 40	
Patterson, J. R.....	Labor and distributing fry.....	44 50	
Patterson, L. A.....	Knitting and repairing nets, etc.....	55 40	
Stanley, Wm.....	Capturing parent salmon, etc.....	88 00	
Suddard, Samuel.....	Distributing fry.....	47 50	
Vibert, P.....	Salary as officer in charge.....	300 00	
do.....	Disbursements.....	82 81	
			2,164 92

DETAILED STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, etc.—*Continued.*FISH BREEDING—*Continued.*

Name.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
		\$ cts	\$ cts.
MAGOG HATCHERY (QUEBEC).			
Allard, L. N.	Distributing fry	10 50	
Beach, N. A.	Lumber	6 80	
Boyd, Wm.	Cutting wood, etc.	16 50	
Copp, Oral.	Labor	26 00	
Drew, L. K.	Painting fish cans	3 25	
McKenna, Wm.	Tinware, etc.	34 80	
Moore, R. M.	Labor	83 25	
Moore & Co., A. H.	Express charges on eggs, wood, etc.	44 75	
Moore, A. H.	Salary as officer in charge	600 00	
do	Horse hire, distributing fry	10 00	
			835 85
RISTIGOUCHE HATCHERY (QUEBEC).			
Adams, Melvin.	Capturing parent fish	220 00	
Alexander, A. E.	Hardware	7 10	
Asker, G. E.	Fish cans, etc.	50 15	
Baillie, Chas.	Rod, lines and flies	20 00	
Bechervaise, Jas.	Collecting ova	138 75	
Bolton, Edward	do	182 00	
Cantwell, Thos.	Labor	42 00	
Carey, Thos.	Guarding parent fish	70 00	
Dowds, J. H. S.	Capturing and guarding parent fish	73 00	
Engelhart, Hy.	Labor	6 25	
Ferguson, A.	Spikes	0 60	
Gerrard, R. D.	Guarding parent fish	24 00	
Gillis, Jas.	Hardware, etc.	195 32	
Gillis, Harvie.	Rent of land and water privilege	12 00	
Harris, Daniel.	Collecting ova	11 80	
Hoar, Jas. S.	Capturing parent salmon	40 30	
Intercolonial R. R.	Freight on salmon fry	42 34	
Lepage, Elzéar.	Collecting ova	2 50	
Mair, John.	Capturing parent fish	187 30	
Mann, Wm.	Labor	11 00	
Mann, M.	do	7 00	
Moore, Harvey.	Guarding parent fish	27 00	
Moore, Wm.	Labor	0 75	
Moore, Jas.	do	72 75	
Mowat, J. P.	Hardware, etc.	175 72	
Mowat, Alex.	Salary as officer in charge	600 00	
do	Disbursements do	188 50	
Mowat, John.	Horse hire	40 00	
Mowat, Wm.	Spawning fish	1 50	
Murray, Wm.	Rent of land and water privilege	15 00	
McKendrick & Son, A.	Stationery	7 05	
Nelson, Robt.	Distributing fry, lumber, etc.	691 75	
Parker, W. H.	Hardware	13 90	
Quinn, John	Capturing and guarding parent fish	112 00	
Robertson, Wm.	Wages as assistant	360 00	
do	Horse and canoe hire, etc.	16 40	
Stewart, W. T.	Distributing fry	9 00	
Taylor & Ryan	Trucking salmon cribs to Tide Head	3 00	
Wilbur, Percy.	Distributing fry	101 00	
			3,768 74

DETAILED STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, &c.—Continued.

FISH BREEDING—Continued.

Name.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
MIRAMICHI HATCHERY (N.B.)			
Call, R. R.	Coal	45 00	
Ferguson, John	Hardware	40 37	
Gillis, Patrick	Collecting parent salmon	72 10	
Hogan, John	Distributing fry	44 00	
Hogan, Patrick	Collecting parent salmon, horse hire, etc.	107 80	
Morehouse, Nathaniel	do do	91 00	
Murphy, Richard	do do	63 20	
Phinney, J. H.	Fish cans, tanks, etc.	52 50	
Ryan, Michael	Collecting parent salmon	57 40	
Sheasgreen, W. F.	do do etc.	143 40	
Sheasgreen, Jas.	Distributing fry	68 95	
Sheasgreen, Isaac	Salary as officer in charge	500 00	
do	Disbursements do	23 40	
Sheasgreen, Wm.	Labor	25 60	
Sinclair, E.	Lumber	12 53	
			1,347 25
ST. JOHN RIVER HATCHERY (N.B.)			
Fawcett, Chas.	Coal stove	18 67	
Gosline, Edward	Planting salmon fry	2 50	
Graham, J. R.	Lumber	5 00	
Mulhern, Jas.	Carpenter's work	6 00	
Mulhern, A.	Planting salmon fry	5 00	
McAfee, John	Tinware	2 00	
McCluskey, R. A.	Horse hire, distributing fry, etc.	60 00	
McCluskey, M. F.	Planting salmon fry, etc.	48 75	
McCluskey, John C.	Horse hire, distributing fry	7 50	
McCluskey, Chas.	Salary as officer in charge	600 00	
do	Disbursements do	678 85	
New Brunswick Ry Co.	Freight	41 14	
Parish, John	Horse hire, distributing fry	11 00	
Pickett, M.	Rent of ground occupied by hatchery, to 31st July 1887.	50 00	
Ryan, George	Labor	2 50	
Tibbits, Jas.	Coal	21 00	
			1,559 91
BEDFORD HATCHERY (N.S.)			
Bayers, George	Collecting parent salmon	37 50	
Bayers, Frederick	do do	36 00	
Beach, J. W.	do do	57 00	
Beck, Wm.	do do	55 50	
Bouillier, A.	do do	56 25	
Campbell, D.	do do	66 50	
Campbell, Peter	Hardware, etc.	20 43	
Cogswell, R. H.	Thermometer	1 00	
Colbright, John	Care of tank	10 00	
Daley, George	Labor and watching tank	25 62	
Daniels, J. A.	Plastering, etc.	18 00	
Eastwood, O.	Picking ova	4 00	
Evans, David	Distributing fry	10 00	
Ford, Theo.	do	34 45	
Fraser, Daniel	do	3 00	
Frost & Co.	Lumber, etc.	29 72	
Gaul, Wm.	Oil clothes	16 00	
	Carried forward	480 97	

DETAILED STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, etc.—*Continued.*FISH BREEDING—*Continued.*

Name.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward.....	480 97	.....
BEDFORD HATCHERY (N.S.)— <i>Concluded.</i>			
Geldert, D. M.....	Horse hire.....	58 00	
Giles, Thos.....	Barrels.....	33 00	
Grant, P. E.....	Rent of ground.....	10 00	
Grant, A. McN.....	Coal, labor, etc.....	58 06	
Grant, John.....	Lumber.....	60 66	
Greenough, Isaac.....	Labor repairing tank.....	34 00	
Guild, E. S.....	Hardware, etc.....	6 59	
Hare, Wm.....	Labor.....	78 00	
Harris, Geo. J.....	Labor on tank, tinware, etc.....	65 20	
Harvey, Jacob.....	Distributing fry.....	4 00	
Hatfield, Jno A.....	do.....	38 80	
Hogan & Sons, John.....	Lime, laths, etc.....	27 00	
Holsworth, R. M.....	Distributing fry.....	10 00	
Johnstone & Co.....	Lumber.....	28 12	
Kiezer, Jas.....	Hauling salmon, etc.....	18 44	
Mackenzie, Wm.....	Coal, etc.....	82 00	
Moir, Son & Co.....	Hardware, lumber, etc.....	182 32	
Moir, W. & A.....	Bolts, washer, etc.....	15 15	
Muirhead, Andrew.....	Guarding salmon, etc.....	58 75	
Murray, M. G.....	Distributing fry.....	6 00	
McCabe, John J.....	Capturing parent salmon.....	55 50	
McIntyre, Wm.....	Distributing fry.....	27 50	
McKay, Daniel.....	do.....	7 50	
Robley, Thos.....	Labor, lumber, etc.....	96 23	
Rood & Morrison.....	Board.....	32 60	
Rowlings, C.....	Board of men and horses.....	22 83	
Rowlings, George.....	Lumber.....	25 75	
Schooner "P. C. Hill" & owners.....	Freight on salmon ova.....	12 00	
Sears, Thos. J.....	Building breeding tanks.....	76 20	
Soles, Samuel.....	Capturing parent salmon.....	20 00	
Stone, John.....	Labor.....	32 50	
Theakston & Augwin.....	Hardware.....	49 05	
Tolson, F. G.....	Wages as assistant.....	321 00	
Tolson, Albert.....	Hardware, horse hire, etc.....	250 50	
Tug "Daisy" & owners.....	Towage of salmon.....	8 00	
Van Buskirk, G.....	Box.....	2 00	
W. U. Telegraph Co.....	Telegrams.....	3 42	
Warnell, Wm.....	Labor and watching tank.....	21 25	
Warner, Wm.....	Watching tank and fishing for parent salmon.....	101 38	
Warner, Albert.....	Capturing parent salmon.....	76 60	
Williams, John.....	Labor.....	7 50	
Willis, Wm.....	Teaming, etc.....	28 00	
Wilmot, A. B.....	Salary as officer in charge.....	800 00	
do.....	Disbursements do.....	442 71	
Wilson, J. E.....	Repairing stove, etc.....	6 00	
Wilson, B. C.....	Lumber.....	24 00	
			3,904 98
SYDNEY HATCHERY (N.S.)			
Brown, Geo.....	Labor.....	2 50	
Campbell, L. G.....	Oil.....	15 00	
Carmichael, Donald.....	Capturing parent salmon.....	72 35	
Clements, Wm.....	Towing scow, etc.....	48 50	
	Carried forward.....	138 35	.....

DETAILED STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, &c.—Continued.

FISH BREEDING—Continued.

Name.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward.....	138 35	.....
	SYDNEY HATCHERY (N.S.)—Concluded.		
Dunlop, W. J.....	Wages as assistant.....	360 00	
do.....	Horse hire, distributing fry.....	127 00	
Dunlop, J. G.....	do do.....	68 00	
Ethridge, Thos.....	Capturing parent salmon.....	85 00	
Farquharson, C. A.....	Salary as officer in charge.....	500 00	
do.....	Disbursements do.....	210 01	
Harrington, C. H.....	Lumber.....	14 90	
Lapel, Jos.....	Labor.....	17 75	
Matheson Bros.....	Hardware.....	89 51	
Morgan, P. H.....	Survey plan and report of grounds at hatchery.....	15 00	
Morrison, Donald.....	Capturing parent salmon.....	73 00	
Morrison, John.....	do do.....	130 50	
Murphy, Moses.....	Horse hire.....	12 00	
McDonald, Ronald.....	Labor.....	8 00	
McDonald, Alex.....	Coal.....	49 02	
McDonald, Allan.....	Labor.....	40 90	
McIntyre, Wm.....	Capturing parent salmon.....	73 00	
McKenzie, A. F.....	do do.....	76 38	
McLellan, N. & J.....	Hardware.....	46 67	
McLennan, Alex.....	Horse hire, distributing fry.....	97 50	
McLennan & Farquhar-son	Lumber, etc.....	35 10	
McLeod, Angus.....	Painting, etc.....	39 05	
McNeil, Angus.....	Labor.....	21 80	
McRae, John.....	Capturing parent salmon, etc.....	76 37	
McRae, Alex.....	do do.....	160 00	
Ross, David.....	Guarding salmon.....	59 25	
Ross, John A.....	Hardware.....	5 25	
Ross, Donald.....	Capturing parent salmon.....	83 00	
Ross, Jas. J.....	do do.....	49 10	
Saple, Jos.....	Labor.....	6 00	
Sydney & Louisburg C. & R. Co	Coal.....	26 75	
Wagner, Richard.....	Repairing chimneys.....	2 75	
			2,796 91
	DUNK RIVER HATCHERY (P.E.I.)		
Brown, D. C.....	Stoves, piping, etc.....	43 19	
Clark, Bertram.....	Labor.....	58 00	
Clark, Hy.....	Salary as officer in charge.....	400 00	
do.....	Disbursements do.....	627 25	
Holman, Robt. T.....	Coal, pump, pipe, etc.....	51 91	
Peake Bros. & Co.....	Varnish.....	2 00	
Rogers, D.....	Coal, etc.....	70 26	
Taylor, John.....	Hauling coal.....	7 60	
			1,260 21
	FRASER RIVER HATCHERY (B.C.)		
Bill, Douglas.....	Wages as canoeeman and use of canoe.....	13 50	
Don Accord Fishery Co.	Caustic, soda, etc.....	3 95	
Enie, John.....	Labor.....	239 00	
Butler, John.....	do.....	75 00	
Briggs, Thos. L.....	Freight.....	91 27	
Cunningham & Co, Jas.	Hardware, oil, etc.....	63 67	
	Carried forward.....	486 39	.....

DETAILED STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, etc.—*Continued.*FISH BREEDING—*Continued.*

Name.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
		\$ cts	\$ cts.
	Brought forward	486 00	.....
RIVER FRASER HATCHERY (B.C.)— <i>Continued.</i>			
Ourtis & Co., D. S.	Sponges	10 00	
Ewen & Co.	Use of steamer "Buz", distributing fry.....	10 00	
Germaine, Fred.	Labor	33 34	
Laidlaw & Co.	Salmon net	75 00	
Lee, Soon	Labor	36 00	
Lee, Foo.	Cutting wood	6 00	
Lue, Wing.	Labor	35 00	
Mowat, Thomas.	Salary as officer in charge	1,200 00	
do	Disbursements do	385 45	
Mowat, M. M.	Wages as assistant	975 00	
do	Disbursements do	220 75	
McPhaden, D.	Provisions	8 80	
O'Connor, A.	Labor, horse hire, etc.	386 00	
Ovens, Thomas.	Hardware	5 25	
Pittendrigh, A. E.	Labor	466 00	
Port & Co, D. W.	Herring net	2 80	
Ross, M. Y.	Labor	68 34	
Sinclair, T. F.	Hardware, etc.	10 15	
Steamer "R. Duns- muir" & owners	Freight	5 00	
Steamer "Adelaide" & owners	Use of steamer, distributing fry	50 00	
Steamer "Alice" & owners	Distribution of fry	6 00	
Telegraph & Signal Service	Telegram	3 80	
Townsend W. B.	Freight	28 75	
Trapp & Co, T. J.	Hardware, etc.	23 28	
The Royal City Plan- ing Mills Co.	Hire of tug "Gipsy", distributing fry	75 00	
Wintemute Bros.	1 pair oars	1 75	
Vianen, W. H.	Twine, etc	4 50	
Wise, Jos. M.	Horse hire	5 00	
			4,623 35
GENERAL ACCOUNT.			
Barry, Thomas.	Spikes for fish-way, Magaguadavic River	27 62	
Broad & Sons, E.	Half cost of fish-way, St. Stephen, N.B.	100 00	
Campbell, Jas.	Work on fish-way, Magaguadavic River	13 50	
Cawley, Michael.	Labor, repairing fish-way, do	10 98	
Clements, G. W.	Labor, clearing water course, Yarmouth County.	10 00	
Comenau, S. R.	Labor and boat, procuring specimens fish	7 50	
Connors Bro.	Half cost of fish-way on St. Mary's River, N.S.	124 93	
Cousineau, T.	Reporting on deposits of sawdust, Ottawa River	3 00	
Croft, Wm.	Labor and disbursements, removing obstacles, Gold River, N.S.	149 97	
Douglas, Thos.	Express charges on white fish ova	28 25	
Ellis, Nathan.	Repairs to fish-way, Hefflers mill dam	16 74	
Essansa, Charles.	Work on fish-way, Magaguadavic River	13 50	
Fisher, Jas. A.	Half cost of fish-way on St. Mary's River	44 85	
Fulton, George.	Removing fish-way and repairing mill dam, Bass River	121 72	
Gilchrist, F. C.	Procuring specimens of white fish	78 90	
	Carried forward	751 46	.....

DETAILED STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, etc.—*Continued.*FISH BREEDING—*Concluded.*

Name.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward	751 46	.....
GENERAL ACCOUNT— <i>Concluded.</i>			
Gillmor, Wm			
Gillmor, Hy	Work on fish-way, Magaguadavic River	15 00	
Gillmor, Sidney	do do	13 50	
Gillmor, E.	do do	21 00	
Gillmor, Hampden	do do	25 50	
Gotreau, Theo	Work and logs for fish-way, do	27 00	
Gotreau, P. F.	Labor and boat, procuring specimen fish	9 00	
Gotreau, A. F.	do do	9 00	
Harris & Campbell	do do	10 00	
Kinney, L.	Models of fish-ways	30 00	
Kinney, W. H.	Procuring specimens of white fish	93 50	
do	Building fish-way, Magaguadavic River	72 00	
do	do Nine Mile River, N.S.	88 35	
do	do Antigonish County	173 10	
do	do Gold River, N.S.	37 38	
Kinney, J. B.	Repairing fish-ways at Charlotte, Antigonish County	49 03	
Kyte, Jas. & Michael ..	Disbursements in connection with fish-ways, Lawrencetown	20 00	
Landry, H. P.	Removing obstacles in Brook, Richmond County	25 00	
Merrick, H.	Procuring specimens of fish	4 50	
Mowat, John	Disbursements in connection with inspection, Georgian Bay fisheries	3 95	
McQuarrie, Allan	Procuring lobsters for shipment to British Columbia	57 25	
do	Building fish-way on St. Mary's River, N.S.	50 92	
Receiver-General	Repairs to do do	32 60	
Richard, J. F.	Superannuation tax on S. Wilmot's salary	40 00	
Richard, A. F.	Procuring specimens of fish	12 00	
Rindress, Seamour & Co.	do do	18 00	
Rogers, W. H.	Building breakwater on Wallace River	40 00	
do	Repairing Fisher's mill dam, Antigonish County	100 00	
Todd, F.	Royalty on Rogers' patent fish-ways	300 87	
Wade, T. R.	Hatching salmon fry	60 00	
Wilmot, Samuel	Building and repairing fish-ways, Guysboro' County, N.S.	156 29	
do	Salary as superintendent of Fish Culture	1,960 00	
do	Disbursements as superintendent	152 35	
Wilmot, Chas.	Allowance as clerk to superintendent	250 00	
Stationery office	Stationery	42 26	
			4,750 81
	Total for Fish Breeding		37,864 22

DETAILED STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, etc.—*Concluded.*

RECAPITULATION.

FISHERIES, ETC.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Ontario.....		19,534	01		
Quebec.....		14,966	55		
Nova Scotia.....		18,092	21		
New Brunswick.....		16,944	87		
Prince Edward Island.....		4,044	49		
British Columbia.....		5,860	72		
Manitoba.....		2,468	25		
				81,911	10
Legal and incidental expenses.....		1,258	54		
Canadian Fisheries Exhibit.....		1,481	63		
Expenditure in connection with the distribution of fishing bounty.....		6,623	41		
Building fish-ways, La Have River.....		1,953	96		
Removing obstructions to ascent of fish on Grand River.....		10	23		
				11,327	77
FISH BREEDING.					
Newcastle Establishment.....		5,367	10		
Sandwich do.....		3,513	04		
Tadoussac do.....		1,971	15		
Gaspé do.....		2,164	92		
Magog do.....		835	85		
Ristigouche do.....		3,768	74		
Bedford do.....		3,904	98		
Sydney do.....		2,796	91		
Miramichi do.....		1,347	25		
St John River do.....		1,559	91		
Dunk River do.....		1,260	21		
Fraser River, (B.C.) Establishment.....		4,623	35		
General disbursements.....		4,750	81		
				37,864	22
Total.....				131,103	09

APPENDIX No. 2.

FISHING BOUNTIES.

GENERAL STATEMENT of Fishing Bounty Claims received for the Year 1886.

Province.	County.	No. of Claims Received.	No. of Claims Rejected.	No. of Claims held in abeyance.	No. of Claims Paid.
Nova Scotia.....	Annapolis.....	194		1	195
	Antigonish.....	126			126
	Cape Breton.....	504	1		517
	Colchester.....	1			1
	Digby.....	324		6	323
	Guyaboro'.....	1,049	1		1,055
	Halifax.....	1,364	6		1,381
	Inverness.....	662			666
	King's.....	44			50
	Lunenburg.....	681	1		685
	Pictou.....	16	2		14
	Queen's.....	167	1		175
	Richmond.....	1,057	3		1,061
	Shelburne.....	563	3		561
	Victoria.....	671			675
	Yarmouth.....	216	1	1	217
		7,639	19	8	7,702
New Brunswick.....	Charlotte.....	686	1	12	678
	Gloucester.....	754	6		752
	Kent.....	203			206
	Northumberland.....	19	1		20
	Ristigouche.....	2	1		2
	St. John.....	75		1	77
	Westmoreland.....	28			28
		1,767	9	13	1,763
Prince Edward Island....	King's.....	651	69		590
	Prince.....	361	32		370
	Queen's.....	119	8		120
		1,131	109		1,080
Quebec.....	Bonaventure.....	1,390	5		1,393
	Gaspé.....	2,215	3		2,226
	Saguenay.....	670	7		736
		4,275	15		4,355

RECAPITULATION.

Nova Scotia.....	7,639	19	8	7,702
New Brunswick.....	1,767	9	13	1,763
Prince Edward Island.....	1,131	109		1,080
Quebec.....	4,275	15		4,355
Totals.....	14,812	152	21	14,900

**GENERAL STATEMENT of Payments made on account of Fishing Bounty Claims,
for the year 1886.**

Province.	County.	Amount Paid.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Nova Scotia.....	Annapolis	1,495 10	
	Antigonish	832 00	
	Cape Breton	4,157 00	
	Colchester.....	74 00	
	Digby	4,056 29	
	Guysboro'	10,457 90	
	Halifax	13,147 52	
	Inverness	6,559 12	
	King's	393 50	
	Lunenburg	19,877 64	
	Pictou	250 50	
	Queen's	2,781 00	
	Richmond	9,591 00	
	Shelburne	10,952 67	
	Victoria	4,821 70	
	Yarmouth	9,342 60	98,789 54
New Brunswick.....	Charlotte.....	6,825 67	
	Gloucester.....	6,978 00	
	Kent	1,679 50	
	Northumberland.....	672 50	
	Ristigouche	35 00	
	St. John	1,478 40	
Prince Edward Island....	Westmoreland	225 50	17,894 57
	King's	4,919 94	
	Prince	4,380 40	
Quebec.....	Queen's	1,635 53	10,935 87
	Bonaventure	9,294 00	
	Gaspé	16,642 48	
Quebec.....	Saguenay.....	7,347 13	33,283 61

RECAPITULATION.

Nova Scotia.....	98,789 54
New Brunswick.....	17,894 57
Prince Edward Island.....	10,935 87
Quebec.....	33,283 61
Total.....	160,903 59

**STATEMENT showing Fishing Bounties paid to Vessels in each County,
for the Year 1886.**

Province.	County.	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Average Ton- nage.	No. of Men.	Amount Paid.
						\$ cts.
Nova Scotia.....	Annapolis.....	11	223	20	34	431 60
	Cape Breton.....	11	196	18	49	392 00
	Colchester.....	1	37	37	2	74 00
	Digby.....	53	1,098	21	295	2,131 79
	Guysboro'.....	35	1,538	44	247	2,936 90
	Halifax.....	93	2,482	27	397	4,947 02
	Inverness.....	16	666	42	85	1,294 12
	King's.....	4	48	12	11	96 00
	Lunenburg.....	124	8,438	68	1,476	16,755 64
	Pictou.....	2	78	39	7	156 00
	Queen's.....	17	907	53	188	1,814 00
	Richmond.....	48	1,325	28	335	2,650 00
	Shelburne.....	65	3,947	61	827	7,880 67
	Victoria.....	7	115	16	24	222 20
	Yarmouth.....	75	4,277	57	1,045	8,513 60
		562	25,375	45	5,022	50,295 54
New Brunswick.....	Charlotte.....	77	1,303	17	281	2,579 67
	Gloucester.....	21	258	12	61	516 00
	Kent.....	6	103	17	19	206 00
	Northumberland.....	12	296	25	63	592 00
	Ristigouche.....	1	14	14	3	28 00
	St. John.....	28	654	23	93	1,054 40
		145	2,628	18	520	4,976 07
Prince Edward Island....	King's.....	15	407	27	76	770 44
	Prince.....	13	494	38	115	967 40
	Queen's.....	4	170	42	24	271 53
		32	1,071	83	215	2,009 37
Quebec.....	Gaspé.....	18	604	34	118	1,176 98
	Saguenay.....	34	1,126	33	202	2,227 63
		52	1,730	33	320	3,404 61

RECAPITULATION.

Nova Scotia.....	562	25,375	45	5,022	50,295 54
New Brunswick.....	145	2,628	18	520	4,976 07
Prince Edward Island.....	32	1,071	33	215	2,009 37
Quebec.....	52	1,730	33	320	3,404 61
Totals.....	791	30,804	39	6,077	60,685 59

STATEMENT of Fishing Bounties paid to **Boats**, for the Year 1886.

Province.	County.	No. of Boats.	No. of Men.	Amount Paid.
				\$ cts.
Nova Scotia.....	Annapolis.....	184	294	1,063 50
	Antigonish.....	126	232	832 00
	Cape Breton.....	506	1,037	3,765 00
	Digby.....	270	544	1,924 50
	Guysboro'.....	1,020	2,068	7,521 00
	Halifax.....	1,288	2,181	8,200 50
	Inverness.....	650	1,495	5,265 00
	King's.....	46	102	297 50
	Lunenburg.....	561	864	3 122 00
	Pictou.....	12	27	94 50
	Queen's.....	158	288	967 00
	Richmond.....	1,013	1,919	6,941 00
	Shelburne.....	496	840	3,072 00
	Victoria.....	668	1,298	4,599 50
	Yarmouth.....	142	224	829 00
		7,140	13,351	48,494 00
New Brunswick.....	Charlotte.....	601	1,178	4,246 00
	Gloucester.....	731	1,773	6,462 00
	Kent.....	200	412	1,473 50
	Northumberland.....	8	22	80 50
	Ristigouche.....	1	2	7 00
	St. John.....	49	116	424 00
	Westmoreland.....	28	64	225 50
		1,618	3,567	12,918 50
Prince Edward Island....	King's.....	575	1,167	4,149 50
	Prince.....	357	981	3,413 00
	Queen's.....	116	399	1,364 00
		1,048	2,547	8,926 50
Quebec.....	Bonaventure.....	1,393	2,547	9,294 00
	Gaspé.....	2,208	4,093	15,465 50
	Saguenay.....	702	1,341	5,119 50
		4,303	7,981	29,879 00

RECAPITULATION.

Nova Scotia.....	7,140	13,351	48,494 00
New Brunswick.....	1,618	3,567	12,918 50
Prince Edward Island.....	1,048	2,547	8,926 50
Quebec.....	4,303	7,981	29,879 00
Totals.....	14,109	27,446	100,218 00

DETAILED STATEMENT of Fishing Bounties paid to **Vessels**, for the Year 1886.

NOVA SCOTIA.

ANNAPOLIS COUNTY.

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew.	Amount of Bounty paid
							\$ cts.
83,258	Alfred	Annapolis.....	22	Alf. Longmire, M.O.	Hillsburn.....	6	44 00
36,569	Hope.....	Halifax.....	34	Elias Hudson.....	Parker's Cove...	4	68 00
77,957	Kedron	Annapolis.....	22	James Anderson.....	Granville	2	44 00
77,766	Laconic	do	15	David Milner.....	.....	2	30 00
75,594	Lizzie G.	Digby.....	16	David Hayden.....	Victoria Beach	23	28 00
83,256	Marquis of Lorne.	Annapolis.....	27	Joseph Hall, M.O....	.....	3	54 00
77,958	Maggie M.....	do	16	Parker Zwicker.....	Clements.....	3	32 00
83,257	Princess Louise...	do	21	Joseph Hall, M.O....	.....	3	42 00
83,253	Rescue.....	do	17	Josiah Burrell.....	Clements Port...	5	34 00
59,347	Sea Gull.....	do	20	S. & S. W. Anderson.	Hillsburn.....	2	40 00
77,956	Speed	do	13	Chas. W. Burrill....	Clements.....	51	15 60

a. 1 of crew claimed with another vessel.

b. 4 of crew did not complete time.

CAPE BRETON COUNTY.

88,515	Alexander Gordon	Sydney.....	12	Thos. McLellan.....	North Sydney...	3	24 00
88,506	Bonnie Kate.....	do	14	Peter H. Stubbart...	Little Bras d'Or.	5	28 00
88,507	Belle of Rome.	do	14	Alexander Leblanc...	do ...	3	23 00
88,513	Ida	do	10	Joseph Jessome.....	do	4	20 00
80,977	I. W. Ingraham...	do	14	Chas. Anesty, sr....	North Sydney...	3	28 00
80,973	Ocean Wave.....	do	20	Samuel Moore.....	Little Bras d'Or.	5	40 00
88,504	Quick Step.....	do	12	Thos. Marsh <i>et al.</i> ...	Lingan	4	24 00
75,707	R. Grant.....	do	43	I. Noel	North Sydney...	7	86 00
74,038	River Queen	do	32	Peter Deveau.....	Little Bras d'Or	4	64 00
77,857	Sailor Bride.....	do	10	Edward O'Brien.....	do ...	3	20 00

COLCHESTER COUNTY.

42,987	Daniel.	Charlottetown, P.E.I.	37	Jno. Roberts.....	Tatamagouche...	2	74 00
--------	--------------	-------------------------------	----	-------------------	-----------------	---	-------

DETAILED STATEMENT of Fishing Bounties paid to Vessels, etc.—Nova Scotia—Con.

DIGBY COUNTY.

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner of Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew.	Amount of Bounty paid.
							\$ cts.
75,612	Alice	Yarmouth	17	Gilbert Bates.....	Freeport.	6	34 00
72,978	Annie Coggins....	Digby	24	Livingston Coggins, M.O.....	Westport.	8	44 00
83,431	Acadian	Weymouth	32	Rudolph Potier, M.O.	Meteghan	8	64 00
80,795	Buda	Digby	20	E. P. Ruggles, M.O.	Westport.	7	40 00
74,331	Condor	Yarmouth	11	Howard Titus.....	do	5	22 00
71,332	Crusade	Barrington....	44	Howard Anderson...	Digby	9	88 00
75,711	Dove	Yarmouth	20	Joseph Osinger.	Tiverton	7	40 00
74,326	Dreadnought.....	do	20	Wallace Gower.....	Westport.	6	40 00
85,683	Edith L.....	Digby	16	Isaac Peters, M.O....	Freeport.	3	32 00
77,740	Elmer.....	do	15	Chas Titus & W. Coggins.....	Westport.	5	30 00
75,757	Etta.	Yarmouth	17	Thos. W. & Clarence Webber	do	7	34 00
90,662	Edward A. Horton	Digby	67	Joseph E. Snow.....	Digby	11	134 00
83,261	Economist	do	14	Jno. S. Hayden.....	Granville	3	28 00
75,601	Flash	do	10	James A. Peters.....	Westport.	a1	12 50
74,329	Fairy Queen.....	Yarmouth	13	Wallace Coggins....	do	4	26 00
75,614	Fawn	Digby	17	Isaac Peters, M.O....	do	5	34 00
77,732	Freddie Stevens..	do	25	Chas. B. Bowers.....	do	9	50 00
80,798	Freddie G.....	do	18	George Gower.....	do	6	36 00
80,601	Florence.....	St. John, N.B.	15	E. C. Bowers.....	do	2	30 00
85,686	Flat Iron	Digby	16	Augustus Haycock..	do	6	32 00
75,728	George K Ham.....	do	20	Jno. S. Hayden.....	Granville	9	60 00
75,751	Helen Gertrude Nickerson	Yarmouth	16	Haines Bros.....	Freeport.	4	32 00
80,650	Happy Home.....	do	14	Jno. Pugh, M.O.....	Westport.	6	28 00
80,600	Helen Maud.....	Digby	10	Chas. A. McDormand	do	5	40 00
80,799	Hattie T.....	do	16	Thos. C. Titus.....	do	6	32 00
80,604	Jennie C.....	Yarmouth	16	Chas. Hicks & Sons.	do	6	32 00
77,782	Just Fair.....	Port Medway...	15	Amos H. Outhouse...	Tiverton.....	8	30 00
85,690	Lara P.....	Digby	15	Joseph Thurber.....	Freeport	6	30 00
75,598	Lizzie Jane.....	do	18	Jno. W. Snow.....	Digby	5	36 00
88,404	Lyle Yank.e.....	do	57	do	do	11	114 00
85,684	L. M. Ebi.....	do	32	W. E. Ellis.....	do	5	70 00
85,533	Minnie	Yarmouth	12	J. N. Sanders.....	Port Maitland...	5	24 00
80,794	Mimi C.....	Digby	18	W. H. Bailey.....	Westport.....	6	36 00
85,627	Mabel	do	28	Orbin Sproul.....	do	b3	54 29
74,322	Morning Star.....	Yarmouth	25	Thos. W. Cousins.....	Digby.....	c6	40 00
90,873	P. Moose	do	34	Wm. McKenzie and Eldridge Adams...	Port Maitland...	8	68 00
95,714	Prince	do	10	George H. Stevens...	Freeport.....	5	20 00
42,08	Randolph P.....	Digby.....	10	Chas. A. McDormand	do	a1	20 00
83,132	R. Ness	do	15	Frank Sutherland...	Westport.....	5	50 00
75,864	Reving Lizzie.....	Weymouth	11	Jos. W. Tidd.....	Tidville.....	3	22 00
75,54	River Rose	Barrington....	17	E. C. Bowers.....	Westport.....	3	26 00
85,558	S. A. Crowell.....	Yarmouth	23	Luke, Celestin & Flavien Leblanc...	Salmon River...	5	46 00
80,784	Silver Cloud.....	Digby.....	41	Jas. A. Peters & Andrew Coggins....	Westport.	7	82 00
75,726	Thrush.....	Yarmouth	13	E. C. Bowers.....	do	6	26 00
42,074	Union.....	Digby	20	Jacob Davis.....	do	e2	25 00

a. 3 of crew did not fish 3 months.

b. 4 of crew did not fish 3 months. c. 4 of crew, American citizens.

d. 2 of crew did not fish 3 months. e. 6 of crew did not fish 3 months.

DETAILED STATEMENT of Fishing Bounties paid to Vessels, etc.—Nova Scotia—*Con.*DIGBY COUNTY—*Concluded.*

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew.	Amount of Bounty Paid.
							\$ cts.
80,630	Vanity	Yarmouth	11	Chas. Cann, Samuel F. Perry & James E. Perry	Beaver River....	3	22 00
85,559	Willie F.	do	12	Mande Trahan and Léon X. Deveaux	Cape St. Mary's	5	24 00
72,980	Wave	Digby	11	Samuel Thurber	Freeport	6	22 00
74,317	Willie	Yarmouth	22	Henry Glaven	Westport	8	44 00
71,334	Watchman	Barrington	15	Ambroise Thibaudau <i>et al.</i>	Clare	5	30 00
75,722	Yuba	Yarmouth	15	Jno. E. Collins	Westport	6	30 00
77,953	Zulu	Annapolis	18	Theodore Raymond	Mint Cove	5	36 00

GUYSBORO' COUNTY.

80,985	Annie Roy	Guysboro'	80	G. E. Jost	Guysboro'	14	160 00
41,771	Atalia	do	34	Thos. H. Peebles	Pirate Harbor ...	5	68 00
80,991	Atalanta	do	80	John McMillan	Isaac's Harbor ..	a5	102 25
80,992	Annie W.	do	10	Elijah Walters	Wine Harbor	3	20 00
69,132	Belle of the Bay ..	do	20	R. H. Morrison	New Harbor	7	40 00
37,565	Defiance	do	24	Caleb Peart	Guysboro'	5	48 00
80,988	Dido	do	59	John McMillan	Isaac's Harbor ..	b7	93 44
80,984	Estella	do	75	G. E. Jost	Guysboro'	c1	120 87
80,994	Espérance	do	10	Thomas Munro, sen. ..	Whitehead	3	20 00
80,9-1	Georgenia	do	80	J. McG. Cunningham ..	Guysboro'	16	160 00
80,999	Guardian Angel ...	do	21	Joseph Fougère, jun. ..	Larry River	5	42 00
80,996	Gertie Belle	do	15	Alex. Munro	Whitehead	3	30 00
80,987	Geraldine	Halifax	80	A. N. Whitman	Canso	20	160 00
80,997	Hippomenes	Guysboro'	80	John McMillan	Isaac's Harbor ..	19	160 00
46,105	Jane Otis	Halifax	50	W. & R. Keating	Port Mulgrave ..	4	100 00
36,273	Jenny Lynd	do	14	Wm. O'Hara	Coddles Harbor ..	4	28 00
74,039	James Henry	Sydney	18	Wm. Archibald	Sherbrooke	2	36 00
80,989	Laura	Guysboro'	80	J. McG. Cunningham ..	Guysboro'	14	160 00
69,964	Lizzie A.	Pt. Hawkesbury ..	20	J. F. & A. H. Reeves ..	Port Mulgrave ..	3	40 00
74,355	La Mode	Pictou	26	John Forrestall	Auld's Cove	4	52 00
74,117	Lizzie M.	Halifax	37	John H. Myers	Liscombe	4	74 00
77,781	Lina May	Guysboro'	80	A. N. Whitman	Canso	16	160 00
69,141	Mary Elizabeth ..	Halifax	16	Wm. G. Webber	Torbay	5	32 00
88,230	Morning Light ..	do	28	W. J. Arnold	Sandy Cove	4	56 00
83,092	Waud F.	Pt. Hawkesbury ..	11	Wm. Critchett	Steep Creek	2	22 00
88,443	North Star	Halifax	25	Robt. & Jno. Cooper ..	Wine Harbor	4	60 00
80,970	Orion	do	24	Edward B. Pelrine	Larry River	5	48 00
75,892	Peter Mitchell ..	Pt. Hawkesbury ..	26	Wm. & W. P. Power ..	Port Mulgrave ..	5	52 00
75,763	Ripple	Lunenburg	17	Robt. Jamieson	Canso	3	34 00
75,839	Swallow	Halifax	73	Cumminger Bros	Canso	d5	133 84
74,127	Telephone	Port Medway	70	Wm. McConnell	Port Hillford	6	140 00
80,852	Victory	Halifax	80	James Purcell	Port Mulgrave ..	15	160 00
36,991	Vegete	do	33	John Maskill	Jeddore	4	66 00
72,064	Wm. R. Page	Guysboro'	80	A. N. Whitman	Canso	9	160 00
64,912	William Boak	Halifax	62	Robert Reid	Port Hillford	e6	108 50

a. 13 of crew did not fish 3 months.

c. 7 of crew did not fish 3 months.

e. 2 of crew did not fish 3 months.

b. 5 of crew did not fish 3 months.

d. 1 of crew did not fish 3 months.

DETAILED STATEMENT of Fishing Bounties paid to Vessels, etc.—Nova Scotia.—Con.

HALIFAX COUNTY.

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of crew.	Amount of Bounty paid.
							\$ cts.
57,727	Agnes	Halifax	31	John Hayes	Herring Cove....	4	42 00
36,474	Alexander Fraser..	Lunenburg	32	Richard Kaizer.....	Halifax.....	4	64 00
74,020	Addie	Halifax	17	Denis Fagan, M. O....	Ketch Harbor....	4	34 00
36,996	Agile	Lunenburg	27	Henry A. Shatford...	Hubbard's Cove..	6	54 00
37,619	British Queen	Halifax	20	Wm. Hubley	Spry Bay.....	4	40 00
73,969	Bertha E.	do	21	Henry A. Shatford...	Hubbard's Cove..	4	42 00
90,496	Black Prince	do	18	J. W. Slaunwhite ...	Terence Bay.....	3	36 00
74,071	Condor	do	15	John Julien	W. Chezzetcook..	3	30 00
64,872	Catherine	do	20	Dan Lapierre	do	3	40 00
61,629	Carrie R.	Guysboro'	17	Peter Jollimore	Terence Bay.....	3	34 00
85,381	Champion	Halifax	17	Dan Slaunwhite	do	4	34 00
74,108	City Belle	do	21	D. Zink & N. Fader, sen	East Dover	4	42 00
85,655	Daisy	do	16	Wm. Johnston	Indian Harbor ...	3	32 00
85,667	Dart	do	10	Geo. Julien	W. Chezzetcook..	2	20 00
83,320	Dessie M.	Port Medway....	80	J. T. Thompson	Halifax	16	160 00
80,986	Diamond	Halifax	80	Chebucto Fishing Co	do	15	160 00
57,672	Daisy	do	35	Samuel Smith	Ferguson's Cove	5	70 00
57,674	Dreadnought.	do	17	J. F. Slaunwhite ...	Terence Bay.....	3	34 00
90,481	Ella D.	do	32	Archibald Darrah ...	Herring Cove....	7	64 00
80,832	Ella May	Lunenburg	16	Geo. Adams, sen....	Indian Harbor ...	4	32 00
85,651	Elcy Elvy	Halifax	18	Simon Hubley	do	4	36 00
55,836	Frank Newton....	Sydney	40	Theo. Conrod	Sheet Harbor ...	5	80 00
88,227	Fleetwing	Halifax	32	Thos. Lapierre, sen.	W. Chezzetcook..	10	64 00
61,972	Fanny	do	17	Jas. Bayers, sen....	Petpiswick H'b'r	5	34 00
85,664	Flora	Lunenburg	42	Patk. Scallion	Herring Cove....	9	84 00
90,717	Florence	Halifax	30	C. W. Anderson	Halifax	16	160 00
83,180	Friend	Lunenburg	17	A. H. Slaunwhite....	Terence Bay.....	3	34 00
61,903	Flying Cloud....	Liverpool	20	Moses Brooks	Ketch Harbor ...	3	40 00
77,751	Flora Dell	Halifax	63	Geo. W. Smith	Indian Harbor ...	14	126 00
85,382	G. H. Marryatt ...	do	24	G. H. Marryatt	Pennant	7	48 00
57,760	Guardian Angel ...	do	36	John Reyno	Herring Cove ...	5	72 00
88,220	Grandee	do	14	Wm. Hart	Sambro	3	28 00
69,097	Highland Jane ...	do	32	Geo. Hartlin	East Jeddore ...	8	64 00
69,172	Hope	Halifax	31	Michael McGrath....	Upper Prospect..	5	62 00
88,213	H. H. Belle	do	13	Levi, Jno. & Stephen Longard	Head Harbor.....	2	26 00
85,379	Helena	do	17	Dennis Ryan	Lower Prospect..	5	34 00
90,484	Helena May	do	70	Geo. P. and Ben C. Boutillier & Joseph Whitkar.	St. Margaret's Bay	6	140 00
83,134	Infant	Lunenburg	15	C. Slaunwhite, sr....	Terence Bay.....	3	30 00
83,306	Iona	Halifax	26	Andrew Sullivan....	Herring Cove....	5	52 00
83,155	J. B. M.	do	20	Jno. Brown, sr....	do	4	40 00
54,132	John Franklin ...	do	18	Jas. Dempsey, sr....	do	5	36 00
69,105	Lady of the Lake.	do	20	Edward Walsh, sr....	Upper Prospect..	3	40 00
85,385	Minnie M.	do	26	Isaac, Henry and Robert Lapierre..	W. Chezzetcook..	8	52 00
90,722	Minnie Bell	do	11	John Kent	Musquodoboit H.	2	22 00
36,277	Mathew Mooney...	do	25	Jas. H. Beaver	Shoal Bay	3	50 00
83,408	M. A. Franklyn...	do	22	Michael Morash	West Dover	4	44 00
61,939	Margaret	do	22	F. G. Henrion	Ferguson's Cove	5	44 00
85,646	Maude	Lunenburg	15	Jas. W. Morash	N. W. Cove	5	30 00
83,108	Maud	Halifax	15	Joseph Reyno	Herring Cove....	4	30 00
85,888	Mary Alice	do	21	Chas. Beaver	Spry Bay	5	42 00
83,409	Minnie E.	do	18	Joseph Richardson...	Indian Harbor...	4	36 00

DETAILED STATEMENT of Fishing Bounties paid to **Vessels**, etc.—Nova Scotia.—*Con.*HALIFAX COUNTY—*Concluded.*

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of crew.	Amount of Bounty paid.
							\$ cts.
46,498	Mariner	Halifax.....	56	W. C. and J. H. Henley, jr.....	Spry Bay,	8	112 00
85,664	Mary E.	do	14	Andrew Twohig.....	Pennant	3	28 00
85,653	Mary O'Dell.....	do	10	James L. Richardson	Indian Harbor...	a1	13 34
88,431	Mayflower	do	21	Jno. Lapierre.....	W. Chezzetcook	5	42 00
90,716	New Dominion....	do	34	Jeremiah and Joseph Fillis,	do	8	68 00
80,841	Nina.....	do	13	Thomas Siteman.....	Ship Harbor.....	2	26 00
69,162	Norns	do	22	George Schnair.....	Sambro.....	6	44 00
85,665	Nellie D.....	do	12	Dan. Smith, jr.....	do	3	24 00
80,843	Nettie B. H.....	do	23	Jno. and Wm. Hearn	Upper Prospect..	4	46 00
36,185	Orion	do	39	Henry & Wilbur Hutt	Owls Head.....	3	78 00
85,670	Oseola	do	80	S. D. Oakes.....	Halifax.....	14	160 00
64,018	Ocean Bride.....	do	23	Mathew Lynch.....	Ferguson's Cove	6	46 00
85,340	Ocean Ranger.....	Lunenburg.....	12	Jno. N. Blackburn...	Upper Prospect..	3	24 00
57,681	Quickstep.....	Halifax.....	21	Ed. Gallaher, M. O.	Ketch Harbor....	5	42 00
53,551	Roving Bird.....	do	24	John Brown.....	Herring Cove....	6	48 00
88,223	River Belle.....	do	11	R. Christain.....	Upper Prospect..	3	22 00
73,119	Royal	do	12	Edward Corney.....	East Dover.....	5	24 00
75,575	Rising Dawn.....	Lunenburg.....	18	Jno., Leander and Jno. A. Wambolt.	Indian Harbor...	4	36 00
69,134	Sophia Catherine.	Halifax.....	19	Chas. H. Shellnutt...	Shoal Bay.....	3	38 00
74,087	Sea Gem.....	do	30	William Jennex	East Jeddore....	5	60 00
88,226	Sapphire	do	80	Chebucto Fishing Co.	Halifax	19	160 00
64,869	Sarah L. Orner....	do	34	Edward Hayes.....	Herring Cove....	8	68 00
83,114	Sailor's Fancy....	do	16	Jno. A., Leander and John Wambolt....	Indian Harbor...	5	32 00
53,600	Star Light.....	do	29	Mark Power.....	Herring Cove....	6	58 00
83,118	Spray	do	15	Charles Fader, sr....	Margaret's Bay..	2	30 00
61,985	Squirrel.....	do	15	Geo. J. Longard and Jno. D. Christain.	Upper Prospect..	3	30 00
85,590	Susan C.....	do	21	Daniel Croncher....	Hackets Cove....	5	42 00
42,320	Teazer	do	31	Jno. A. Bollong	Popes Harbor....	b4	51 68
90,490	T. W. Wolfe.....	do	31	S. Fillis <i>et al.</i>	W. Chezzetcook.	8	62 00
75,833	Twilight	do	14	Eli Baker	East Jeddore....	5	28 00
85,387	Topaz	do	80	Chebucto Fishing Co.	Halifax.....	14	160 00
77,836	T. W. Smith.....	do	35	Wm. Hayes	Herring Cove....	6	70 00
90,482	Two-Forty	do	18	Geo. H. Slaunwhite.	Terence Bay.....	3	36 00
90,485	Violet West.....	do	36	Thos. H. Gates <i>et al.</i>	Seaforth.....	10	72 00
57,662	Village Bride.....	do	24	Em. Fagan, M.O	Ketch Harbor....	5	48 00
88,228	Welcome.....	do	33	Dan. Bonang <i>et al.</i> ...	W. Chezzetcook.	9	66 00
83,042	Western Belle....	Shelburne	23	Jno. Thomas, sr....	Herring Cove....	4	46 00
66,727	Willow	Halifax.....	18	Jeffry Gorman.....	do	3	36 00
75,578	Wily	Lunenburg.....	13	James Morash, jr....	West Dover.....	3	26 00
61,904	Water Lily.....	Halifax.....	14	Artemus Zink.....	do	3	28 00
88,222	Wave	do	15	Arch. Jollimore.....	do		
				Fr. Slaunwhite, jr.	Terence Bay	3	30 00
71,368	Zelu	Port Medway....	21	Abraham Publicover	West Dover.....	2	42 00

a. 2 of crew, boys under age.

b. 2 of crew did not fish 3 months.

DETAILED STATEMENT of Fishing Bounties paid to Vessels, etc.—Nova Scotia—*Con.*

INVERNESS COUNTY.

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No of Crew.	Amount of Bounty paid.
							\$ cts.
90,731	Annie E. Paint...	Pt. Hawkesbury.	80	Wm. H. and F. L. M. Paint	Pt. Hawkesbury.	13	160 00
37,063	British Pearl.....	Guysboro'	78	Peter Paint, jr.....	do	6	156 00
75,561	Boreas.....	Lunenburg.....	41	Jno. Colford.....	Port Richmond.	5	82 00
37,540	Brilliant.....	Pt. Hawkesbury...	78	Wm. Davis.....	Pt. Hawkesbury	5	136 00
77,763	Fanny Young.....	do	80	Wm. H. and F. L. M. Paint	do	15	160 00
83,088	Good Intent	do	22	George Walker	Basin River Inhabitants	2	44 00
69,154	Head Reaches....	do	56	Robert Murray	Port Richmond.	4	112 00
83,091	Jennie	do	11	Jno. Jamison.....	Steep Creek	2	22 00
69,125	Mayflower.....	Halifax.....	11	Polycarpe Cormier & Germain Chiasson.	Eastern Harbor..	4	22 00
38,417	Messenger.....	Arichat.....	30	Placide Leblanc.....	do	6	60 00
50,918	Margaret.....	Pt. Hawkesbury.	39	Gaspar Embree.....	Pt. Hawkesbury	3	55 72
69,969	Morning Light	do	39	David Walker	Basin River Inhabitants	63	62 40
61,630	Olive J.....	Halifax.....	57	Peter Malcolm <i>et al</i>	Port Malcolm....	7	114 00
83,094	Saint Mary	Pt. Hawkesbury.	15	Désiré Chiasson and Philip Doucette....	Margaree	6	30 00
83,090	Susan.....	do	15	Murdoch Hureau	Riv. Inhabitants	2	30 00
.....	Sisters.....	Chatham	14	John Walker.....	Basin River Inhabitants.....	2	28 00

a. 4 of crew did not fish 3 months. b. 2 of crew did not fish 3 months.

KING'S COUNTY.

83,397	Ada B.....	Windsor.....	10	Carr Bolsor.....	Canning.....	3	20 00
83,396	Brant.....	do	12	Sylvester Bolsor.....	do	3	24 00
75,430	Dolphin.....	Annapolis.....	11	Henry E. Ogilvie....	Harborville.....	3	22 00
80,380	Enterprise.....	Parrsboro'.....	15	Caleb Ogilvie.....	do	2	30 00

LUNENBURG COUNTY.

77,601	Atlas.....	Lunenburg.....	52	E. Seller.....	South.....	11	104 00
83,176	Amazon.....	do	73	C. L. Silver.....	Lunenburg.....	12	146 00
85,739	Aubrey A.....	do	80	B. Anderson, M.O....	do	15	160 00
93,852	Athlete.....	do	78	John B. Young, M.O..	do	12	156 00
90,600	Acadia.....	do	79	David Smith.....	do	12	158 00
46,476	Amiel Corkum....	do	53	W. A. Zwicker, M.O..	do	10	106 00
83,140	Araunah.....	do	71	James C. Hunt.....	La Have.....	15	142 00
88,602	Algeria.....	do	80	Eph. Lohnes, M.O....	do	14	160 00
69,143	Arequipa.....	Halifax.....	36	J. S. Bell, M.O.....	do	11	72 00
85,347	Brilliant.....	Lunenburg.....	80	John E. Young, M.O..	Lunenburg.....	15	160 00
88,359	Bridewell.....	do	77	Joseph Dauphinee....	do	12	154 00
85,345	Beatrice.....	do	79	W. A. Zwicker, M.O..	do	12	158 00
85,730	Beulah.....	do	80	Ep. Lohnes, M.O....	La Have.....	14	160 00
80,825	Bridgewater.....	do	60	Benjamin Mason.....	Mahone Bay.....	11	120 00
88,343	Ceylon.....	do	80	Charles Smith, M.O..	Lunenburg.....	15	160 00

DETAILED STATEMENT of Fishing Bounties paid to Vessels, etc.—Nova Scotia.—*Con.*LUNENBURG COUNTY—*Continued.*

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew.	Amount of Bounty paid. \$ cts.
85,732	Conductor.	Lunenburg.	80	S. Watson Oxner.	Lunenburg.	23	106 67
74,014	Corsica.	do.	79	Henry Greser, M.O.	La Have.	12	158 00
90,857	Capio.	do.	72	Albert McKean.	do.	12	144 00
90,856	Cleta.	do.	80	W.N. Reinhardt, M.O.	do.	14	160 00
88,348	Cymbeline.	do.	80	Norman Rafuse, M.O.	do.	14	160 00
85,612	Charlotte E. O.	do.	80	Wm. Colp.	Mahone Bay.	15	160 00
74,131	City Queen.	do.	53	John Bruhm.	do.	11	106 00
90,855	Delta.	do.	25	Enos & Simon Naas.	Lunenburg.	2	50 00
88,358	Dolphin.	do.	80	Thos. Hamm, M.O.	do.	15	160 00
85,736	Dominion.	do.	80	Geo. A. Ross, M.O.	do.	14	160 00
77,607	Dianthus.	do.	45	George Parks, M.O.	La Have.	8	90 00
88,618	Darling.	do.	80	Jacob B. Sarty, M.O.	do.	13	160 00
88,355	D. A. Mader.	do.	80	J. A. Mader.	Mahone Bay.	16	160 00
83,136	Eva Stewart.	do.	80	Rufus Mossman.	Kingsbury.	14	160 00
90,590	Evelyn.	do.	77	Amiel Corkum.	Lunenburg.	12	154 00
69,173	Ellen May.	do.	60	David Westhaver.	Martin's Brook.	10	120 00
88,606	Egeria.	do.	80	J. D. Sperry.	Petite Rivière.	15	160 00
90,584	Eldora.	do.	75	Wm. McGregor, M.O.	La Have.	15	150 00
37,532	Emerald.	do.	27	John H. Publicover.	Blandford.	3	54 00
85,738	Emma F.	do.	13	James F. Boutillier.	Sandy Beaches.	4	26 00
85,731	Eva L. H.	do.	62	James Wentzel.	Indian Point.	13	124 00
88,356	Energy.	do.	80	Alex. Chisholm.	Mahone Bay.	14	160 00
85,361	Forest Belle.	do.	80	Leonard Young, M.O.	Lunenburg.	611	138 68
88,357	Foresta.	do.	57	Stephen Mosher.	do.	12	114 00
80,853	Geonot.	Halifax.	80	Wm. Falt, M.O.	Petite Rivière.	16	160 00
71,338	Fish Hawk.	Barrington.	49	T. A. Wilson.	La Have.	11	98 00
75,571	Fanny.	Lunenburg.	16	James Covey.	do.	2	32 00
80,829	Florence B.	do.	32	Elias Richard, sr.	do.	7	64 00
66,749	Flash.	Halifax.	24	Thomas Coolen.	Fox Point.	7	48 00
90,853	Florence A. Z.	Lunenburg.	80	John B. Young, M.O.	Lunenburg.	14	160 00
90,582	G. A. Smith.	do.	80	William Young.	do.	14	160 00
88,347	Geneva.	do.	80	do.	do.	16	160 00
85,734	Glenola.	do.	80	Geo. A. Ross, M.O.	do.	14	160 00
80,831	Glide.	do.	16	John S. Sperry.	West Dublin.	2	32 00
90,588	Grenoble.	do.	47	Ed. Weagle, M.O.	La Have.	11	94 00
90,859	Hector W. McGre- gor.	do.	80	Wm. McGregor, M.O.	do.	14	160 00
77,786	Hesperus.	Port Medway.	17	Lenoir Oxner, M.O.	do.	5	34 00
90,585	Iris.	Lunenburg.	80	David Smith, M.O.	Lunenburg.	14	160 00
74,009	Jewel.	do.	52	Leonard Young, M.O.	do.	12	104 00
85,723	Jesse A. Loye.	do.	80	do.	do.	14	160 00
90,599	J. A. Hirtle.	do.	73	Charles Silver, M.O.	do.	13	146 00
83,486	John M. Inglis.	Liverpool.	79	John S. Wolfe, M.O.	West Dublin.	14	158 00
85,727	Je-sie.	Lunenburg.	40	James Hunt, M.O.	La Have.	10	80 00
74,015	Kobinoor.	do.	77	Joseph Rudolph, jr.	Lunenburg.	10	154 00
90,594	L. B. Young.	do.	80	John Geldert, M.O.	do.	14	160 00
90,854	Latona.	do.	80	L. Anderson & Co., M.O.'s	do.	14	160 00
80,822	Leone.	do.	79	Isaac Mason.	do.	12	158 00
88,351	Louisa J. Selig.	do.	80	J. Moyle Rudolf, M.O.	do.	14	160 00
88,352	Linaria.	do.	80	William Falt, M.O.	Petite Rivière.	14	160 00
80,840	Lettie May.	do.	41	Wm. Cleversy, M.O.	La Have.	8	82 00
36,495	Lady Speedwell.	do.	56	John H. Publicover.	Blandford.	11	112 00
88,360	Lettie M. Hardy.	do.	80	W. A. Pickels.	Mahone Bay.	16	160 00
90,583	Moriah.	do.	79	Clar. L. Smith, M.O.	Lunenburg.	12	153 00

a. 6 of crew did not fish 3 months in this vessel.

b. 4 of crew from Newfoundland.

DETAILED STATEMENT of Fishing Bounties paid to Vessels, etc.—Nova Scotia—Con

LUNENBURG COUNTY—Continued.

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew.	Amount of Bounty paid.
83,177	Maggie Belle.....	Lunenburg.....	72	Alfred Heisler.....	Lunenburg.....	12	144 00
90,586	Morris Wilson.....	do	80	J. H. Wilson	do	14	160 00
83,173	Maggie Smith	do	80	Reuben Smith, M.O.	La Have	14	160 00
74,142	Mary A.....	do	45	Solomon Teal, M.O.	do	10	90 00
77,619	Milford Guy.....	do	60	David Smeltzer.....	Mahone Bay ..	11	120 00
88,342	Nova Zembla.....	do	80	Adam Knickle, M.O.	Lunenburg	12	160 00
85,343	Narcissus.....	do	80	S. Watson Oxner, M.O.....	do	14	160 00
88,613	N. P. Christian...	do	80	Alfred Heisler.....	do	15	160 00
85,731	Notice.....	do	47	James Bell, M.O.....	La Have.....	8	94 00
90,851	Niagara.....	do	74	Timothy Hebb.....	Mahone Bay.....	12	148 00
88,603	Nokomis.....	do	80	David Mader	do	14	160 00
88,344	Onward.....	do	80	Charles Hewitt, M.O.	Lunenburg.....	14	160 00
88,350	Orion.....	do	78	Thomas Hamm, M.O.	do	11	156 00
85,632	Ocean Belle.....	do	80	Leonard Young, M.O.	do	13	160 00
88,346	Olive.....	do	80	Christ. Romkey, M.O.	La Have.....	14	160 00
90,587	Ornatus.....	do	80	Albert McKean, M.O.	do	15	160 00
80,838	Ocean Bride.....	do	20	do	do	1	24 00
83,139	Ocean Friend.....	do	78	M. B. Westhaver.....	Martin's Brook...	12	156 00
85,641	Pleroma.....	do	80	Wm. C. Smith, M.O.	Lunenburg.....	15	160 00
85,636	Prize.....	do	80	John B. Young, M.O.	do	15	160 00
85,337	Parthenia.....	do	80	S. Watson Oxner, M.O.....	do	14	160 00
85,331	Parisian	do	80	Allan R. Morash.....	do	14	160 00
80,837	Pet	do	69	Charles Anderson...	do	12	138 00
85,647	Pembina.....	do	80	L. Anderson & Co., M.O'S	do	14	160 00
77,622	Pleasantville.....	do	80	Albert McKean, M.O.	La Have.....	14	160 00
69,203	R. W. Smith	do	74	Napier Smith.....	Lunenburg.....	12	148 00
85,319	Rise Over.....	do	80	William Smith.....	do	14	160 00
90,693	Ralph.....	do	51	J. D. Sperry.....	Petite Rivière...	10	102 00
83,133	Regina B.....	do	80	Jacob Ritcey, M.O.	La Have.....	12	160 00
85,737	Scylla	do	80	James Eisenhauer & Co., M.O'S	Lunenburg.....	14	160 00
85,645	Sissie Belle.....	do	40	Henry Gerhart	South	9	80 00
85,350	Saxon.....	do	79	George A. Ross, M.O.	Lunenburg.....	12	158 00
74,018	Sunbeam.....	do	68	L. Anderson & Co., M.O'S	do	13	136 00
88,605	S. A. Morash.....	do	80	Henry Greaser, M.O.	La Have.....	14	160 00
85,728	Selina.....	do	61	Jno. Schmeisser, M.O.	do	12	122 00
88,349	Senovar.....	do	80	Nathan Hiltz.....	Martin's River...	14	160 00
85,729	Tyrone.....	do	80	George Blair, M.O.	do	14	160 00
74,118	True Love.....	Halifax.....	30	Charles Bell, M.O.	La Have.....	7	60 00
88,607	Udaunted.....	Lunenburg.....	47	W. N. Reinhardt, M.O.	do	10	94 00
85,735	Victory.....	do	80	A. H. Zwicker.....	Lunenburg.....	15	160 00
90,597	Vivian.....	do	80	do	do	14	160 00
88,353	Violet.....	do	80	David Smith, M.O.	do	13	160 00
88,601	Virgilia.....	do	80	S. W. Oxner, M.O.	do	16	160 00
85,338	Viola.....	do	80	Alfred Heisler.....	do	14	160 00
85,640	Virgin Belle.....	do	57	F. Conrad.....	South	12	114 00
85,334	Valorus.....	do	57	Ben. Lohnes, sr...	do	11	114 00
83,164	Valiant.....	do	80	Eph. Lohnes, M.O.	La Have.....	12	160 00
85,635	Vanilla.....	do	80	Jas. A. Romkey, M.O.	do	14	160 00
88,609	Virgeaco.....	do	57	Albert McKean.....	do	10	114 00

c. 4 of crew did not fish 3 months in this vessel.

DETAILED STATEMENT of Fishing Bounties paid to VESSELS, etc.—Nova Scotia—*Con.*LUNENBURG COUNTY—*Concluded.*

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No of Crew.	Amount of Bounty paid.
69,200	Vesta	Lunenburg.....	64	Martin Evans.....	Chester.....	5	104 00
83,174	W. E. Young.....	do	80	J. H. Wilson.....	Lunenburg.....	14	160 00
74,147	Welcome.....	do	45	E. Walters, M.O.....	La Have.....	11	90 00
88,614	Wilhelmina.....	do	54	Dan. Neal, M.O.....	do	10	108 00

d 3 of crew did not fish 3 months.

PICTOU COUNTY.

69,446	Champion.....	Pictou.....	55	George McPherson...	Pictou.....	4	110 00
38,510	Lily.....	do	23	Thomas Tanner.....	do	3	46 00

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

85,482	Angola.....	Liverpool	80	Jas. C. Inness, M.O.	Liverpool	19	160 00
75,778	Coronila	do	64	Jas. H. Smith, M.O.	Brooklyn.....	13	128 00
83,492	Dessie	do	11	Alex. Shankle	Port Mouton....	4	22 00
85,344	Donzella	Lunenburg	80	Adam Selig	Lunenburg	14	160 00
83,308	Ella	Liverpool	10	Amos Martin	Liverpool	3	20 00
83,318	Genesta.....	Port Medway....	29	Jno. Mann.....	Voglers Cove....	5	58 00
75,782	Hattie E.	do	35	Henry Selig	do	9	70 00
83,494	Lizzie Wharton...	Liverpool	80	Colin McLeod, M.O.	Brooklyn.....	12	160 00
83,316	Lottie	Port Medway....	80	S. E. Teel	Voglers Cove....	14	160 00
92,318	Martha.....	Liverpool	11	Wm. Rhynard	Brooklyn.....	3	22 00
75,762	May Queen.....	do	17	E. M. McLeod	do	5	34 00
83,493	Mary C.	do	80	Hendry & McMillan, M.O's	Liverpool	18	160 00
83,310	Myosotis	Port Medway....	80	Asa Morine & Son...	Port Medway....	19	160 00
83,315	Mazurka	do	80	Wm. Vogler.....	Voglers Cove....	14	160 00
83,500	Stella	Liverpool	10	Joseph Winters.....	Liverpool	3	20 00
83,314	Spartan	Port Medway....	80	W. K. Cohoon.....	Port Medway....	17	160 00
83,495	Utopia	Liverpool	80	Rupert H. Gardner...	Brooklyn.....	16	160 00

RICHMOND COUNTY.

64,713	Amelia M	Pt. Hawkesbury.	14	Andrew Boudrot	Gros Nez.	3	28 00
77,544	Alpha	Arichat	42	Wm. LeVesconte	D'Esrousse	10	84 00
38,501	B. Weir & Co.	do	19	Abram Fougère, jr...	River Bourgeois.	7	38 00
35,996	Blue Bell	do	25	D. Gruchy & Sons...	D'Esrousse	9	50 00
43,109	Chatham Head	Chatham, N.B. .	24	Dominique Fougère.	Ponlamond	9	48 00
38,439	Catharine	Arichat	20	Désiré Burk	River Bourgeois.	7	40 00
75,783	Crescent	Port Medway....	27	Abram Fougère.	do	7	54 00
72,081	C. P. M.	Arichat	22	Désiré Burk	do	6	44 00
72,058	Daisy	do	34	Simon P. Richard ...	Arichat	3	68 00
75,616	Eliza Jane	Shelburne	22	Alex. Vigneau.....	do	2	44 00
77,822	Eliza Smith	Arichat	44	Patient Poirier	do	10	88 00
83,395	Elerie.....	Halifax	29	Chas. Boudrot.....	River Bourgeois.	7	58 00

DETAILED STATEMENT of Fishing Bounties paid to VESSELS, etc.—Nova Scotia—*Con.*RICHMOND COUNTY—*Concluded.*

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew.	Amount of Bounty paid.
38,477	Elizabeth	Arichat	18	P. Burke <i>et al.</i>	River Bourgeois.	6	36 00
69,190	Emma	do	47	Jos. Matheson	L'Ardoise	10	94 00
57,733	Farewell	do	23	Abram Sampson	Arichat	3	46 00
83,399	Fannie R. C.	Halifax	22	Peter Boudrot	River Bourgeois..	7	44 00
80,972	John Vincin.	Sydney	17	David Sampson	do	6	34 00
38,486	Julia	Arichat	20	L. & W. Burke	do	6	40 00
42,217	Life Boat	do	48	Peter Campbell	Arichat	12	96 00
75,875	Lida and Lizzie.	do	56	Wm. LeVesconte	D'Escousse	11	112 00
72,070	Lennox	do	46	D. Gruchy & Son	do	10	92 00
38,516	Lady of the Lake.	do	26	C. & S. Dugas	River Bourgeois.	7	52 00
72,071	Lumen Diei	do	17	U. Sampson	do	6	34 00
72,072	Lady Fougère	do	11	Docité Fougère	do	5	22 00
72,065	May Flower	do	12	P. M. LeLacheur	Cap laRonde	3	24 00
61,902	Morning Star	Halifax	35	Jno. Mauger	Arichat	9	70 00
83,100	Morning Star.	Pt. Hawkesbury ..	13	A. Gerrier	Port Royal	3	26 00
38,400	Mary	Arichat	24	Henry Boudrot	Poulamond	4	48 00
46,082	Mary	Pt. Hawkesbury ..	43	D. Gruchy & Son	D'Escousse	10	86 00
38,459	Mary Ann	Arichat	29	Désiré Poirier	do	7	58 00
36,435	Mary Stephens	do	31	Patient Poirier	do	10	62 00
72,047	Mary Moulton	do	26	C. Cordeau	River Bourgeois.	7	52 00
38,522	Mary	do	23	Isaiah Boudrot	do	7	46 00
38,413	Morning Star	do	25	Amable Pottie	do	8	50 00
54,139	Ocean Belle	Halifax	20	A. J. Boyd	do	5	40 00
88,451	Port Royal	Arichat	12	E. Leblanc	Port Royal	2	24 00
72,067	Philomen D	do	22	T. Digout & Désiré Dugas	River Bourgeois	7	44 00
38,462	Partners	do	26	Thomas Sampson	do	8	52 00
64,033	Ripple	Pt. Hawkesbury ..	34	J. W. Cruickshank	Riv'r Inhabitants	3	68 00
72,059	Richmond Queen	Halifax	37	D. Gruchy & Son	D'Escousse	10	74 00
42,281	Renfrew	do	42	S. & F. Poirier	do	9	84 00
36,521	Shooting Star	Arichat	33	W. LeVesconte	do	9	66 00
37,612	Sea Slipper	Lunenburg	41	C. Mauger	do	11	82 00
38,480	Two Brothers	Arichat	32	Simon Landry	River Bourgeois.	6	64 00
61,990	Union	Halifax	20	Felix Burke	do	6	40 00
37,056	Victory	Arichat	38	W. LeVesconte	D'Escousse	10	76 00
38,523	Victoria	do	24	P. Burke, sr	French Cove	7	48 00
88,518	W. F. Elizabeth	Sydney	10	S. Burke	do	5	20 00

SHELBURNE COUNTY.

85,565	Alice Louise	Barrington	80	N. McGray	Cape Island	19	160 00
83,054	Ardella	Shelburne	80	Jonathan Locke	Lockeport	16	160 00
88,552	Afton	do	72	Jonathan Locke and Enos. C. Locke	do	13	144 00
85,479	Alina	do	80	Churchill Locke	do	17	160 00
85,567	Annie Robertson	Barrington	80	W. H. Kenney	do	16	160 00
88,544	Annie May	Shelburne	34	Rufus Acker	Shelburne	5	68 00
85,490	Billy Browne	do	80	Johnson & Churchill.	Lockeport	15	160 00
88,551	Blanche M. Thorbourn	do	80	Jno. H. Thorbourn	do	16	160 00
77,758	Bride	do	78	John Purney	Shelburne	15	156 00
61,905	Champion	Liverpool	14	J. W. Hopkins, M.O.	Barrington	6	28 00
85,561	Cape Sable	Barrington	80	N. McGray	Cape Island	17	160 00
83,048	Clifford	Shelburne	80	Jno. A. McGowan, jr.	Shelburne	18	160 00
65,624	Dwina	do	52	Shelburne	Austen Locke	15	104 00

DETAILED STATEMENT of Fishing Bounties paid to VESSELS, etc.—Nova Scotia—Con.

SHELBURNE COUNTY—Concluded.

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew.	Amount of Bounty paid.
77,603	Eldon C.....	Barrington.....	27	Martin Hopkins.....	Barrington.....	7	54 00
76,558	Emma B.....	do.....	80	W. T. Wickens, M.O.	do.....	19	160 00
88,541	Edward T. Russell	Shelburne.....	78	W. H. Kenney.....	Lockeport.....	14	156 00
83,043	Ella A. Downie....	do.....	72	Johnson & Churchill.	do.....	9	144 00
83,047	Festina Lente.....	Shelburne.....	80	Austen Locke.....	Lockeport.....	17	160 00
85,476	Fleetwing.....	do.....	11	Edw. Hammond.....	Jordan River....	6	22 00
71,333	Freddie M. Reynolds	Barrington.....	35	Cornelius Snow.....	Port Latour....	6	70 00
85,568	Georgie Harold....	do.....	80	W. Wallace Kenney, M.O.....	Lockeport.....	16	160 00
88,557	Golden Oriole.....	Shelburne.....	80	Clifford Locke & Co.	do.....	13	160 00
85,478	Glenora.....	do.....	76	S. Locke & Sons.....	do.....	13	152 00
88,555	G. C. Kelly.....	do.....	80	Thos. E. Ryer.....	Shelburne.....	15	160 00
75,623	Grace Greenwood..	do.....	80	Johnson & Churchill	Lockeport.....	14	160 00
85,570	Hattie Dell.....	Barrington.....	80	Ephraim Larkin, M.O	Barrington.....	20	160 00
36,438	Highlander.....	Shelburne.....	32	A. M. Wrayton.....	Shag Harbour...	4	64 00
85,563	Helena Maude.....	Barrington.....	80	Jno. H. Lyons, M.O.	Barrington.....	16	160 00
61,596	John Purney.....	Shelburne.....	66	John Purney.....	Shelburne.....	13	132 00
61,572	John Halifax.....	do.....	63	Orlando Taylor.....	Port Latour....	14	126 00
85,556	J. Lyons.....	Barrington.....	15	John Lyons.....	do.....	4	30 00
71,339	Joe Howe.....	do.....	12	Christian Nelson.....	Clyde River.....	2	24 00
74,051	Kate McKinnon....	do.....	73	Randall McKinnon...	Cape Island.....	18	146 00
73,967	Katie.....	Liverpool.....	14	Marshall Swaine.....	Lockeport.....	3	28 00
77,761	Knight Templar...	Shelburne.....	80	Johnson & Churchill	do.....	13	160 00
49,436	Leon Porter.....	Yarmouth.....	56	B. F. Kenney.....	Cape Island.....	8	112 00
57,258	Lion.....	Lunenburg.....	40	Alvin Atwood.....	Bear Point.....	10	80 00
71,336	Light Foot.....	Barrington.....	17	Seth Nickerson.....	Cape Island.....	7	34 00
54,114	Lone Star.....	Halifax.....	29	Clifford Locke & Co.	Lockeport.....	8	58 00
74,054	Laura E. Douglass	Barrington.....	39	David Horton.....	Port Latour....	10	78 00
85,477	Myrtle.....	do.....	80	D. V. Kenney.....	Cape Island.....	20	160 00
77,746	Magellan Cloud...	Shelburne.....	80	Wm. H. Thorbourn...	Jordan Bay.....	16	160 00
83,046	Millie B.....	do.....	80	Clifford Locke & Co.	Lockeport.....	15	160 00
88,543	Max O' Reil.....	do.....	80	Churchill Locke.....	do.....	17	160 00
85,480	M. A. Morrison.....	do.....	80	Donald Morrison.....	Jordan Bay.....	17	160 00
85,484	Mellacoree.....	do.....	80	Geo. J. Thorbourn...	Shelburne.....	20	160 00
88,556	Mary.....	do.....	80	Jno. A. McGowan, jr.	do.....	16	160 00
85,488	Mabel Somers.....	do.....	80	Johnson & Churchill	Lockeport.....	17	160 00
74,365	Nova Stella.....	do.....	53	Wm. Llyod, jr.....	do.....	13	106 00
83,052	Nautilus.....	do.....	11	James Roach.....	West Head.....	3	22 00
83,060	Nellie Morrow....	do.....	80	Clifford Locke & Co.	Lockeport.....	15	160 00
88,546	Nellie M. Johnston	do.....	80	Churchill Locke.....	do.....	20	160 00
88,853	Neskletia.....	do.....	80	Austen Locke.....	do.....	14	160 00
55,830	Oregon.....	do.....	20	T. L. Banks.....	Barrington.....	1a	26 67
85,562	Oresa.....	Barrington.....	14	Alex. Smith.....	Blanche.....	5	28 00
74,133	Pioneer.....	Yarmouth.....	80	Peter Kenney.....	Cape Island.....	15	160 00
76,628	Rover.....	Shelburne.....	80	Jonathan Locke.....	Lockeport.....	18	160 00
75,559	Surprise.....	Barrington.....	13	Daniel Stoddart.....	Shag Harbour...	3	26 00
85,483	Sarah H. Seaton...	Shelburne.....	80	Clifford Locke & Co.	Lockeport.....	17	160 00
37,523	Snow Drop.....	Liverpool.....	30	James Crowell.....	Port Latour....	5	60 00
88,542	Three Bells.....	Shelburne.....	80	Austen Locke.....	Lockeport.....	20	160 00
77,759	Thomas Robertson	do.....	66	Austen Locke.....	do.....	11	132 00
77,744	Whip-poor-will....	do.....	15	Alfred Harding.....	Rockland.....	6	30 00
77,748	Winifred.....	do.....	80	S. Locke & Sons.....	Lockeport.....	17	160 00
85,487	Willie McGowan...	do.....	80	Jno. A. McGowan, jr.	Shelburne.....	19	160 00

a. 2 of crew did not fish 3 months.

DETAILED STATEMENT of Fishing Bounties paid to VESSELS, etc.—Nova Scotia—Con.

VICTORIA COUNTY.

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew.	Amount of Bounty paid.
74,031	Annie Linwood...	Sydney.....	13	K. McAulay	Big Bras d'Or....	26	18 20
90,487	Annie Eliza	Halifax.....	14	Jeremiah Curtis	South Bay.....	3	28 00
75,888	Annie.....	Pictou.....	22	C. Dwyer.....	Pictou.....	3	44 00
77,844	Mayflower.....	Halifax.....	16	Wm. Carey.....	New Campbell-ton	5	32 00
77,858	Sambo	Sydney.....	14	A. B. Morrison.....	St. Ann's	3	28 00
90,965	Smiling Water.....	do	26	R. E. Burke.....	Ingonish	5	52 00
92,593	Thomas Parnell ...	do	10	Simon Hawley.....	do	3	20 00

b. 3 of crew did not fish 3 months.

YARMOUTH COUNTY.

88,586	Alma	Yarmouth	18	S. P. White	Abram's River...	4	36 00
88,547	Arthur	Shelburne	80	H. B. Cann.....	Yarmouth	17	160 00
75,733	Alfred	Yarmouth	46	Parker Eakins & Co.	do	12	92 00
75,721	Angeline	do	67	Parker Eakins & Co.	do	14	134 00
90,655	Annina	do	11	Hilaire Bourque.....	Eel Brook	3	22 00
90,653	Alba	do	58	Jos. R. Rogers.....	Yarmouth	16	116 00
88,598	Alph. B. Parker ...	do	39	Hilaire Leblanc.....	Tusket Wedge...	12	78 00
80,647	Annie M. Bell	do	64	Aug. A. Amiro, M.O.	L. E. Pubnico...	16	128 00
75,748	Anna McGee.....	do	58	G. D. D'Entremont...	Pubnico.....	15	116 00
80,627	Annie D	do	71	G. D. D'Entremont...	do	16	142 00
71,050	Arizona	do	80	Sylv. D. D'Entremont	do	13	160 00
61,595	Annie Louisa	Shelburne	40	Harvey Goodwin.....	do	17	80 00
71,007	Alfarata	Yarmouth	48	Chas. T. D'Entremont	W. Pubnico	14	96 00
74,320	Brenton	do	70	Parker Eakins & Co.	Yarmouth	14	140 00
80,644	Beatrice	do	80	A. F. Stoneman & Co.	do	16	160 00
71,028	Barbaroni	do	80	C. J. D'Eon	Pubnico	18	160 00
66,682	Brisk	do	67	Léon D'Eon	do	17	134 00
75,625	Banneret	Shelburne	54	Reuben Goodwin.....	do	16	108 00
85,549	Byron	Yarmouth	80	Byron Hines	do	18	160 00
85,536	Circassian	do	80	Wm. Ryder	Argyle	16	160 00
69,217	Chlorus	do	57	A. F. Stoneman & Co.	Yarmouth	15	114 00
80,605	Coral Leaf	do	71	G. B. Goodwin	Pubnico	18	142 00
90,871	Dora	do	63	A. F. Stoneman & Co.	Yarmouth	17	128 00
66,679	Diploma	do	80	Louis D'Eon	W. Pubnico	18	160 00
75,754	E. L. Perkins	do	46	A. F. Stoneman & Co.	Yarmouth	10	92 00
85,551	Ethel	do	80	J. H. Porter & Co.	Tusket Wedge...	16	160 00
80,646	Emma S	do	80	Geo. Bates & Co.....	do	21	160 00
85,552	Edith A	do	80	G. D. D'Entremont...	Pubnico	18	160 00
75,720	Florence B. Parr...	do	80	Parker Eakins & Co.	Yarmouth	17	160 00
90,654	Flora	do	63	D. D'Entremont	Pubnico	19	126 00
88,599	Guide	do	38	Jos. R. Rogers	Yarmouth	11	76 00
90,647	Hattie Emeline	do	11	Peter Amiro.....	W. Pubnico	3	22 00
85,554	Hazel Glen	do	80	S. L. Oliver	E. Pubnico	20	160 00
80,643	Hazel Dell.....	do	89	S. L. Oliver	E. Pubnico	15	160 00
85,560	Jacques	do	58	Jos. R. Rogers.....	Yarmouth	18	116 00
80,641	Jonathan	do	68	D. L. Amiro	W. Pubnico	18	136 00
88,581	Kingfisher	do	47	A. F. Stoneman & Co	Yarmouth	14	94 00
90,642	Komaroff	do	10	Jos. R. Rogers.....	do	a	10 00
71,005	Kelso	do	80	J. H. Porter & Co...	Tusket Wedge...	15	160 00
61,788	Lynx	do	59	J. R. Rogers	Yarmouth	17	118 00

DETAILED STATEMENT of Fishing Bounties paid to VESSELS, etc.—Nova Scotia—*Con.*YARMOUTH COUNTY—*Concluded.*

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew.	Amount of Bounty paid.
							\$ cts.
61,587	Lucretia Jane	Yarmouth	80	J. R. Rogers	Yarmouth	18	160 00
80,624	Lima	do	12	N. B. Lewis	do	3	24 00
80,614	Louise	do	80	J. H. Porter & Co...	Tusket Wedge...	19	160 00
80,632	Lumen	do	30	J. H. Porter & Co...	do	12	60 00
51,972	Lydia Ryder	do	57	L. P. D'Entremont, M. O	Pubnico	13	114 00
74,012	Mystic	do	79	James M. Davis	Yarmouth	15	158 00
85,539	Maggie Jane	do	12	Riley Haskell	Sandford	3	24 00
90,874	Maggie Bell	do	10	F. Boudreau	Pinkney's Point	6	20 00
74,339	Waitland	do	45	N. B. Lewis	Yarmouth	14	90 00
74,301	Minnehaha	do	13	Richard Carroll	do	62	19 50
61,510	Mansimalo	Shelburne	50	Rémi D'Entremont...	Pubnico	18	100 00
88,596	M. A. Louis	Yarmouth	64	W. A. Lurette, M. O	do	19	128 00
80,648	Maria	do	80	B. Hines, M. O	E. Pubnico	16	160 00
90,659	N. A. Laura	do	58	J. D'Entremont	Pubnico	17	116 00
74,330	Nokomis	do	68	J. R. Rogers	Yarmouth	11	136 00
80,645	Opal	do	80	Parker, Eakins & Co	do	14	160 00
85,553	Onyx	do	80	Parker, Eakins & Co	do	16	160 00
66,675	Olika	do	54	J. H. Porter & Co...	Tusket Wedge...	17	108 00
47,332	Proditor	do	54	Zacharie D'Eon	W. Pubnico	17	108 00
71,037	River Rose	do	54	C. M. Boudreau	Tusket Wedge...	18	108 00
74,323	Regina	do	57	A. G. D'Entremont	Pubnico	16	114 00
80,628	Roseteath	do	80	Byron Hines	do	15	160 00
71,031	Sarah J. Killam	do	51	A. F. Stoneman & Co	Yarmouth	15	102 00
88,589	Sandford	do	20	Abram Thurston	Sandford	4	40 00
65,535	Sigefroi	do	41	J. H. Porter & Co...	Tusket Wedge...	15	82 00
75,724	Sea Foam	do	75	J. H. Porter & Co...	do	15	150 00
57,150	Salvador	do	53	C. D. D'Eon	Pubnico	17	106 00
75,749	Vivid	do	44	Parker, Eakins & Co	Yarmouth	14	88 00
74,370	Village Belle	Shelburne	40	Jas. Lennox	Pubnico	10	80 00
71,034	Vanguard	Yarmouth	47	C. V. Amiro	W. Pubnico	16	94 00
66,685	Wide Awake	do	78	A. F. Stoneman & Co	Yarmouth	14	156 00
61,921	W. E. Weir	do	41	A. F. Stoneman & Co	do	c5	58 10
80,629	Winnie L.	do	80	Jos. R. Rogers	do	16	160 00
61,579	Will-o-the-Wisp	do	41	J. D'Entremont	Pubnico	16	82 00
57,101	Young Scotland...	do	47	J. H. Porter & Co...	Tusket Wedge...	15	94 00

a. Crew did not fish 3 months. b. Two (2) of crew did not fish 3 months.

c. Seven (7) of crew did not fish 3 months.

DETAILED STATEMENT of Fishing Bounties paid to VESSELS, etc.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY.

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew.	Amount of Bounty paid.
							\$ cts.
83,469	Austin P.....	St. Andrews.....	12	L. Richardson.....	Deer Island	a1	16 00
52,065	Adelia	Windsor, N.S....	17	Elias Wright	Beaver Harbor..	3	34 00
92,506	Annie G	St. Andrews.....	10	S. Mitchell	Wilson's Beach..	3	20 00
59,346	A. J. Malloch	do	21	Isaac Malloch	Campobello.....	5	42 00
88,283	Annisquam.....	do	26	Geo. E. Batson.....	do	b5	47 67
83,478	Argyle	do	10	Robert Ross.....	St. Andrews	2	20 00
75,599	Blue Jay	Digby, N.S.	14	Gilbert L. Stevens..	Grand Manan ...	4	28 00
59,311	Blooming Rose.....	St. Andrews.....	19	Aaron Cook.....	Deer Island	5	38 00
64,011	Bee	Digby, N.S.	12	Robt Shaw, sen.....	Lepreaux.....	3	24 00
35,338	Carolina.....	St. Andrews.....	18	J. M. Lord & H. Stuart.	Deer Island	3	36 00
59,375	Cadet.....	do	13	Chas. Savage.....	Wilson's Beach..	3	26 00
88,409	Carrie	Digby, N.S.	12	Jas. McLeese.....	Back Bay.....	2	24 00
92,502	Elizabeth Ann.....	St. Andrews.....	14	Gradis Johnson.....	Deer Island.....	3	28 00
80,803	Exenia	Windsor, N.S. ...	18	W. F. Parker, <i>et al.</i> ...	Beaver Harbor...	4	36 00
80,882	Ella Mabel.....	St. Andrews.....	14	Robt. Ross.....	St. Andrews.....	4	28 00
59,391	Blue Ann.....	do	12	W. J. & Geo. Morse.	Grand Manan ...	3	24 00
77,968	Empress.....	do	14	Geo. & M. Caffary ..	Mace's Bay	2	28 00
88,280	E. B. Lane	do	12	Jos. McGee.....	Back Bay.....	c1	15 00
59,373	E. M. Oliver.....	do	14	J. & Wm. J. Oliver ..	do	4	28 00
88,281	Eastern State	do	22	Jas. Barrott	Mascarene	4	44 00
51,966	Friendly.....	Digby, N.S.	18	Henry Burnham	Grand Manan ...	3	36 00
77,963	Freeman Colgate.	St. Andrews.....	26	A. & G. English.....	Lord's Cove	6	52 00
64,017	Fannie Belle.....	Digby, N.S.	24	B. T. Snell	Beaver Harbor..	4	48 00
59,400	Foam Belle.....	St. Andrews.....	10	Thos. Ellsworth.....	Crow Harbor	3	20 00
83,480	Fred. Taylor.....	do	13	Jos. Boyd	Wilson's Beach..	3	26 00
88,276	Falcon	do	12	Wm. Brown	do	4	24 00
35,397	Franklin Gould....	do	46	Mrs. Ann G. Carson.	St. Andrews.....	5	92 00
59,396	Gertie Westbrook.	do	10	James Cline.....	Deer Island	5	20 00
83,463	Havelock	do	33	Wm. James.....	Campobello.....	5	66 00
59,394	Hattie.....	do	10	Chas. Harkins.....	Dipper Harbor...	4	20 00
64,006	Jessie Lent.....	St. John	28	L. B. Mitchell, sen...	Bocabec.....	4	d51 00
83,461	Josie L. Day.....	St. Andrews.....	16	W. E. Tatton, <i>et al.</i>	Grand Manan...	4	32 00
59,388	Letitia	do	10	Alfred Johnson.....	Deer Island.....	4	20 00
59,399	Leona	do	12	James McLean.....	St. Andrews.....	3	24 00
83,474	Letter B.....	do	12	David Kelly	Letete	3	24 00
83,426	Louisa	St. John	16	L. & P. H. Connors..	Black's Harbor..	4	32 00
88,407	Linnet	Digby, N.S.	15	Alva Brown.....	Wilson's Beach..	3	30 00
83,472	Linden	St. Andrews.....	12	Galba Brown.....	do	3	24 00
59,321	Little Nell.....	do	21	Wm. McLeellan.....	Campobello.....	4	42 00
38,141	Liberal	Yarmouth, N.S....	26	Jno. A. Mitchell.....	do	5	52 00
77,965	Lydia B.....	St. Andrews.....	12	Jno. M. Calder.....	do	3	24 00
83,465	Look Out	do	48	A. W. Ingersoll.....	Grand Manan...	6	96 00
83,464	Little Annie	do	19	Jacob Cook.....	Letete	5	38 00
88,273	Lillian E.....	do	13	Andrew McGee.....	Back Bay	2	26 00
59,342	Lizzie S. McGee....	do	14	Andrew McGee.....	do	5	28 00
80,881	Lena May.....	do	18	Edward Mathews.....	Letete.....	5	36 00
85,442	Mystery	Windsor, N.S....	14	Jno. F. Paul.....	Beaver Harbor..	3	28 00
88,277	Maggie Jane.....	St. Andrews.....	18	S. B. & A. A. Cross.	do	4	36 00
38,109	Mary	Yarmouth, N.S....	17	Jas. Thompson.....	Black's Harbor..	3	34 00

a. Two (2) of crew did not fish 3 months. b. One (1) of crew claimed as boat fisherman.

c. Three (3) of crew did not fish 3 months.

d. \$5 deducted from owner on account of having been overpaid in 1884.

DETAILED STATEMENT of Fishing Bounties paid to VESSELS, etc.—N. Brunswick—*Con.*CHARLOTTE COUNTY—*Concluded.*

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Report of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner. or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew.	Amount of Bounty paid.
88,271	Magellan Cloud....	St. Andrews.....	20	Simon Brown.....	Wilson's Beach..	4	40 00
92,501	Maby.....	do	11	Robt. Ross.....	St. Andrews.....	2	22 00
83,476	Mabel.....	do	11	Robt. Ross.....	do	2	22 00
80,034	Mabel.....	do	12	Andrew Lamb.....	do	4	24 00
59,326	Maud Holmes.....	do	21	Jacob Cook.....	Letete.....	4	42 00
59,367	Nymph.....	do	11	Wm. Gatecomb.....	Grand Manan.....	3	22 00
77,967	Naomi.....	do	14	Wm. James.....	Campobello.....	3	28 00
64,029	Norman B.....	Digby, N.S.....	20	Howard Jackson.....	do	4	40 00
59,385	Onward.....	St. Andrews.....	19	Willard Brown.....	Grand Manan.....	3	38 00
59,383	Pilgrims Progress..	do	16	A. Porter, M. O.....	Wilson's Beach..	3	32 00
75,591	Rise and Go.....	Digby, N.S.....	16	Wm. Sirls.....	do	4	32 00
88,279	Senator.....	St. Andrews.....	33	Wm. L. Carr.....	Deer Island.....	6	66 00
59,378	Sarah Beach.....	do	28	James Glass.....	do	5	56 00
59,322	Sea Flower.....	do	11	Addison Eldridge & Philip Hutton...	Beaver Harbor...	2	22 00
88,287	Satellite.....	do	26	Edgar Watlin & Mil- ton Eldridge.....	do	5	52 00
59,357	Silver Bell.....	do	13	Peter Mallock.....	Wilson's Beach..	3	26 00
88,271	Simeon H Bell.....	do	14	Geo. Kirkpatrick.....	do	3	28 00
88,284	Sea Foam.....	do	13	Edward Leavitt.....	Back Bay.....	3	26 00
88,414	Trumpet.....	St. John.....	20	Andrew Holmes.....	Beaver Harbor...	4	40 00
92,504	Tiger.....	St. Andrews.....	15	Thos. Mitchell.....	Campobello.....	3	30 00
59,387	Telephone.....	do	19	Joseph McGee.....	Back Bay.....	5	38 00
83,468	Village Belle.....	do	15	Allan P. Dixon.....	Grand Manan....	4	30 00
88,282	Veritas.....	do	10	Luther Matthews.....	Letete.....	2	20 00
35,331	Victory.....	do	16	Frank Campbell, <i>et al</i>	Dipper Harbor...	3	32 00
77,969	Wave Queen.....	do	11	Wm. McMahon.....	Letete.....	4	22 00

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

72,099	Adelina.....	Chatham.....	12	Auguste Poulin.....	Laméque.....	2	24 00
61,432	Alice.....	do	11	Moses Dignard.....	Tracadie.....	2	22 00
61,431	Bee.....	do	11	Paul Noël.....	Laméque.....	3	22 00
72,079	Betsy.....	do	13	Cyrenus Gionet.....	Shippegan.....	3	26 00
61,464	Esperance.....	do	10	Olivier Robichaud...	Pokemouche.....	3	20 00
61,437	Flying Cloud.....	do	11	Lévi Chiasson.....	Laméque.....	3	22 00
61,445	Flavie.....	do	13	Théop. Dugué.....	do	3	26 00
61,425	Hope.....	do	13	C. Robin & Co.....	do	2	26 00
61,447	Jean.....	do	13	Dom. Gallien.....	Caraquet.....	3	26 00
72,100	Merida.....	do	13	André Aché, sen....	Laméque.....	3	26 00
61,442	Marie.....	do	11	Onésime Chiasson...	do	4	22 00
72,077	Marie Cécile.....	do	15	Olivier Duguay.....	do	3	30 00
88,669	Mary.....	do	12	Moses Dugué.....	Shippegan.....	3	24 00
85,692	Morning Star.....	do	12	Gustave Gionet.....	Pokemouche.....	2	24 00
61,400	Mary.....	do	11	J. N. Boutillier.....	Caraquet.....	3	22 00
72,076	Maggie May.....	do	13	David Godin.....	Mizonette.....	4	26 00
92,404	Providence.....	do	12	Eutrope Dugué.....	Shippegan.....	3	24 00
61,406	Rosa.....	do	17	Octave Aché.....	Laméque.....	2	34 00
73,401	Reward.....	do	11	Jos LeBoutillier.....	Caraquet.....	4	22 00
	Sara.....	do	11	Nazaire Noël.....	Laméque.....	3	22 00

DETAILED STATEMENT of Fishing Bounties paid to VESSELS, etc.—N. Brunswick—*Con.*

KENT COUNTY.

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew.	Amount of Bounty paid.
							\$ cts.
43,124	Industry.....	Chatham.....	17	Jno. Curwin.....	Richibucto.....	3	34 00
66,257	Ino.....	Charlot'tn, P.E.I.	18	Steven Légère.....	Lower Village...	2	36 00
61,428	Mab.....	Chatham.....	12	J. Robicheau.....	S. S. Richibucto.	2	24 00
35,548	Morning Star.....	do.....	30	A. Arseneau, M.O....	Kingston.....	5	60 00
75,899	Maria.....	do.....	16	Jos. Doucette.....	do.....	4	32 00
71,308	Sea Mouse.....	Richibucto.....	10	Nazaire Doucette....	do.....	3	20 00

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

61,417	Belle.....	Chatham.....	12	P. S. Bremner.....	Chatham.....	3	24 00
75,904	Empress.....	do.....	26	Maxime Martin.....	do.....	5	52 00
85,699	Four Sisters.....	do.....	10	A. & R. Mills.....	Miramichi.....	5	20 00
83,035	Gasper Embree....	do.....	80	W. S. Loggie.....	Chatham.....	12	160 00
61,373	Maria.....	do.....	28	W. S. Loggie.....	do.....	9	56 00
75,891	May Queen.....	do.....	23	A. McEachern.....	do.....	4	46 00
66,724	Nettie Cole.....	Liverpool, N.S....	13	A. & J. Adams.....	Veguac.....	2	26 00
78,044	Princess Louise...	Chatham.....	21	R. J. Walls.....	Chatham.....	4	42 00
76,895	Two Brothers.....	do.....	26	Geo. T. Tait.....	do.....	3	52 00
72,691	White Wing.....	do.....	19	t. B. Williston.....	Baie du Vin.....	7	38 00

ST. JOHN COUNTY.

72,192	Ada.....	St. John.....	19	J. Galbraith, <i>et al.</i> ...	Pisarinco.....	4	38 00
57,171	Anna Bell.....	St. Andrews.....	19	Henry Alston, <i>et al.</i> ...	do.....	4	38 00
79,977	Amanda Green....	St. John.....	15	Samuel Hutton.....	Carleton.....	4	30 00
80,693	Anna K.....	do.....	14	Wm. Spence.....	Portland, N.B....	a 3	22 40
72,246	Alpha.....	do.....	21	J. & O. Cobham.....	Carleton.....	3	42 00
88,270	Alice Mary.....	do.....	10	Robt. Thompson.....	Little Musquash..	3	20 00
88,267	Bessie May.....	do.....	23	J. B. Wilmot.....	Carleton.....	5	46 00
26,072	Buena Vista.....	do.....	14	Jno. McNulty.....	Musquash.....	4	28 00
74,308	Bald Eagle.....	Yarmouth, N.S....	14	James Wilson.....	Portland, N.B....	3	28 00
85,972	Dove.....	St. John.....	11	S. McGuire.....	Musquash.....	3	22 00
88,253	E. B. Colwell.....	do.....	19	A. N. Harned.....	Carleton.....	5	38 00
66,926	Emma.....	do.....	13	D. & J. Thompson...	Chance Harbor...	3	26 00
85,503	George P. Taylor...	do.....	13	E. S. Toole, <i>et al.</i> ...	Carleton.....	4	26 00
57,181	Hattie.....	Windsor, N.S....	13	S. Galbraith & Robert Knox.....	Pisarinco.....	3	26 00
90,745	Ida Vaughan.....	St. John.....	15	Thomas Burns & Jno. Coleman.....	St. John.....	4	30 00
79,901	Kate Wilson.....	Dorchester.....	80	Geo. R. Ellis.....	do.....	b	80 00
88,281	Little Joe.....	St. John.....	18	Joseph O'Brien.....	Carleton.....	4	36 00
88,266	Lizzie Young.....	do.....	13	Nathaniel Young....	Musquash.....	5	26 00
52,159	Mary E.....	do.....	21	Fred. Buchanan.....	Carleton.....	4	42 00
59,370	Sparkling Billow..	St. Andrews.....	25	White Peters, <i>et al.</i> ...	do.....	4	50 00
72,973	Sea Breeze.....	Digby, N.S....	13	Thos. Evans.....	St. John.....	3	26 00
42,087	Two Sisters.....	do.....	14	Thos. Wilson.....	Pisarinco.....	3	28 00
59,156	Tom.....	St. John.....	14	Peter & Jas. Boyle...	Chance Harbor...	5	28 00
59,313	U. S. Grant.....	Yarmouth, N.S....	33	Jno. & Robt. Hutton	Carleton.....	4	66 00
88,264	Walter J. Clarke...	St. John.....	10	John M. & G. Christ- opher.....	do.....	c 3	32 00
72,321	Widgeon.....	do.....	10	Jas. Kennedy.....	Portland, N.B....	3	20 00

a. 2 of crew did not fish 3 months.
c. 2 of crew did not fish 3 months.

b. Crew of 7 men belonging to Newfoundland.

DETAILED STATEMENT of Fishing Bounties paid to VESSELS, etc.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

KING'S COUNTY.

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew.	Amount of Bounty paid.
							\$ cts.
66,428	Albert	Charlottetown...	41	Jno. Herring..	Murray Harbor.	6	82 00
66,242	Amorette	do	18	Peter Roberts	do	6	36 00
88,660	Annie Lewis.....	do	52	John McLean.	Souris	a4	67 04
83,196	Ethel Blanche.....	Pictou, N.S.	12	Reuben Cahoon.	Murray Harbor..	6	24 00
83,198	Harriet	do	27	D. Reynolds, sr.....	do	6	54 00
75,481	Julia Ward.....	Charlottetown...	39	Wm. Herring	do	6	78 00
75,566	Julia A	Lunenburg, N.S.	15	Nathl. Jost	Souris	4	30 00
75,882	Lord McDonald....	Charlottetown...	15	David Cahoon	Murray Harbor..	2	30 00
69,220	Loraine.....	Lunenburg, N.S.	69	Matthew, McLean & Co	Souris.....	14	138 00
90,640	Lorena	Charlottetown...	11	Wm. Burke.....	Bay Fortune	b2	15 40
80,915	Lilybank	do	16	A. & J. Landry	Montague.....	5	32 00
80,937	Montague	do	16	Geo. Dunn.....	Murray Harbor..	3	32 00
83,095	Mary Margaret.....	Port Hawkesbury, N.S.	17	Alex. Jackson.....	do	4	34 00
90,639	Morell	Charlottetown...	16	Edward Delorey	Georgetown	2	31 00
71,467	Ontario	do	43	John Henderson	Murray Harbor..	6	86 00

PRINCE COUNTY.

72,081	Annie.....	Chatham, N.B.	13	Jno. McDonald.	Campbellton.....	3	26 00
71,302	Alice	Charlottetown...	10	Alex. McArthur.	Lot 14.....	5	20 00
71,310	Black Watch.....	Richibucto, N.B.	23	Geo. B. Ellis & Terence Farrell	Alberton	7	46 00
82,086	Charlie	Charlottetown...	64	J. T. Crockett, M.O.	Charlottetown...	17	128 00
59,348	Carrier Dove.....	St. Andrews, N.B.	45	J. S. Allen	Summerside	5	90 00
55,829	Emma McMillan....	Pictou, N.S.	20	Jno Coughlan	Campbellton.....	3	40 00
88,642	Express	Charlottetown...	47	Robert Bell & John Champion... ..	Alberton.	13	94 00
90,636	Gertie.....	do	42	Benj. Rogers.	do	14	84 00
66,948	Lois	do	67	Jno. A. Matheson.	Campbellton.....	c9	113 40
59,663	Lettie.....	do	57	D. H. McGowan, M O	Tignish.....	15	114 00
38,506	Margaret Jane	Arichat, N.S.	42	John Agnew	Alberton.	9	84 00
72,087	Spy	Chatham, N.B.	18	Isaac Lewis.....	do	3	36 00
59,717	Sylvanus McDonald.	Charlottetown...	46	J. J. Chaisson.....	Tignish.....	12	92 00

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

77,934	Lily Dale.....	Charlottetown...	12	S. Doiron	Rustico	4	24 00
61,967	Onward	do	52	D. A. McLeod	New London	11	104 00
38,722	Onward	do	26	Longworth & Co	Charlottetown...	d3	36 85
90,637	White Wings.....	do	80	J. E. Grant.....	do	e4	106 68

a. 10 of crew did not fish full time.

c. 4 of crew did not fish 3 months.

d. 7 of crew did not fish 3 months.

b. 3 of crew did not fish 3 months.

e. 8 of crew did not fish 3 months.

DETAILED STATEMENT of Fishing Bounties paid to VESSELS, etc.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

GASPE COUNTY.

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew.	Amount of Bounty paid.
33,622	Admiration.....	Gaspé.....	60	Joseph Tripp.....	Gapé Basin.....	16	120 00
64,720	Antelope.....	Port Hawkesbury, N.S.....	24	Vilbon Thériault...	House Harbour...	5	48 00
85,392	Colibri.....	Magdalen Isl'ds..	15	A. D. Thériault.....	do.....	3	30 00
71,357	Emma Gidney.....	Halifax, N.S.....	47	Damien Devaux.....	Havre Aubert.....	9	94 00
77,604	E. D. Myra.....	Lunenburg, N.S..	43	P. P. Delaney.....	House Harbour...	4a	64 50
85,393	Formosa.....	Magdalen Isl'ds..	43	P. P. Delaney.....	do.....	7b	76 40
73,029	F. P. T.....	do.....	41	Camille Delaney.....	do.....	9	82 00
59,457	Highland Lass.....	Lunenburg, N.S..	15	Dom. Boudreault.....	Havre Aubert.....	5	30 00
85,395	Kate.....	Magdalen Isl'ds..	11	John Doyle.....	House Harbour...	4	22 00
55,644	Lion.....	do.....	42	Cleophas Richard...	do.....	6	84 00
73,494	Marie Dolorosa.....	do.....	44	André Devaux.....	Havre Aubert.....	7	88 00
73,021	Marie Anne.....	do.....	46	Wm. Terrieau.....	House Harbour...	7	92 00
38,351	Nancy.....	Arichat, N.S.....	16	T. Cormier <i>et al</i>	Havre Aubert.....	5	32 00
54,082	Pheasant.....	Magdalen Isl'ds..	32	J. N. Arseneau.....	House Harbour...	5	64 00
75,692	Sea Horse.....	Quebec.....	10	G. & A. Lepage.....	Cap Chatte.....	2	20 00
73,492	Thirza.....	Magdalen Isl'ds..	14	J. P. Savage.....	Havre Aubert.....	4	28 00
73,027	Una.....	do.....	41	Olivier Cheverie.....	House Harbour...	7	82 00

a. 4 of crew did not fish 3 months. b. 2 of crew did not fish 3 months.

SAGUENAY COUNTY.

57,742	A cara.....	Halifax, N.S.....	30	Frederic Jomphe.....	Pt. Esquimaux...	7	60 00
42,436	Amelia.....	Gaspé.....	50	Paul Cormier.....	do.....	10	100 00
59,468	Busy.....	Quebec.....	39	André Vigneau and Nap. Blais.....	do.....	3a	53 60
83,370	C. M. G. P.....	do.....	46	Geo. Picard.....	do.....	11	92 00
61,966	D. Cronan.....	Halifax, N.S.....	40	P. Lemarquand.....	do.....	4	80 00
83,368	D. Talbot.....	Quebec.....	10	Désiré Talbot.....	Natashquan.....	4	20 00
80,754	Eugenie.....	do.....	48	Nap. Blais and André Vigneault.....	Pt. Esquimaux...	8	96 00
59,909	Elizabeth.....	do.....	27	Luc Cormier.....	do.....	7	54 00
55,939	Espérance.....	do.....	27	P. Landry <i>et al</i>	Natashquan.....	3	54 00
66,028	Emerillon.....	do.....	14	Aug. Michaud.....	Ile Verte.....	3	28 00
85,754	Florida.....	do.....	26	H. & J. Bourque.....	Natashquan.....	4	52 00
75,679	Gleaner.....	do.....	41	B. Landry & Sons....	Pt. Esquimaux...	7	82 00
85,750	H. B.....	do.....	57	H. Boudreau.....	do.....	7	114 00
85,753	Java.....	do.....	46	Dom. Cormier and Cesime Doyle.....	do.....	8	92 00
72,092	J. Y. G. Campbell.	Halifax, N.S.....	15	Xavier Arseneau.....	Anticosti.....	5	30 00
42,435	Labrador.....	Gaspé.....	43	P. & Wm. Doyle.....	Pt. Esquimaux...	10	86 00
80,755	La Marina.....	Quebec.....	18	Laurent Gallant.....	Aqawaus.....	5	36 00
77,868	Leodore.....	do.....	39	Edouard Boudreau...	Natashquan.....	3	78 00
42,434	Marguerite.....	Gaspé.....	27	Jno. Cormier <i>et al</i> ...	Pt. Esquimaux...	3	54 00
69,380	Marie Anne.....	do.....	36	Etienne Landry.....	do.....	8	72 00
69,382	Marie du Sacré Cœur.....	do.....	46	Wm. Briand.....	do.....	9	92 00
69,584	Marie Louise.....	Quebec.....	23	E. Vigneault <i>et al</i> ...	Natashquan.....	3	46 00

a. 5 of crew did not fish 3 months.

DETAILED STATEMENT of Fishing Bounties paid to VESSELS, etc.—Quebec—*Con.*SAGUENAY COUNTY—*Concluded.*

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew.	Amount of Bounty paid.
37,573	Ocean Bride	Gaspé	21	J. & G. Chiasson.....	Natashquan	4	42 00
42,437	Progress	do	52	Boudreault & Leblanc	Pt. Esquimaux...	6	104 00
75,445	Phoenix	do	23	P. Vigneau & Bros...	do	7	56 00
77,866	Pioneer	Quebec	39	N. Picard & Wm. Le-Brun	do	8	77 99
69,591	Ste. Marie.....	do	37	Alex. Sherer.....	do	5	74 00
80,753	Stella Marie	do	51	Francis Cummings...	do	9	102 00
73,026	Ste. Anne	Magdalen Isl'ds..	20	F. X. Corriveau	do	5	40 00
75,680	Sea Star	Quebec	52	Stanislas Boudreau & Jude Poirier.....	do	10	104 00
75,675	Sancta Maria	do	20	O. Lapierre <i>et al</i>	Natashquan	4	40 00
83,352	Ste. Anne	do	18	Pierre Brochu	Sept Isles	4	36 00
88,291	St. Joseph.....	do	18	F. Buteau	Berthier	4	36 00
37,591	Triumph	Lunenburg, N.S.	22	N. Cormier	Pt. Esquimaux...	4	44 00

The following Vessels for 1884 and 1885 held in abeyance were paid in 1886-87.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

CAPE BRETON COUNTY.

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew.	Amount of Bounty paid.
85,537	Sisters	Yarmouth ..	15	Robt. Crowell.....	.....	8	30

DIGBY COUNTY.

80,001	Florence	St. John.....	15	E. C. Bowers	Westport	5	30
--------	----------------	---------------	----	---------------------	----------------	---	----

LUNENBURG COUNTY.

83,175	A. K. Walter.....	Lunenburg	80	A. H. Zwicker	Lunenburg	14	160
77,615	Candour	do	71	Jas. Zink, M.O.....	do	12	142
85,735	Victory	do	80	A. H. Zwicker.....	do	13 ^a	154

a. 1 of crew whereabouts unknown.

The following Vessels for 1884 and 1885 held in abeyance were paid in 1886-87.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY.

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew.	Amount of Bounty paid.
							\$ cts.
59,391	Eliza Ann	St. Andrews	12	W. J. & G. Morse....	Grand Manan....	3	24 00
59,394	Hattie	do	10	Chas. Harkins	Dipper Harbour..	4	20 00
59,385	Onward	do	19	W. & G. Brown.....	Grand Manan....	3	38 00

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

	Jean	Chatham	13	D. Gallien.....	Caraquet	3	26 00
--	------------	---------------	----	-----------------	--------------------	---	-------

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

85,699	Four Sisters	Chatham	10	A. & R. Mills.	Baie du Vin	5	20 00
61,373	Maria	do	28	W. S. Loggie.....	Chatham.....	4	56 00

RESTIGOUCHE COUNTY.

80,930	Jessie	Chatham	14	Simon McGregor	Dalhousie	3	28 00
--------	--------------	---------------	----	---------------------	-----------------	---	-------

ST. JOHN COUNTY.

79,901	Kate Wilson	Dorchester	80	Geo. R. Ellis.....	St. John.....	a	80 00
79,901	Kate Wilson.....	do	80	Geo. R. Ellis.....	St. John.....	b	80 00

a. Crew of 8 men belonging to Newfoundland. b. Crew of 8 men belonging to Newfoundland.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

GASPE COUNTY.

33,622	Admiration	Gaspé.....	60	J. Tripp, sr.	Gaspé Basin.....	16	120 00
--------	------------------	------------	----	--------------------	------------------	----	--------

APPENDIX No. 3.

NOVA SCOTIA.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE FISHERIES OF NOVA SCOTIA FOR THE
YEAR 1887, BY W. H. ROGERS, ESQ., INSPECTOR.

AMHERST, N.S., 31st December, 1887.

HON. GEORGE E. FOSTER,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit herewith the statistics of the fisheries of this Province for the year 1887, together with synopses of the reports of the several local officers and detailed statements of materials used in the fishing industry. Besides the usual comparative tables, I prepared one showing the increase and decrease in the kinds of fish, so that it may be seen at a glance where fluctuations have occurred. As most of the officers who gather these statistics have had several years' experience and are well acquainted with fishermen and dealers, the returns may be relied upon as approximating very nearly the actual yield, including home consumption. It will be noticed that the tables do not give separate the quantities of fresh fish used for home consumption as was done during the past two or three years. These have been placed in the regular columns to obviate confusion in the preparation of general tables, &c.

The total value of the fisheries being set down at \$8,379,782.68 falls short of last year's by about \$35,579. Had prices ruled as high in the spring months as they did in the latter part of the season several branches of the fisheries would have been pursued to much more profit and there doubtless would have been a considerable increase over the previous year. On the whole, nevertheless, the year's business was quite satisfactory to those interested in the fishing industry.

SALMON.

There was a considerable increase in the yield of salmon during the year. The catch aggregates 1,276,353 pounds; about 500,000 pounds of which were caught on the coast of Labrador, and 776,353 in Nova Scotia. These figures prove that salmon fishery continues in a very healthy state, and confirms what I have always maintained, that the abundance or scarcity of these fish depends more upon natural influences, over which man has no control than upon either fish culture or protection. Having paid some attention of late to these natural influences, I am confidently anticipating a decline in this fishery in three or four years hence, notwithstanding our efforts to improve it. Still, this fact neither condemns fish culture nor protection; each will do its part in increasing the general average results. The effect of the former, however, will depend largely on the magnitude of the operations, as compared with those of nature; for instance, if nature produces say 200,000,000 of fry per annum, and art adds but one or two millions per annum on the same field, a proportionate result in the increase is all that art could claim. As far as facts can be obtained, this result would be between $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ of one per cent. on the number planted. This is about the percentage of those which would escape their natural enemies, and

become full grown fish. Of these, probably not over one in six to eight will ever be caught and used as food. It will thus be seen that altogether too much has been expected as a result of fish culture, too much has been, and still is claimed for it; hence disappointments have been met with. There should be 20,000,000 fry planted per annum in Nova Scotia instead of 2,000,000 or so as at present. There are still illegal fishing, and destructive methods resorted to about the rivers. Dynamite is used in the vicinities of gold, coal and iron mines, and many salmon and trout are destroyed by its use. I would again urge the necessity of enacting severe punishment on those detected using it for such purposes. An Order in Council should, I think, be adopted inflicting fine and imprisonment for such offences.

The following table shows the catch of salmon for this Province each year since 1870, exclusive of the Labrador catch :—

	Lbs.
1870	795,905
1871	792,379
1872	785,325
1873	850,299
1874	858,815
1875	873,162
1876	810,042
1877	677,444
1878	653,304
1879	535,110
1880	383,550
1881	279,943
1882	580,061
1883	575,940
1884	747,950
1885	789,293
1886	609,184
1887	776,353

And the following gives the entire catch for each year during the same period, including those caught at Labrador, except from 1877 to 1883 inclusive, for which years no statistics are available :—

	Lbs.
1870	1,545,905
1871	1,292,379
1872	1,335,325
1873	1,330,299
1874	1,378,818
1875	873,162
1876	810,042
1877	677,444
1878	653,304
1879	535,110
1880	383,550
1881	279,943
1882	580,061
1883	575,940
1884	1,047,950
1885	1,189,293
1886	1,009,183
1887	1,276,353

The above figures show that this branch of the fisheries is fast returning to its former productiveness.

Wallace River in the County of Cumberland, continues to improve, owing to artificial planting. As near as can be ascertained, there were in the river last fall from 800 to 1,000 salmon, but as they do not enter this stream until the fall rains begin and then, for the purpose of spawning, none are caught except what may be taken by poachers, of which we get, of course, no account. This and other rivers on the Straits of Northumberland are the nurseries of that splendid salmon fishing, during the months of June and July, on the Merigomish shore, in Pictou County, located some sixty to seventy miles east of Wallace River. If the above number of salmon entered the river in open season, and fishing were done legally, not over one in six to eight would likely be taken. Say 150 fish at 12 lbs. per fish amounting to 1,800 lbs. at 20c. per lb., these would realize \$360. As there have been 40,000 fry planted in this river each year since 1878, it has received 400,000. But as those planted during the last four years have not yet matured, the above are the returns from 240,000 fry, which at the number of 800, would be $\frac{1}{3}$ of one per cent., that have returned as full grown fish; or suppose 150 of them are actually caught somewhere on the coast but about one-eighteenth of one per cent. is used as food, at the cost of production of \$8 per fish, for the 150 supposed to be caught, since the fry planted costs at least \$500 per 100,000. As time passes, and by taking into account the natural increase, fish will be produced much cheaper, but the profits of pisciculture are further away than in most other branches of business. If I am approximately correct, and that is all I claim, larger operations and more economy are urgently called for in this branch of the fisheries, not only in Canada, but elsewhere.

The Clyde River, in Shelburne, which is about the same size of the Wallace, was, up to the fall of 1879, exactly in the same condition as the latter in 1878, entirely destitute of fish, and has been so for many years. One of Rogers' fishways was put in the dam in 1879, two years after planting had begun on the Wallace, or in other words, 40,000 fry were planted in the Wallace River in the spring of 1878, and each year since, and the ladder was put in the Clyde dam in September, 1879, and the first salmon ascended and spawned in October or November of that year. The following table shows the results up to last fall:—

Year.	Salmon. lbs.	Alewives. brls.
1880	.....	....
1881	.....	....
1882	.....	5
1883	.....	10
1884	.....	20
1885	300	35
1886	2,480	120
1887	3,570	90

The above fish were actually caught and put upon the market. Now, according to the estimates made as to the results on Wallace River, there would be in this river six times as many uncaught, or 21,420 lbs. This quantity at 12 lbs. per fish, would be 1,701 salmon, compared with 800 in the Wallace, where work began two years sooner. The cost of the ladder having been about \$250, the salmon actually caught cost but about 45 cents per fish, and the alewives cost nothing. No artificial planting was done on the Clyde, and the future cost of the fishway will be small, and the production will go on.

I would again urge the necessity for the immediate construction of fishways on every dam and natural fall in the country where fish are impeded in their progress to their spawning grounds. This matter assumes great importance, when it is considered that the great bulk of young fish descending the rivers are fed upon in the harbors, estuaries and along the coast by sea and coast fish, which are thus attracted inshore when the coast is abundantly supplied with young fish life. Thus brought inshore these sea fish are abundantly caught by sea fishermen. Young alewives descend the rivers during the latter part of August and September, and mackerel are

attracted into the coves, &c., to feed on them. This being universally admitted to be the case, the most important part of the work of the Department is, therefore, to make use of such means as will fill the coast of the country with young fish in the greatest abundance and at the smallest cost.

ALEWIVES.

The catch of these fish was about the same as during the previous year, and fairly sustains the yield of the past seven or eight years. The fish appear to be as plentiful as ever, but owing to limited markets they are not fished for as they would be under other circumstances. The following table shows each year's catch since 1869. From 1875 down to 1879, it was generally thought and widely published that this fishery was being ruined by saw-dust, mill dams, &c. I confidently asserted that such was not the case and that we should have them again in greater abundance, as the result of the influence of nature, improved fishways, protection, &c. The following table proves the correctness of the latter view.

	Barrels.
1869	9,182
1870	14,366
1871	10,055
1872	11,712
1873	11,783
1874	13,469
1875	13,237
1876	7,616
1877	5,443
1878	5,733
1879	9,409
1880	16,145
1881	22,474
1882	21,656
1883	18,346
1884	20,688
1885	17,153
1886	16,812
1887	16,590

The seven years from 1869 to 1875 inclusive, aggregate a yield of 83,104 barrels. At \$4 per barrel, the value would be \$332,416. During the seven years from 1881 to 1887 the crop was 133,719 barrels, which at the same price would amount to \$534,876. This shows a clear increase in value over the former period of \$202,460, which may be fairly put down to the credit of enforced laws and improved fishways, on this single branch of the fisheries. The increase in other anadromous fish will fully equal the above value, which added to the above would swell the amount to nearly half a million dollars. The resultant influence on the catch of the coast fish will reach a much larger sum. Thus it will be seen that alewives are a much more important fish than their commercial value indicates. They are also valuable in supplying the earliest bait for line fishermen. They are good climbers and pass through fishways as readily as salmon or trout, therefore the water courses should be rendered as free for their ascent into the inland waters as possible. There are many water falls and other obstructions, as well as dams, impeding the ascent of fish in the rivers of this Province. These should have immediate attention. Free passages could be made at little cost, and there would be an abundant return in an increased yield. Some years ago we could but theorize, but now we can confidently point to actual facts, leaving no doubt as to what should be done by those who have authority in such matters.

SHAD.

These fish are still on the decline in the bay or summer fishery; but the spring or spawning fish are increasing. The catch in the St. John Harbor and River during May, as per Departmental reports, since 1878, was as follows:—

	Barrels.
1878	429
1879	521
1880	613
1881	1,885
1882	1,882
1883	1,728
1884	2,420
1885	2,189
1886	2,716

In this Province no shad are caught worth mentioning during the spawning season, nor in May, except, perhaps, one or two hundred fish at the Shubenacadie. The bay or summer fishery is on the decline, as shown by the following figures:—

	Barrels.
1878	7,245
1879	11,142
1880	7,557
1881	1,882
1882	6,455
1883	3,442
1884	3,376
1885	4,160
1886	2,934
1887	1,300

These tables show that, while the spring or spawning fish are on the increase on the St. John, the summer or bay shad are rapidly decreasing. How can this be explained on the hypothesis that the bay shad are natives of our rivers? I am still of the opinion that our summer shad chiefly belong to rivers of New England further south, where art is not improving this fishery, as was expected a few years ago. These fish are at the same time pursued with renewed energy year by year by the fishermen of those States, during spawning season, that being the only time during which they enter the estuaries and rivers, just as they do in the St. John in May. The shad of the St. John are doubtless caught in the bay during September, after descending the river, and become fat and good; but shad caught in June, July and August must have spawned much earlier, and therefore further south, probably as far as the Hudson, and after spawning come north, as the temperature of the water suits. This view, I think, is held by most persons who have given the subject study.

MACKEREL

have not been so plentifully as last year, the catch being some 10,000 barrels less. For some reason these fish did not keep near the shores as usual. The prices being much higher in the latter part of the season rendered the fishery quite profitable. As near as can be ascertained, about nine-tenths of the mackerel caught are taken in boats, traps and nets, within the three-mile limit. Mackerel are most uncertain in their movements, yet abundance of bait of the right kind always attracts them, so that young anadromous fish, in this respect, become of the greatest importance.

HERRING.

On some parts of the coast herring were unusually scarce, and as usual the blame is placed on lobster fishing as can be seen on reference to the Overseers' reports; but this has been so often contradicted that I do not place much faith in it. The catch was about an average and amounts to 181,146 barrels.

COD.

There is a slight falling off in the catch of cod during the year as well as in all other branches of the same family, such as haddock, hake and pollock. However, the supply on fishing grounds appears to be practically inexhaustible. The market value has much improved since last year; the business was consequently more profitable.

SMELTS.

The catch of smelts was not so large this year as last. The decrease cannot be traced to a scarcity of fish or to over-fishing, because this fishery is practically yet in its infancy in this Province, but is likely to assume large proportions.

LOBSTERS.

The quantity of lobsters caught this year was about the same as last, but as the price per can fell down 3 cents, the value realized something less. There was a decrease in the number of cans put up by about 500,000, but a considerable increase in the numbers of live lobsters shipped to the United States. This trade is fast assuming large proportions, yields fair profits, and is not so exhaustive to the fishery, as no lobsters can be shipped under $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length. During the fall and winter months good prices are obtained for them. The present close season, as set out in the new Order of Council of 17th December, 1887, will be very favorable to this fishery. The new regulation is a wise one, though, I think, the close season should end on the 31st October, thus giving three months, which appears ample.

FISHWAYS.

There were eight fishways built during the year as follows:—

Lunenburg County.

Two on E. D. Davison & Sons, second dam, Bridgewater; three on dams across Mushamush River, Mahone Bay; one on a small dam at Chester.

Antigonish County.

One on Cameron's dam on South River; one on McDougall's dam, South River. These are giving full satisfaction to all concerned.

The fishway on McCallum's dam on the Avon River was put in good working order, as well as one on Fisher's dam at Lochabor, Guysboro' County, and one at Tangier, Halifax County.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The Overseers of this Province are, for the most part, intelligent and faithful. They attend well to their duties, which are often arduous and perplexing, and involving much time and travel. The lobster fishery alone requires a large amount of personal attention on the part of these officers. I cannot leave this subject without again urging that their pay be increased, sufficiently so that they can afford to attend exclusively to their duties during the fishing season. I am quite sure that such a course would do more toward the enforcement of the laws and protection of the fish-

eries than anything else. Few men can be found willing to spend their time unless paid proportionately for it.

Hoping these matters will receive your earnest attention, and that the foregoing remarks on the fisheries of this Province may be found satisfactory.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. H. ROGERS,

Inspector of Fisheries.

SYNOPSIS OF OVERSEERS' REPORTS.

ANNAPOLIS COUNTY.

Overseer W. T. Carty, of Tupperville, reports the catch of fish in Bay of Fundy as exceeding that of last year both in quantity and quality. Herring were plentiful until lobster fishing commenced, when they struck off the coast. It is the universal complaint that lobster fishing is ruinous to the herring fishery. This officer recommends that lobster fishing be prohibited for two years, as that would test the grounds of complaint on the part of herring fishermen, and would give small lobsters a chance to grow. The inhabitants above Lawrencetown complain of not getting salmon and shad. Before the fishway can be of any service the dam at this place must be made tight. From Round Hill to Paradise, in tidal waters, more salmon, bass and shad were caught than last year.

Overseer W. M. Bailey, of Round Hill, says fewer vessels were employed in the fisheries in his district than last year. The same is true of the number of boats and number of men employed. This was true more particularly to the boat fishermen in the vicinity of Digby Gut, who all made large catches of scale fish. The herring fishery on the bay shore was fairly successful—better than for some years—but the nets had to be set farther from the shore, which makes it more expensive. There was a very large catch of lobsters, but this industry is in danger of being used up on account of over-fishing and taking so many spawning and small sized fish. Mr. Bailey urges the Department to increase the gauge up to the American standard. Some of the lobster fishermen use large quantities of gurry for bait and frequently leave their traps down for days together, thus polluting the waters and driving off the herring. The herring fishery has fallen off inside the basin, not so much on account of a scarcity of fish, as because a number of weirs were not built last season. Those which were built on the south side did very well, notably, Ditmars', Purdy's, Spurr's and Vroom's; the two last being deep water weirs. Herring are a very timid fish, and the least noise will drive them off shore. Mr. Bailey says that if the law in reference to driving for bait is not more strictly enforced in the Basin, the valuable herring fishery will be ruined, for as the cold weather approaches the fish keep in deep water in a half sluggish state, and will only rise to the torch, and as driving is usually at the first ebb, the tide lets them out into the bay without power to return. Mr. Bailey reports a large increase in salmon, notably in Round Hill Brook, which begins now to feel the effects of the fishway placed there some five or six years ago. He has lived there all his life and never before has he seen so many salmon in the brook, but owing to heavy freshets very few fish were taken. A great many were caught at Lequille Brook. There is another brook about three miles from the town which at one time was a fine fishing river, but owing to its being over-fished, is not frequented by salmon now. Were it re-stocked from the hatchery it would soon become valuable as it has a gravel bottom and runs far into the interior of the County.

ANTIGONISH COUNTY.

Overseer John McDonald, of Doctor's Brook draws attention to the fact that the value of fish caught in his district is less than that of either two preceding years. The reasons he gives are :—

First; because the lobster factory at Arisaig and the one at Malignant Cove were not in operation, and those which were operated did not do the amount of business anticipated.

Second; there is a large falling off in the salmon fishery; no two fishermen agree as to the cause. The rivers during close season are well protected by efficient officers. Mr. McDonald made it his duty during the fall freshets to ascertain how these wardens attend to their duties and found that each acted faithfully, so much so that poachers had no chance whatsoever. The two new fishways built on the mill dams on the South River, are expected to give satisfaction. They are pronounced by parties who ought to know as the right thing in the right place. Many reports came to him during the fishing season of violations of the law, but on repairing to the places and investigating matters these were found to be without foundation and started by malicious parties. Mr. McDonald is satisfied both from his own knowledge and the opinion of experienced fishermen, that all kinds of fish, more particularly deep sea fish, are as plentiful on the coast as for many years past; but several of those heretofore engaged in fishing have been employed on public works or removed to other parts of the Dominion, and sought work with less risk attached. Those who gave fishing their attention did well. During the last part of November large shoals of cod visited the Antigonish coast, but boisterous weather prevented remunerative catches.

COLCHESTER COUNTY.

Overseer H. Gass, of Tatamagouche, reports that people in his district do not engage much in fishing beyond what is required for their own use. He can say nothing about the quantity of salmon, as no one tried to catch any previous to the close season. Yet, he says they have been seen about the wharf and off the bridge at French River. Mackerel were plentiful in the bay for a few days, and then disappeared. Only one man commenced smelt fishing, the rest refused to pay \$3 for a license. The shores were lined with squid again and people carted them away for manure.

Overseer R. J. Pollock, of Lower Stewiacke, reports that high water in the spring was very much against the catch of shad. The drought during the summer prevented salmon from coming into the river. The high tides brought such quantities of mud that the salmon were choked; he found several dead, with their gills full of mud. After the rains came there was a good run of fall fish. But few attempts were made to violate the law. Smelt fishing was not carried on. Formerly from fifty to seventy-five men and boys might be counted on a mile and a-half of the river, and large quantities of smelt caught and sold. This spring the fish were as plentiful as ever, but not a man was seen on the river banks. They complain of being deprived of the old privilege, but respect the law.

Overseer J. W. Davison, of Little Bass River, reports a further decline in shad. These fish appeared in the bay later than usual. Quite a number of fishermen did not put their boats out. This accounts for the decrease in the salmon catch, as they are mostly taken by the boats while shad fishing. There were also fewer weirs set during the past season, owing to former failures. Complaints are made that no protection is afforded the mother shad while up the river to spawn.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Overseer William Murphy, of Wallace, reports a decrease in the catch of smelts. The fish were as plentiful as ever, but fewer people engaged in fishing for them. Herring were never known to be so abundant. On the south shore of Malagash and

elsewhere but slight efforts were made to catch them. Lobsters were abundant and of large size; the statistics show an increase in the catch of 73,000 cans. The laws relating to this fishery were well observed. Alowives were about the same and not much sought after. Shad are returning to Wallace River and were more plentiful than for twenty-five years past. Salmon entered the rivers two weeks earlier than during the past five years. They appeared about the 2nd September and owing to the extremely wet season passed right up and were first seen above Kindress & Seamon's dam. On the 18th November, just after a heavy fall of rain, reliable parties who have lived on Wallace River for fifty years told Mr. Murphy that salmon were as plentiful as ever. This officer is confident that 1,000 salmon went up the river this fall. The laws were well observed and no poaching carried on, though many attempts were made, but the guardians put a stop to it without serious trouble. Oysters are almost a thing of the past, being so scarce as not to be worth raking for.

DIGBY COUNTY.

Overseer William Hanley, of Digby, reports a less number of boats engaged fishing than in the previous year. Fish were more abundant, but many instead of fishing in the usual way went into lobster trapping, thinking they would do better; while others, owing to the low prices of fish for the past two years, went to the States. The latter would have done much better to stop home as those who followed boat fishing were very successful. Herring were plenty during the early part of the summer, but did not stay long and bait was in consequence difficult to obtain. Nearly all the mackerel taken at Weymouth and St. Mary's were caught in traps, two of which were located off Weymouth and the other off Gilbert's Cove, all owned by Yarmouth people. The shad fishery was a total failure, fifteen barrels only being caught in the bay. Lobster factories did well. The fishery laws were complied with and the rivers are comparatively free from sawdust. This officer has no fines nor forfeitures to report.

Overseer James A. Collins reports an increase in line fishing, as well as in lobsters. Prices ruled somewhat higher. The lobster factory at Westport was not operated this season; most of the lobsters being shipped alive to the States. The factory at Tiverton did better than last year. This officer reports mackerel fishing a failure. A few were taken at St. Mary's, but none in his district. The fall and winter fisheries are receiving more attention from fishermen than formerly. Large quantities of haddock and other fish are caught and exported fresh to St. John and other places. Vessels from Digby, Grand Manan, and other Canadian ports participate in this fishery, making Westport their base of operations. It is admitted by competent judges that 1887 was the best fishing season in that district for the past five years.

GUYSBORO' COUNTY.

Overseer James A. Tory, of Guysboro', reports a shortage in the catch as compared with the previous year. This is principally owing to the failure of the mackerel fishery. The spring catch of these fish was far below that of former years, though they appeared to be as plentiful. They only remained on the coast a night or two. Summer and fall fishing was a total failure. The fish were reported abundant westward, but too far off for the boat fishermen. The catch of herring was fair, although short of previous years in some localities, yet in others it was extra, and the whole exceeds last year's catch. Codfish and haddock are short of last year, owing to the withdrawal of several bankers from the fishing business. Lobster fishing, notwithstanding the heavy drain put upon it, has increased to the extent of 38,424 lbs., or a value of \$5,763, and it looks as if those who ought to feel interested in this fishery were determined to exhaust it. There are in this district eleven canneries, which were in operation during the past season, and two new ones are being erected. Mr. Tory urges the necessity of the appointment of an officer to take these factories under his charge, and to see that the laws are strictly complied

with, otherwise this fishery will be ruined. The manufacture of guano has decreased to the extent of 160 tons, owing to difficulties with the company. The value of this article is greatly underrated in the returns, the price at the factory being from \$30 to \$35 per ton. Mr. Tory reports all other kinds of fish about the same as last year. Fishermen feel the short catch in mackerel, and will, no doubt, in many instances, suffer from it. Prices ruled high for all fish. Mr. Tory reports two violations of the law; one for illegal setting of a trap in New Harbor River, for which a fine was imposed, and the other for catching and canning lobsters during the close season, which is now being investigated.

Overseer Allan McQuarrie, of Sherbrooke, reports the year's catch in his district about the same as last. The catch of salmon was an average one, but the fish were of an unusually large size. Early in the season a great many went up stream to head waters, a fact likely to be productive of good results in the future. Over 1,000 barrels were taken by fishermen of this district on the coast of Labrador last year. Herring and cod are the main dependence of fishermen of this division, and the catch of these fish was rather below the average. Late in the season large quantities of fall herring appeared in some places, and remained a few days, but the quantity taken was confined to a few. Of late years both cod and herring appear to be receding from shore, and small boats have been unsuccessful in securing large fares. Bait, which was formerly caught in abundance close inshore, has, of late, to be sought after at considerable distance out, in deep water. The only way to improve our inshore fisheries is to foster and protect with great care our inland fishery of salmon, alewives, trout, smelt, &c.

Some of these fishermen are none too well provided and will find the winter months long enough, but the great majority are in easy circumstances. The general sentiment among fishermen in this district is against any treaty surrendering our fisheries. The lobster fishery is on the increase; there being some 20,000 lbs. put up in excess of 1886. This fishery appears to stand the pressure well, and does not yet show material signs of exhaustion. Small lobsters are possibly more numerous than large ones, but Mr. McQuarrie thinks this is owing to the system of fishing with hand traps in shoal water, close inshore, rather than to any drain from overfishing. The southern coast of Gaysboro' is rugged, rough and rocky, affording ample shelter and protection for soft-shell, female and small lobsters. But Mr. McQuarrie considers that the hand traps should be prohibited by Order in Council, and a close season on that part of the coast enacted from 10th July to 10th September, after which, a couple more months fishing might be allowed with less actual injury than at present. This is the general opinion of practical fishermen. Lobsters in the months of July and August are evidently sick and not fit for food; packers themselves admit this. Alewives were less plentiful than last year. They were better protected and less fished for. Regulations were fairly observed, the only violation complained of being the packing of a few lobsters in the fall. Mr. McQuarrie says he spent both time and money in endeavoring to bring the parties to justice, but so far has been unsuccessful. This breach of the law is not effected in the usual way of packing lobsters, but with the assistance of one or two tar pots, they get out on some island or forlorn place and fit up a temporary hut, sufficient to pack a few cans a day which are hid. They shift to some different locality daily in order to avoid detection. Both packing and hauling of traps are done in the night. Thus, it will be seen how difficult it is to catch them. The whole coast from Beakerton to Ecum Secum, being without a warden, there is more work than Mr. McQuarrie can attend to. The new fishways in Fraser's and McDonald's dams are working well and fish pass up readily. McKim's dam should have a new fishway as the old one is utterly useless. The mill is burnt down, but the dam is still there. Indian Harbor River at the beach has already been reported upon, but nothing has been done, and the obstructions frequently stop the passage of fish for weeks at a time, to the most desirable spawning grounds, consisting of a beautiful chain of lakes seven miles in length, with nothing between them and the tide but a sand beach.

HALIFAX COUNTY.

Overseer George Rowlings, of Musquodoboit Harbor, reports a large increase of herring and mackerel as compared with last year, and the mackerel to be the best ever seen, making them nearly all number one. The prevailing opinion is that, were the present protective system kept up and purse seine fishing prohibited, the herring and mackerel would always be abundant on our shores. A decrease will be noticed in the catch of codfish. The reason assigned is that, shore fishermen depend more on lobster fishing than codfishing. There are seventeen lobster factories in this district; consequently few of the fishermen catch codfish the season through, and after the factories closed there was so much rough weather that boats did not do as well as usual. Prices were so good that fishermen were in better spirits than last year. A decrease will be noticed in the number of cans of lobsters put up, notwithstanding the fact that there were more factories. If one could see the number of traps along the shore during the month of June, he would say it was no wonder these fish were getting scarce. Mr. Rowlings gives it as his opinion that the close season for lobsters should begin not later than 10th July. During this month lots are found in spawn, besides more small and soft shell lobsters are caught than at any other time, and it is next to impossible to keep fishermen from taking them. He had much trouble this fall with packers. The river fishing was about an average. Gaspereaux ascended the streams in fair quantities, and an average number was caught. Salmon were not so plentiful at Musquodoboit River as last year, but more were taken in nets at the mouth of the harbor. Mr. Wilmot, of the Bedford hatchery, did not get nearly so many parent salmon as last year on Musquodoboit River. Mr. Rowlings thinks this was because he was too late, most of the fish having gone up before he arrived.

The fish pass on the above river is a natural channel at one end of the dam, and answers the purpose when there is plenty of water, but a Rogers' ladder in the middle of the dam would be far better, as fish could ascend at any time, and people would not be able to dip them as they pass up. Mr. Rogers had his ladder put in good condition on Tangier River this season, and the fish had no trouble in going to the lakes above. The fishways on Morris and East Rivers will need repairs next year.

With regard to the cultivation of oysters in Musquodoboit Harbor, Mr. Stayner feels disappointed in the results of all his efforts. However, he is confident that in the long run he will succeed. Two years ago he planted 1,115 barrels of oysters from New Brunswick, Bras d'Or Lakes and Prince Edward Island, and a few American oysters. A portion of them was planted in the spring and the rest in the fall. They did not spawn till the fall of last year, when everything was full of spat. Mr. Stayner supposed they would have spawned earlier this year, but the same thing occurred. They spawned in October, and the cold weather caused the spat to perish. He observed last year that the spat held on to the collectors for six months without change. It thus looks as if young oysters could not be moved to any distance, or perhaps removed at all without danger, and that it takes a long time for them to become acclimatised. They have grown considerably, but not at all in proportion to the natives. The young from the few natives that were there are increasing fast, and are growing very rapidly. He observed some one year old that were larger than a dollar piece, fat and in fine order. All the natives were robust, and the imported ones very poor. He hopes they may spawn in the summer next year. If so, the spawn will live, and they will increase rapidly.

Overseer John Fitzgerald, of Portuguese Cove, reports fishery matters in his district in a satisfactory condition. The fishways are in good order, but owing to the drought of the past year, water was so low in the rivers, that fish were prevented from ascending. The catch of fish, generally, was up to the average, with an increase in salmon. Taking the season's fishing as a whole, it proved satisfactory to the fishermen notwithstanding the failure of the mackerel fishery.

HANTS COUNTY.

Overseer J. B. Colter, of Milford, states that the catch was not so good as last year, while there was a larger run of all kinds. Fish ascended the river up to Grand

Lake. The first run of salmon and alewives occurred two weeks earlier than usual. They went up the Nine-Mile River, and some of the largest salmon, seen for twenty years were taken. The close season was well observed and the Warden properly attends to his duties. Mr. Colter cleared out the channel at Elmsdale Bridge, formerly obstructed with brush and rubbish.

Overseer T. B. O'Brien, of Maitland, again reports a decrease in shad. This year's catch was the smallest of any year known to him. These fish were later than usual, and not more than one-half the number of shad nets were set. Various causes are assigned for this; some say weirs are the cause, and others sawdust. Mr. O'Brien does not share in this belief. He visited all the mills and found them doing their best to keep sawdust out of the water. Some poaching was done on Shubenacadie River, but prompt steps were taken to stop it.

KING'S COUNTY.

Overseer Reuben F. Reid, of Wolfville, reports a falling off in the quantity of alewives caught in Gaspereaux River, and ascribes it to the fact that the water kept unusually high during the early part of the season, and the fish appeared much earlier than usual, before appliances were prepared to catch them. It follows that many more fish than usual found their way to spawning grounds. This was apparent from the unusual large number of young fish which came down stream in the fall. Salmon were more plentiful though the catch was below the average. There was an exceptionally large number of salmon seen in the Aylesford River this fall. The fishways at White Rock Mills continue to be all that could be required or desired, and Mr. Reid thinks that were a similar ladder, placed in the Dodge Mill dam, it would greatly aid the fish in ascending to the lakes. This dam presents a complete barrier to fish ascending to their natural and only spawning grounds, namely the lakes above.

Overseer James S. Miller, of Canning, reports the past year a poor one for the fishermen of his district, with the exception of herring fishing. The mackerel catch of this county is not of much importance. In the bay, salmon proved a middling catch, but a fair quantity of herring were taken. Parties are trying to cultivate oysters in the basin, and have planted about seventy barrels for that purpose. They are anxious to secure a lease of the grounds so as to protect their rights.

LUNENBURG COUNTY.

Overseer David Evans, of Chester, reports an increase in the catch of salmon, more than one-half the entire catch of last year. These fish visited the coast and ascended the rivers much earlier than before. Fishermen got as much as seventy-five cents per pound for these fish early in the season, and the total catch brings them at least \$75,000 cash, at a season of the year when most needed. To a community depending so much on fishing for a livelihood, Mr. Evans cannot repeat too often how such an industry should be protected and fostered, and adds that in no way can this be done more effectively than by placing fish-ways in every dam. Since he has seen them in operation he is more thoroughly convinced of this fact. There are five in operation in his district—three on the Mushamush River, one on a branch of Gold River and one at Mill Lake, near Chester. There are three dams further up the Mushamush, which thoroughly bar the ascent of fish, and in which he urges the necessity of placing these fish-ways. He also mentions Boylan's and Wauxhall's dams on the Gold River at New Ross, and Hennigar's and Millett's dams at Chester Grant, as requiring fish-ways. This Overseer, in company with Warden Boylan, visited the head of Gold River, at New Ross, and found it obstructed with *débris*, forming an impassable barrier to the ascent of fish. The necessity of having these obstructions removed is urged by Mr. Evans.

There was a large increase in the catch of mackerel; prices ruled high, so that people have been led to see the value of this fishery inside the three mile limit, and

that no action of a foreign Government can destroy its value by the imposition of an adverse tariff. The catch of herring, cod and lobsters was below that of last year. Three traps were licensed in this district, each of which took about 100 barrels of mackerel. Several fines were imposed for poaching.

Overseer C. E. Godard, of Bridgewater, reports the catch of salmon as below that of last year. Numbers were seen lying in deep pools between Davison's upper and lower dams, where some of a large size were caught, weighing from 14 to 26 pounds. The water in La Have River was unusually low, and one could count as many as eight fish in a pool, but so soon as Mr. W. H. Kinney placed one of Roger's patent fishways in Davison's second dam, not a salmon could be seen below; thus showing positively that they passed up the fishway. Mr. Godard is satisfied that this fishway fulfils every want. The fishway is a model of its kind, and reflects great credit on the builder. Alewives were abundant at the second mill. A number of shad were also noticed at the second dam, and some were caught under the mill. Mr. Godard is satisfied that there will be no obstacle to their ascent next year, as they can proceed at once up the river, and poachers will not have the same opportunities of taking them as heretofore. Strict supervision will be necessary to keep these parties from the fishways. Mr. Godard says the small dams on the La Have and its north and south branches require attention in the way of fishways. The dam at the gang mill on the west branch needs a fishway, as the rock forming the dam is about 12 feet high. The year this mill was built, two days after the passage was closed, forty salmon were thrown ashore with pitchforks, and alewives were taken by the barrel. Now, not a fish is seen in the river. Mr. Godard experienced much trouble with mill owners, who were constantly putting their edgings and rubbish in the rivers, and he was compelled to issue summonses against most of these on the LaHave and west branch, but failed to convict, for want of evidence. He meets with no sympathy in the community, and every obstacle is thrown in his way when trying to enforce the laws. These small mills are owned by several persons—in some instances as many as seven—and as they do their own sawing, it is difficult to get sufficient evidence to convict, they not being obliged to criminate themselves. However, Mr. Godard succeeded in convicting several, and this he hopes will have a good effect on the others. Two new dams have been built this year on the North River, about sixteen miles from Bridgewater. This Overseer visited the owners, and gave them the necessary notice in reference to building fish-passes.

PICTOU COUNTY.

Overseer A. C. Pritchard, of New Glasgow, reports the run of salmon in his district as unusually small. He is unable to account for this, but presumes it to be a periodical occurrence. He reports poaching so far suppressed that next year he expects to be able to get along with one extra man in place of two as formerly. Attention is drawn to the practice of catching trout by means of explosives. Shells of cartridges were found on the shores of lakes, &c. The rod and gun club of New Glasgow offered a reward of twenty dollars for information that would lead to conviction but without effect. The club desires this to be brought to the notice of the Minister, trusting that a heavier penalty than that provided by the statute be sanctioned.

Overseer Robert Sutherland, of River John, reports that the principal fishery in his district is that of lobsters, and that there is a slight decrease in the catch although the size has improved. Mackerel were plenty, but few people engaged in this fishery. Smelt fishing is becoming more and more appreciated, but fishermen in this district are at a disadvantage as the ice cannot be depended on till the middle of January, which leaves them but a short season.

Overseer D. G. McDonald, of Lismore, reports a falling off in the total quantity of fish caught in this district. The principal shortage occurs in lobsters. This officer considers that if the decrease of the past two years continues much longer the lobster fishery will be entirely ruined. In 1885 620,000 cans were exported from

this district; in 1886, 215,740 cans, and this year only 192,100 cans. Mr. McDonald can see no remedy for this deplorable state of affairs but the closing of canning establishments for a few years. Salmon shows also a small decrease, but Overseer McDonald has no doubt this fishery will soon come up to the old figures. The total value of the other branches of the fisheries have not decreased although the quantities varied. The close seasons were well observed. There was one attempt at poaching on French River, but Warden Foote confiscated the net and he thinks no fish were taken.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

Overseer S. T. N. Sellon, of Liverpool, reports the lobster fishery so increased that in order to save or protect it, new laws and additional vigilance will be needed. An extension of close time is required, and no lobster should be allowed to go to market or be canned under 10½ inches. This officer recommends lobster fishing on the south shore to begin in April and end on 15th July. The exportation of live lobsters, if continued, will seriously injure the fishery. Protection will be almost impossible if smacks from other places are allowed to collect lobsters from the many cays around the shores. Cod and other deep-sea fish were apparently as plenty as usual, but bait was scarce, and, as a result, there was a small catch.

Herring and mackerel were plenty outside, but did not come into the harbors, and consequently boat fishing was a comparative failure. More salmon were seen up the river and in the lakes than for many years past, but net fishing on the coast was not remunerative. Mr. Sellon is of the opinion that the constant working of lobster traps keeps salmon and alewives off the coast.

Overseer John Fitzgerald, of Mill Village, reports things in as favorable a state as one could wish. The catch of fresh-water fish was larger than in 1886. Salmon and alewives were more plentiful than for several years past. Herring show a large increase. The shore catch of codfish was also larger and on account of fewer vessels being engaged in the bank fishery, the returns have somewhat fallen. Mackerel shows a slight falling off. The number of cans of lobsters is smaller than that of last year, but this officer thinks the quantity of lobsters caught is larger, a great many being shipped alive to the United States. He reports the rivers free from obstructions and mill-owners complying with regulations in a most satisfactory manner.

SHELBURNE COUNTY.

Overseer W. J. McGill, of Shelburne, again reports a falling off in the number of vessels engaged in deep sea fishing, owing to low prices. Fish were not so plentiful as in former years on the banks, and several vessels had to return with short fares, which accounts for the decrease in cod. Boat fishermen did fairly well, cod and haddock being plentiful. The catch would have been larger had it not been for unfavorable weather. There is a large falling off in mackerel, the returns showing a decrease of 1,398 barrels. The usual fall school which passes along that coast was missed. Herring did not enter the harbor as usual, and as a result this fishery was a failure. Many attribute this to lobster pots on the herring grounds. There is great improvement in the catch of salmon. These fish seem to be coming back to the rivers which they frequented of old. The fishways are reported to be in good order. Mr. McGill hopes attention will be given to the stocking of the rivers with fry. Alewives did not increase as expected. Young alewives returned in July which was earlier than usual, and they were never so plentiful. Lobsters were abundant and continue to hold their size. The returns show a decrease of 11,867 cans, owing to large numbers being supplied to an American steam smack. Had these fish been put up at the factories, this would have given employment to a large number of hands, and would have been a much more profitable investment. The number of American lobster smacks is increasing, and they are paying better prices for lobsters. This has the effect of lessening the quantity sold to factories. This

branch of the fisheries received the Overseer's particular attention, and any infringement of the regulations was dealt with as the law directs. The year closed with fair results to the fishermen, as high prices were obtained for all kinds of fish, and the prospects for next year are encouraging.

Overseer E. S. Goudy, of Barrington, reports six vessels less than last year, owing to the low prices obtained for fish last season. In this they were mistaken, as fish fetched good prices this year. There is a falling off in codfish of about 6,000 cwt., owing to the bankers returning with half fares. There is an increase in herring of about 2,000 barrels. The mackerel catch also exceeds that of last year by 800 barrels. This, the officers think is due to the fact that American seiners were not allowed within the three-mile limit as they used to do. A decrease is noticed in canned lobsters of about 52,000 cans; two factories had to close for want of lobsters. A large business was done in shipping live lobsters to the States, which proved remunerative. Mr. Goudy visited the fishway at Clyde River, and found it in good order. On account of the water being so low, alewives and salmon had no opportunities for ascending the rivers. There is an increase in the salmon catch of 1,570 lbs. over last year. The catch of alewives is also in excess of the previous year. Mr. Goudy was informed, on reliable authority, that an Indian who went to Upper Clyde saw on his way down, at what is called Hemlock Shoal, seven salmon in a pool, the water being very low, they went to deep water on his approach; at another shoal he saw two more. The above statement can be substantiated by a man who was with the Indian. Mr. Goudy visited all the lobster factories in his district, and found the laws well observed.

YARMOUTH COUNTY.

Overseer Enos Gardner, of Tusket, reports a decrease in the quantity of fish caught. There were three vessels less from Pubnico district. One fitted out for mackerel, but was unsuccessful, only taking ten barrels of mackerel and 450 barrels of herring. Most of the vessels went bank fishing, which accounts for the small return of pollock and haddock. As the prices obtained were double those of the previous year, the season was very profitable and fishermen generally are in comfortable and easy circumstances, with the exception of the families of the fourteen belonging to Eel Brook, who were lost in their dories on the bank. Lobster fishing was profitable and good prices were obtained for live lobsters shipped to the States. This fishery was properly looked after and the regulations well observed. The canning establishments closed promptly on 1st August, and there appeared to be a disposition on the part of managers to observe the law. Salmon and alwive fishing were good; the catch of alwives, however, not being quite up to that of last year. The prices obtained were higher than ever known before. No alewives were sold under \$5 per barrel, some fetching as much as \$5.50 per barrel. Salmon fishing was excellent and quite a number of fish were caught early in the season, when \$1 a pound was obtained. In June there was a large run of fish, which sold at fifteen cents a pound at Yarmouth. Mr. Gardner hopes soon to be able to report on the young salmon hatched out at Tusket Falls and placed in the river by Warden Hatfield. He was in hopes that some ova would have been sent this year, or a hatchery put on the river. The large price obtained for salmon early in the season makes this fishery a very important item for that section of the Province, and deserves every encouragement and assistance possible. During the summer the water in the Main River was very low. Warden Hatfield and an assistant went up to the head waters in a boat, and came down the river removing seven eel weirs and other obstructions. One of the parties was caught putting up an eel weir and large numbers of young fish were found dead. This party was fined \$10 or 10 days in jail, and left the county. The river was kept clear and the young fish had a free passage. Large numbers were seen coming down. The fishways at Carleton and Kemptville were kept in good repair. The fishpass at the latter place gives entire satisfaction. Mill owners take an interest in keeping it in order, and fish ascend it readily and in large numbers.

The one at Carleton is not so satisfactory and needs some improvements; the mill owners being unfriendly take no trouble with it.

Overseer *George H. Robertson*, of Yarmouth, states that, notwithstanding the duty imposed by the United States' Government, cod fishermen did fairly well. Some made an average catch, others exceeded it. A rise in prices fairly compensated those who had secured full fares. There is a slight increase in the entire catch. As regards the inshore fisheries, Mr. Robertson finds from personal enquiries that the majority of fishermen are in favor of a continuance of the policy of protection. They think that, if protection continues to be vigorously enforced, it will throw a large proportion of the mackerel trade into their hands. A number of the traders are in favor of a return to the state of affairs existing under the Washington Treaty, but not without a settlement beneficial to themselves as well as to their neighbors. Halibut shows a decrease compared with former years. Nearly the whole catch is shipped to the States fresh in ice. Previous to 1886, large quantities of these fish were purchased from American fishermen visiting this port. Haddock and pollock show an average catch. Herring shows a large increase; these fish being chiefly used for bait. The catch of mackerel shows a small increase, due to a larger number of traps. The catch varied considerably in different traps, some not paying expenses while others made a profitable season's work. Mackerel do not hug the shore so closely as formerly, owing undoubtedly to lobster traps and pots breaking up the schools. This Overseer again urges that something be done to prevent the setting of nets and lobster pots in the mouths of fish traps, particularly at Chegoggin Bay. Traps which pay license should be protected, and there is nothing to prevent net fishermen from swinging their nets clear of the traps. All the trap men ask for is clear water in front of their traps. This, if carried out, may produce some inconvenience at first, but in the end it would be a benefit to both nets and traps. The Government should consider the expense attending trap net fishing. Live lobsters shipped to the United States have increased in numbers, but the average size has diminished. At the factories it took double the number it did last year to fill a pound can. The packers complain that, the large bulk of lobsters used for canning purposes barely reach the legal size, and that it was impossible to buy a large lot without getting small ones. Fishermen, with few exceptions, have no interest in preserving the fishery. They persist in getting all they can, with no thought for the future; and if one packer refuses to buy short ones, another will do so. Some are of the opinion that the lobster regulation as to size should be $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Mr. Robertson says to enforce such a law properly, would require an overseer for every factory, as one officer visiting the factories two or three times during the season could not possibly prevent the use of small ones. No extension should be granted, as both packers and shippers are satisfied with the present time allowed. In this county, the greater portion taken after the 1st August are soft shell lobsters. The laws and regulations have been well observed.

CAPE BRETON.

REPORT OF A. C. BERTRAM, ESQ., FISHERY OFFICER, ON THE FISHERIES OF CAPE BRETON ISLAND.

NORTH SYDNEY, C.B., 31st December, 1887.

Hon. GEORGE E. FOSTER,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following annual report for the calendar year closed this date, upon the fisheries of the sea coast and inland waters of this Island, which comprises four counties, viz., Cape Breton, Inverness, Victoria and Richmond.

THE SEASON'S TOTAL FISHERY VALUE, &c.

A comparison between the tabulated statements hereto appended, of kinds and values for 1887, with the similar tables for 1886, shows an important increase of catch and value in some classes for the present year, but in others an equally important decrease. The comparative total results in values show a slight deficit against the aggregate of the operations of the present year, in round numbers, as follows:—

The total value of Cape Breton Island fisheries for 1887 are..	\$1,554,288
do do do do	1886 were. 1,561,655

Showing a decrease in value of product for 1887. \$ 7,367

The items which show an increase of marketable quantity, for 1887, are:—Canned salmon, mackerel in barrels, and mackerel canned, herring, cod, pollock, halibut, shad, trout, squid, and other fish bait; smelts, eels, oysters, lobsters canned. Those which show quantities' decreases are:—Salmon in barrels, and salmon fresh in ice, alewives, tongues and sounds, hake, haddock, fish oil, and fish guano.

CAUSES OF SHORTAGE IN CATCH.

The chief shortage in the year's catch occurred in the spring fisheries, owing to the lateness of the season into which the outgoing ice of the St. Lawrence hovered upon the coast. In several localities the usual date for securing the first run of herring, mackerel, alewives, &c., had passed before the ice departed, so as to permit of any fishing operations. To this may be added local causes in certain districts, such as scarcity of bait and unusual storms, but the chief and most general agency in causing a shortage of catch, was the late period to which the ice remained upon the coast. The summer fishing was quite up to a good average, whilst in some branches, particularly mackerel, the catch was excellent, and the late fall fishing was generally superior. The shortage in the aggregate quantity of catch is fully compensated by the high prices for fish ruling in the markets, together with the very reasonable prices at which fishing supplies, provisions and breadstuffs are being had. The placing of fishing material, such as lines, twines, &c., upon the free list of importations is a very important consideration to long shore fishermen of small

means in the matter of fitting out and the settling of their bills at the end of each season.

CONDITION OF THE FISHERMEN.

It is with much pleasure that I am able to report the circumstances of the fishermen as being such that, they and their families are in comfortable circumstances for the winter, and in a position to make due preparation for the next season's work. The circumstances which have contributed to these happy results, briefly enumerated, are: 1st. Superior market prices for fish prevailing at home and abroad; an event largely contributed to by the protection of the shore fisheries by the Government; 2nd. The fishing bounty which does much towards purchasing fishing outfit in the commencement of the season's work; 3rd. The reasonable prices prevailing for fishing supplies; a circumstance largely contributed to by the admission of these articles into Canada free of duty; and 4th. The reasonable prices of bread-stuffs and provisions, which have grown cheaper and better in quality with the development of inter-provincial trade, which gives the fishermen the benefits of competition with the producers of the United States.

SALMON.

In point of aggregate quantity taken there is a marked decrease in salmon as compared with last year. There is a slight increase in the quantity preserved by canning. The price for pickled salmon in barrels is below that of last year—fresh and canned remaining comparatively the same. On the whole, there is, a shortage in the results of the salmon fishery for the year. The causes contributing to this are:—1st. The late date to which the ice remained upon the coast; 2nd. Local storms during the fishing season; and 3rd. A summer unprecedented for heat and drouth, producing a low and heated condition of inland waters, through which salmon were turned back and deterred from making their annual course up the inland bays and estuaries of rivers; a circumstance that also played havoc with the angler's usual sporting season.

It is also asserted by salmon fishermen, and sustained by fishery overseers who have had the benefit of long years of experience with the coast and inland fisheries, that the increased abundance of lobster traps in the last two years on the coast is having an unfavorable effect on salmon net fishing by scaring salmon out of its usual course, close along the shore. A decrease in the salmon catch under apparently favorable circumstances, corresponding with the increase of lobster traps, is pointed out as a proof of the baneful effects of the latter. This is an observation worthy of research, for if it is so, the whole salmon fishery, including the fish's annual visit to the rivers for the purpose of spawning, must be injuriously affected.

TROUT.

An important increase of the catch of trout is observable in this over that of the previous year. Although affected for good or ill by precisely the same causes which affect the salmon fishery, the former being a smaller and hardier fish, is not so readily injured by causes that visibly decrease the latter. An increase in numbers and a corresponding improvement in the quality of sea trout frequenting the rivers of this island, has become quite apparent. This improvement is mainly due to a strict enforcement of the close season and also improvements made on several streams, in the way of removing jams of logs and brushwood which obstructed the course of the streams and created impassable shoals. This is a line of improvement equally valuable in the promotion of the salmon interest. Before the rivers were guarded as they now are, the practices of netting and spearing had nearly decimated the large sizes of sea trout entering many of them.

MACKEREL.

The spring catch was unusually small, but this loss was more than compensated for by an excellent summer and autumn catch, which brings the mackerel product of this year up to an amount considerably in excess of that of last year, in quantities of both barrelled and canned. This increased amount is universally attributed to the Government's protection of the fisheries within the three-mile limit against the depredations of alien fishing vessels resorting to the coasts.

HERRING.

Though the catch of herring has, in some localities, not been an abundant one, yet the total results of the year's catch in this old and standard branch of the fishing industry shows a gratifying increase of 6,199 barrels over that of last year, together with an increase of twelve per cent. in the current market price. The industry of "smoked herring" has not yet attained to any importance in Cape Breton. But a new departure in "herring curing" for export has been tried this year, that is, canned herring put up as salmon and mackerel usually are, fresh in cans. Owing to the unequalled excellent quality of the summer herring of this coast, if the experiment of canned herring meets with a favorable reception on public markets, then a new era of profit and prosperity will dawn upon the herring fishery of this island coast. The finest quality of herring is caught on this coast during the middle of the hot season, and, being large and fat, much of it is frequently lost before it can be cleansed and salted. If the canned article proves acceptable to foreign markets, much of the loss heretofore experienced can be averted in the future.

CODFISH.

The staple industry of codfish shows an increase over that of last year; market prices about the same figure to date. The late ice hindered this fishing to an important extent all around the coast. In some localities the catch was below an average, not owing to any scarcity of cod which appeared in numerous schools, but to the absence of bait or its remaining but a very short time, and the cod consequently moving off in pursuit. In other localities bait was abundant and in these circumstances the quantity secured was highly satisfactory.

HALIBUT.

This fishery in the aggregate shows an increase over the catch of last year although it has entirely disappeared from some of its former resorts near shore, for instance the south shore of Richmond County, where at one time these fish were caught in large numbers. This disappearance is attributed to trawl fishing by Americans on the banks off the coast in the Atlantic.

ALEWIVES.

This being an early spring fish, the catch was unfavorably influenced by the late date until which the ice remained around the shores; yet the decrease in total quantities is but slight compared with last year's catch.

SQUID.

This bait fish shows a gratifying increase, and it had an important influence on the cod fishery. Squid was abundant in some localities while almost scarce in others.

LOBSTERS.

This branch of fishing shows a large increase over the catch of any previous year, but a depression in market value, equal to 20 per cent. as compared with last

year. There is a general impression that this fishery is being overdone to an extent that threatens its extinction at no distant date, and the depression in the present year's prices points in that direction. It may be said, however, that the greater quantity taken points to an opposite conclusion. But it should not be forgotten that lobster canning factories are multiplying year by year, as well as the number of boats and men engaged in the catching. It has now become almost general for the shore fishermen to abandon all other fisheries, though ultimately more profitable, for the lobster catch. Ultimately the standard fisheries of cod, herring, mackerel, &c., are more profitable and give employment to a much larger number of persons, but the temptation to forsake these for the factories consists in the fact that factories pay cash on delivery of lobsters as they are brought in, whereas in the case of other fisheries a longer time must be wasted in waiting for returns and there is moreover the depressing practice of local purchasers of and traders in fish refusing payment except in goods.

That the waters in some sections of the Maritime Provinces are being depleted by excessive fishing is beyond doubt, and to guard against the extinction of this valuable crustacea it has been suggested that lobster fishing should be entirely prohibited for two or three years in order to give them an opportunity to recuperate. While this plan would be effectual for the time and even absolutely necessary if no other restoratives could be found, it is attended with difficulties. 1st. It might be felt a hardship by such as have invested in the business by the erection of factories, &c., to find themselves suddenly shut down upon, and a portion of the fishermen, too, might be disposed to complain. 2nd. When the time arrives for the removal of the restriction, the business of packing would be revived, with probably greater energy than ever before, and in a short time the entire shutting down process would have to be again resorted to. These alternate suspensions would impress a character of uncertainty on the business in reference to the interests of both fishermen and packers. Whilst it is evident that some restriction of the business is necessary in the public interest, hardship to any class of persons would possibly be avoided by adopting the following:—

1st. A standard regulation of minimum size, below which it would be unlawful to kill lobsters, say 11 inches, and a strict supervision over all boats arriving at the factories to see that this regulation is faithfully obeyed; no sale to take place until the lot has been inspected.

2nd. No factory to be permitted to go in operation except under a license from the Department, and no license to issue to factories situated within a given coast mileage from any other factory already licensed; preference to be governed by priority of application. Some such method of restriction would preserve the lobster fishery in perpetuity, and avoid giving coloring to complaints on the ground of personal interest to any parties. The shortening of the open season would enable the Department to fix upon such dates for opening and closing in each year as would be adapted to all localities, irrespective of differences in early or late spring seasons.

THE MINOR FISHERIES.

Smelts, eels, oysters, &c., show an increase for the current over the previous year.

FISH OILS.

This important product of the fisheries shows a considerable decrease as compared with the last. It is a matter for regret that Cape Breton fishermen do not turn their attention to the better separation of cod liver, so as to render it more valuable in the form of medicinal oil. Through this oversight they lose large amounts every year from the income of their labors. There is no cause whatever for this loss, except ignorance of the simple process of managing the cod liver and neglect to inform themselves.

I would beg to suggest that a pamphlet for free circulation, describing the simple implements necessary to render medicinal oil; the process through which livers must pass, directions how to grade the oil obtained, with a pointer indicating the loss sustained by present mismanagement, would be productive of much good in awakening the attention of fishermen to their own interests in the manufacture of medicinal cod oil.

METHODS OF FISHING.

In my previous reports reference is made to injurious methods and contrivances for taking fish, and I beg leave to refer again to the subject as the one primary condition on which the perpetuity of coast fishing depends, at least within the three-mile headland limit. The evils entailed by the wasteful destruction of fish and removal of such as escape from their usual grounds of resort in consequence of seining near shore or within the bays has already been referred to in previous reports. This is the greatest objection to allowing foreigners to share in our shore fisheries. But like practices by our own people are equally mischievous, the difference being that the evil is lessened by fewer being engaged in destructive methods when foreigners are excluded. The use of seines, traps and trawls should be prohibited anywhere inside of the three-mile limit from headland to headland, from which aliens are at present debarred, if our fisheries are to be preserved in perpetuity. Most fishermen acknowledge this and would like to see an Act enforced for the exclusion of all such methods of catching fish within the limit specified, excepting handlines and straight nets—even the latter with certain restrictions. The only parties who would raise any objection to such a regulation are a few capitalists who can afford the more expensive and destructive instruments and who invest only for present and immediate profit, utterly regardless of consequences to follow. The staple and most valuable branches of fishing, whether regarded in purely commercial aspect or as food production, are those of cod, herring and mackerel. These are the three lines of fishing upon which the ordinary fisherman depends for his subsistence and those upon which the trader essentially relies whether for sale in the home market or for foreign export; yet they are the branches which suffer first and most heavily by the methods of seining, trawling and trapping. On the principle of the greatest good to the greatest number and of the eventual greatest possible good to all, seines, trawls and traps should be rigidly excluded by law from the inside limits named, if not from the Gulf of St. Lawrence entirely.

STIMULATING THE FISHERIES.

That the Government has made liberal provisions on behalf of the important national industry of fishing and placing it on a firm and prosperous basis in Cape Breton, is freely admitted and duly appreciated by all intelligent fishermen. The protection of our shore fisheries against United States encroachments for the last two years, is universally conceded as a primary element in promoting the success and comfort of resident fishermen.

The admission of fishing outfits, such as lines, twines, hooks, &c., &c., free from import duties, enables them to fit out at an important saving in cost compared with United States' fishermen, who pay heavy import duties on all such supplies. This reduction of cost to our fishermen is an important factor in augmenting the profits of each season's labor, and so long as circumstances permit the continuation of this concession on the free list, it will add to the strength of the industry year by year.

A valuable concession to deep sea or bank fishing is the drawback of duties allowed on all imported materials which enter into the construction of vessels, and the further exemption from Customs duties of all supplies, provisions, &c., necessary for a fishing voyage. The number of vessels or full decked craft now entering upon the prosecution of the bank fisheries is on the increase in this island, in proportion as fishermen feel able, in point of means, to undertake the building and outfitting of

decked crafts suitable for the business. To men of small means, aspiring to become owners of vessels for the bank fisheries, the concession of a rebate of duties, is an important factor—literally a bounty in advance that comes to their aid at a needful time. These valuable concessions are stimulating the fisheries of Cape Breton Island and gradually placing the industry on a foundation of permanent prosperity, which in a few years hence will display a vastly increased amount of energy and capital embarked in the invaluable industry of fishery productions.

Reference has already been made to the benefits arising from the increase of inter-provincial trade, which gives our fish dealers the important advantage of competition with United States' producers and traders in the purchase of provisions and supplies. It is a gratifying fact that this inter-trade is not all on one side, but that large quantities of fish and fish oils go direct from Cape Breton ports west to Montreal, by both ship and rail, to be distributed from the latter place to points in Western Ontario.

Appended hereto will be found a synopsis of the reports of Fishery Overseers in this district, all of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your humble and obedient servant,

A. C. BERTRAM,
Fishery Officer for Cape Breton Island.



SYNOPSIS OF FISHERY OVERSEERS' REPORTS.

COUNTY OF CAPE BRETON.

Overseer Francis Quinan, of Sydney, reports a slight improvement in the catch of herring and halibut as well as in that of the smaller species of fish over last year, but the salmon fishery was fully as light as last year. The cod fishery continued poor until near the close of the season, when fishermen began to make excellent catches, which helped to swell up the total catch of the year more than that of 1886. He reports the lobster fishery in his district much lighter than in previous years, the closing down of one factory, and the removal of the plant, &c., to the shores of Newfoundland. The fishery industry in this district suffered materially in consequence of a large number of fishermen being employed in the Cape Breton Coal Mines and on the Cape Breton Railway, at both of which labor was in demand. The money expended in clearing *débris*, &c., out of Salmon River during the season has been of great advantage to the fish frequenting that river. Overseer Quinan recommends the appointment of a warden at Black Brook, and Fork's River, above Morley's Road in this district.

Overseer Alexander McDonald, of East Bay, reports an increase in the catch of mackerel and lobsters, and a decrease in codfish and halibut, while the herring fishery shows no improvement over last year. The decrease in the cod fishery is owing to scarcity of bait, and the fact that many of the fishermen secured employment on the Cape Breton Railway now under construction. The spring run of mackerel and herring had a very brief stay on the coast, causing great scarcity of bait, which affected the cod fishery. The increase in the catch of mackerel is attributed by fishermen to the Government's system of protection for the past two years of the inshore fisheries. The three canning factories in the district did an immense business this season. The increase over 1886 is 21,954 lobster cans, and the salmon 4,800 cans. The extension of time given to packers was much appreciated, and at the close of the season the lobsters were found in good condition and plentiful. Those engaged in the salmon fishery did well and received good prices. The halibut fishery is a thing of the past, so far as local boat fishermen in this district are concerned. In former years this fishery was good, but trawl fishing ruined it. Comparing this season's fishing with that of either the past two years, it has been much more remunerative to local fishermen, who are loud in their praises of the protection given to inshore fisheries by the Dominion Government.

Overseer James P. Burke, of Main-à-Dieu, reports a slight increase in the catch of codfish and summer herring, and a considerable decrease in that of fall herring. The latter run of fish did not strike Scataree Island as formerly. He also has to report a decrease in the lobster fishery. During the spring season mackerel appeared on the Main-à-Dieu coast in great schools, but the fall catch was small, as these fish did not visit the coast so plentifully as in former years. The total season's catch of mackerel, however, was fully up to that of last year. One feature of the fishery this year was a marked increase in the catch of halibut in this district. The catch of halibut in 1875 was only 3,000 pounds, but this year it amounted to 22,078 pounds, which is a marked increase over any of the past five seasons. Mr. Burke considers the increase due to the exclusion of American fishermen from inshore fishing grounds, as their system of trawl fishing has been the means of driving halibut from the coast. A new departure in the canning industry was tried this year by one of the establishments engaged in the canning of summer herring, about 150 cases were packed by the Main-à-Dieu factory. Should this canned fish take well in the markets abroad, an extensive canning industry on this

coast will follow. On the whole, fishermen did much better this season than for the past several years, as they obtained better prices for their fish.

Overseer Y. A. W. Barrington, of Sydney Mines, reports a decrease in the Bras d'Or Lake codfishery, which he attributes to fishermen along the lakes, being engaged all summer at work on the Cape Breton Railway. There is, however, a slight increase in the catch of mackerel and halibut, but a falling off in the catch of salmon, which, Mr. Barrington considers, is due to lobster traps frightening the salmon schools off the coast.

INVERNESS COUNTY.

Overseer D. F. McLean, of Port Hood, reports an increase in the different branches of the fisheries, with the exception of herring and lobsters. The stormy weather which prevailed during October, prevented fishermen from getting larger catches of mackerel and codfish. The fishery protection service and the bounty yearly distributed did much to encourage people along shore to engage in fishing, and as a result there is an increase in nearly all its branches. Mr. McLean always maintained that seine fishing was injurious to the fisheries, and is now more confirmed than ever in his opinion. In the first place, fishing with seines frightens mackerel off shore, and, as a consequence, they do not take bait so readily, neither do they spawn so near the shore. Secondly, men of capital only can engage in seining, and the employment of fishermen therewith is comparatively small, while the poorest fishermen along shore can easily procure hooks, lines and jigs. Every fisherman, should he so desire, can engage in mackerel fishing, but when he has to compete with seines, he becomes discouraged. Lobster fishing is still extensively, carried on in this district. Mr. McLean would not recommend that it be prohibited for a few years, but that the close season be from 20th July to 1st of May. This would be sufficient protection, as most of the lobsters are during that time soft-shell and in spawn. Salmon is increasing considerably on the coast, which goes to show the beneficial effect of protection by fishery officers to that branch of the fisheries on the different rivers and streams during the spawning season. Had it not been for that protection, this valuable fishery would have been exhausted long ago.

Overseer James Coady, of South-West Margaree, reports an increase in the catch of cod, haddock, salmon and lobsters, as compared with last season, and a slight decrease in the catch of mackerel, herring and alewives. With the advance in prices of fish, and the increase above referred to, fishermen in this district have been much encouraged. The July run of salmon into the Margaree Rivers was unusually small, owing to the low state of the rivers, and as a result, the large number of anglers who visited the Margaree pools from the United States and Canada met with poor success. This long continued droughth also affected net fishing in tidal waters. There continues to be a desire on the part of the inhabitants to poach, but the rivers are well guarded by the various officers, and poachers did not meet with much success.

Overseer David Ross, of North East Margaree, reports an increase in the catch of mackerel of 1,882 barrels over last year. The fishermen disposed of their fish to local and foreign dealers, at prices much in advance of those of previous years. The total catch of codfish was slightly below that of last season, but fishermen obtained a better price for this class of fish than in previous years. Mr. Ross reports an increase this year in the herring catch, with an average take of salmon. The latter fishery would have been better in tidal waters had it not been for an exceptionally dry season.

Overseer Peter McEachren, of Glendale, reports a good catch of codfish and herring. The river protection service was very efficient, the officers being a terror to poachers. Seven trout nets were seized and confiscated; one of the owners was discovered and will be punished.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Overseer Francis Marmean, of Arichat, reports a decrease this year in the catch of codfish, but a large increase in that of herring. The advance in the price of codfish, however, enabled fishermen to do better than formerly. The noticeable improvement in the herring fishery is attributed to the exclusion of American fishermen from local fishing grounds, where their system of seining has been found destructive, not only to the mackerel but to the herring fishery as well. The lobster fishery continues to be prosecuted with vigor. Two new factories were started this year, and, in conjunction with the old ones, had a good season. Several violations of the law took place, but the guilty parties were prosecuted and fined. In consequence of the increase in the number of lobster factories in his district *Mr. Marmean* recommends the appointment of an additional officer, whose duty it would be to visit these factories daily, or as often as possible. Owing to the keen competition in the lobster fishery packers require to be closely watched, otherwise violations will take place.

Overseer D. Cameron, of St. Peter's, reports a decrease in every branch except in the herring fishery, as compared with last year. He can only account for this discrepancy by the presence of drift ice last spring, which remained on the coast and in the bays much later than in previous years. He believes the first run of mackerel passed before the drift ice left the coast. Scarcity of bait and blustering weather prevented fishermen from prosecuting the codfishery with as much success as formerly. They, however, did fairly well in consequence of the advance in prices for fish.

VICTORIA COUNTY.

Overseer D. McRae, of Baddeck, reports an average catch of fish as compared with last year. Those who carry on fishing in this district are mainly farmers and only a portion of their time is consequently devoted to the fishing industry. The several rivers under *Mr. McRae's* supervision were well protected. Several young men caught in the attempt to violate the law at Middle River were fined and imprisoned. The river spawning grounds were visited by a larger number of parent fish than before, and several salmon were taken out of the river for the Sydney Hatchery.

Overseer Wm. Bingham, of Englishtown, reports an increase in the catch of fish over last year. In the early part of the season codfish were scarce, but as it advanced the fish became more plentiful, and towards the fall fishing was exceptionally good. Mackerel were plentiful, the early run small, but the fall run large and fat, while good prices were obtained from local dealers. Most of these fish were caught in nets.

The salmon fishery was poor owing to the drift ice remaining on the coast until June. Drift ice also interfered with lobster packers, who could not put out their traps until after it had left the coast. The extension given by the Government to the fifteenth of August enabled packers to compensate for a late spring. Had it not been for this, the lobster fishery would have been a poor one in this district. Squid was abundant this season in the harbor of Englishtown, and besides supplying local fishermen, vessels from St. Pierre, Miquelon, Newfoundland and the western part of Nova Scotia, purchased large quantities of it, some of these vessels taking full cargoes.

Overseer Malcolm McIntosh, of Aspy Bay, reports a good season's catch of mackerel in his district; a slight decrease in the catch of codfish, owing to the number of men employed this year in the lobster factories; an average catch of herring, and a falling off in the salmon fishery. The decrease in the latter fishery *Mr. McIntosh* attributes to lobster traps, which frighten such timid fish as salmon from the shores. He is of the opinion that if local fishermen were fitted out with proper

nets, &c., as they were some years ago, the catch of mackerel would have been enormous. At least 1,000 barrels would have been taken at White Point alone. The improvement in the mackerel fishery is attributed to the exclusion of American fishermen from the inshore fishing grounds. Purse seines used either by Nova Scotian or American vessels is most objectionable to resident fishermen, who believe that this destructive method destroys the inshore fishing grounds. There were four lobster factories working this season, and two new ones are building, so that this industry is likely to be vigorously prosecuted next season. A packer at White Point was fined for having lobsters under legal size.

NOVA

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in
and the Total Number of Men Employed, &c., in the

DISTRICTS.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.							FISHING MATERIAL.				Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs.	Mackerel, barrels.	Herring, barrels.	Herring, smoked, in boxes.	
	Vessels.				Boats.			Nets.		Weirs.						
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.					
		\$			\$			\$	\$							
<i>Annapolis.</i>																
Margaretville	1	12	400	4	7	210	14	700	350	...	...	...	...	777	...
Port George .....	...	...	...	...	24	480	48	2400	1200	...	...	1000	...	1100	...
Port Lorne and Chute's Cove .....	...	...	...	...	40	200	20	2800	1100	2	200	...	...	800	...
Phinney Cove .....	...	...	...	...	9	45	18	900	450	...	...	...	...	148	...
Annapolis River.....	...	...	...	...	8	40	16	80	160	...	...	1200	...	...	...
Granville Ferry to Thorne's Cove.....	2	44	1320	10	15	300	30	700	350	4	400	...	...	215	20200
Thorne's Cove to Digby Gut .....	...	...	...	...	31	620	57	400	200	2	150	...	...	217	440
Litchfield and Hillsburn. Parker's Cove and Young's Cove	9	20	600	5	20	400	48	1110	555	...	...	...	...	265	...
Annapolis	1	10	300	3	40	600	68	3000	1500	...	...	...	...	1292	...
Annapolis	3	42	1260	9	21	130	29	130	65	6	800	...	18	268	28495	
Lequille River.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	40	...	...	500	...	...	...
Round Hill River.....	...	...	...	...	10	70	15	200	100	2	100	4000	...	10	...
Totals.....	16	128	3880	31	225	3095	367	12500	6070	16	1650	6700	18	5092	49135	
<i>Antigonish.</i>																
Tracadie .....	...	...	...	...	60	1400	120	12000	10000	...	...	10000	650	260	...
Antigonish .....	...	...	...	...	35	600	65	8400	7500	...	...	34000	595	275	...
Morristown .....	...	...	...	...	72	1600	150	15000	13000	...	...	32000	425	365	...
Arisaig .....	...	...	...	...	61	1200	132	13000	11000	...	...	15000	290	65	...
Totals .....	...	...	...	...	228	4800	467	48400	41500	...	...	91000	1960	965	...

SCOTIA.

the Fisheries, Quantity and Value of Fishing Material, Kinds and Quantities of Fish,
Province of Nova Scotia, for the Year 1887.

KINDS OF FISH.															FISH PRODUCTS.			VALUE.
Alewives, barrels.	Cod, cwt.	Hake, cwt.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	Pollock, cwt.	Hake Sounds, lbs.	Haddock, cwt.	Halibut, lbs.	Shad, barrels.	Bass, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, barrels.	Oysters, barrels.	Lobsters, cans.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish used as bait, barrels.	Fish used as manure, barrels.	
.....	187	.....	2	10	.....	10	12000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	19	100	\$ cts.
.....	200	.....	.....	13	.....	20	1000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	20	50	5,639 00
.....	100	.....	.....	25	.....	20	2000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	100	50	4,575 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	666 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	3000	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	475 00
.....	220	225	3	.....	230	405	2200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	304	310	290	10,619 10
.....	1136	1077	4	235	1085	1194	13900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1513	931	630	20,486 20
.....	451	428	1	10	417	506	1900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	93	300	350	8,051 70
.....	236	160	1	244	150	173	3100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	474	539	763	10,915 60
.....	327	386	2	11	463	384	3567	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	380	185	100	14,298 95
10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	145 00
15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	979 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*18,445 00
25	2857	2276	13	548	2345	2712	39667	5	3400	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	2894	2404	2358	101,556 55
100	70	200	.....	.....	270	125	.....	.....	600	2400	7000	120	210	50000	170	800	.....	23,164 00
160	80	450	.....	.....	345	375	.....	.....	4000	6000	15000	320	30	.....	300	100	.....	25,162 50
220	465	2000	.....	.....	2125	375	.....	.....	1500	300	9000	.....	.....	58000	1200	500	.....	36,267 50
40	200	1150	.....	.....	1250	625	.....	.....	700	600	10060	.....	.....	.....	500	200	.....	17,304 50
520	815	3800	.....	.....	3990	1500	.....	.....	6800	9300	41000	440	240	108000	2170	1600	.....	101,998 50

*Lobsters shipped fresh to U. S. &c., 527 tons, at \$35.

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in

DISTRICTS.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.						FISHING MATERIAL.									
	Vessels.				Boats.			Nets.		Salmon, barrels.	Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, smoked, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Mackerel, barrels.	Mackerel, in cans.	
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.							
			\$			\$			\$							
Cape Breton.																
From Marion Bridge to False Bay Beach.....					36	600	67	2000	800		3080				12	
From False Bay Beach to Long Beach.....	1	10	300	4	45	760	70	4180	1584		1650				104	
From Long Beach to Big and Little Glace Bay and Bridgeport.....					30	544	60	1980	700		200				4	
From Lingan to South Bar and S. side Sydney River	1	10	250	3	46	720	87	2780	1052		1200				10	
From Sydney to Coxheath, Pt. Edward, N.W. Arm and Sydney Forks.....					60	600	70	1860	651						3	
North of East Bay.....					5	100	10	250	70							
Escasoni.....					4	80	8	200	56							
From George's River to Lloyd's Cove.....	10	200	2800	70	55	1100	110	2750	800		600				57	
North Sydney, Leitch's Creek and Ball's Creek..					19	380	38	950	266						45	
Black Brook and Horn's Mill.....																
From Boisdale to Grand Narrows.....					52	1040	104	2600	728						3	
Mira Bay.....					42	1680	89	6460	2584	33					364	
Main-à-Dieu.....					50	3000	140	8000	3200	10			2400	161	1200	
Scatarie.....					25	2030	100	2500	1000	4					25	
Gabarus.....					80	4200	240	7300	3600						800	
Kennington Cove.....					9	380	27	1000	500						90	
Louisburg.....					51	2600	150	6150	3075				10800	710		
Big Lorraine.....					47	2820	141	5040	2525	4					550	
Little Lorraine.....					16	960	48	250	1250	2					240	
Bauline.....					13	650	30	800	400	5					100	
Grand Mira and Lewis Bay					16	260	30	400	200		200	100				
East Bay and Big Pond.....					20	300	40	1000	500							
Totals.....	12	220	3350	77	721	24774	1659	58450	25541	58	6930	100	13200	3278	1200	

the Fisheries, Quantity and Value of Fishing Material, &c.—Nova Scotia—Con.

KINDS OF FISH.													FISH PRODUCTS.			VALUE.		
Herring, barrels.	Herring, smoked, in boxes.	Alewives, barrels.	Cod, cwt.	Pollock, cwt.	Haddock, cwt.	Halibut, lbs.	Shad, barrels.	Trout, lbs.	Squid, barrels.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, barrels.	Oysters, barrels.	Lobsters, cans.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish Guano, tons.	Fish used as bait, barrels.	\$	cts.
70	70	400	35	30	400	20	3200	...	2600	35	20	.....	200	....	108	4,598	00
1155	20	1950	...	285	11500	12	550	...	2300	40	...	35863	1020	32	500	23,918	06
170	610	...	54	7600	...	2000	...	3000	25	...	23568	305	30	145	8,816	66
396	6	1050	...	75	11000	...	500	...	3500	50	...	39108	475	40	250	14,822	96
200	100	97	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	2100	...	5000	34	...	.....	30	.....	15	2,522	00
400	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	900	.....	.....	8	20	.....	19	.....	4	2,443	60
.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	7	.....	2	215	80
395	27	2495	...	130	3300	...	650	...	.....	19	...	140000	467	.....	102	30,927	80
250	495	...	10	1000	...	200	...	1000	8	.....	.....	89	.....	21	4,012	10
.....	470	...	1600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	143	00
30	430	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	...	1000	9	.....	.....	77	.....	17	2,137	30
753	20	2720	.....	239	7900	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1125	.....	220	21,800	50
1125	40	3410	.....	450	6178	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	39400	1560	.....	400	29,768	30
490	3200	.....	400	8000	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	1600	.....	500	18,814	00
560	3600	.....	100	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	134260	1800	.....	200	44,101	20
100	160	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	.....	5	2,327	50
620	3000	.....	200	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52800	1040	.....	180	32,802	00
600	2500	.....	50	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1250	.....	140	20,314	00
280	1200	.....	.....	800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	600	.....	40	9,352	00
120	520	.....	40	1000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	160	.....	15	4,246	50
.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	.....	1000	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	316	00
200	5	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	300	5	6	.....	50	.....	.....	1,838	50
7824	100	305	28140	35	2093	60078	36	11370	25	21300	244	46	464293	11949	102	2864	280,237	78

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in

DISTRICTS.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.						FISHING MATERIAL.					
	Vessels.			Boats.			Nets.		Weirs.			
	No.	Tonnage	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	Salmon, barrels.	Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs.
			\$			\$		\$		\$		
<i>Colchester.</i>												
Stirling	4	60					400	200				5
Lower Stewiacke	9	54					90	63			1200	
Forrest Glen	5	30					50	35			1300	
Middle Stewiacke	4	24					40	28			400	
Clifton	3	20					400	150			125	
Black Rock	2	75					1000	400			300	
Princeport	2	100					600	200			175	
Masstown	7	200				14	1650	350			1300	
Little Dyke	7	250				14	1600	300			1050	
Great Village	1	40				2	300	60			250	
Highland Village	4	120				8	1200	200			500	
Great Village Point	4	120				6	1300	250			600	
Portaupique	1	30				3	300	60	1	200	50	
Five Houses	3	110				7	950	120	1	100	200	
Birch Hill	1	40				4	350	60	2	500	100	
Bass River	2	70				5	600	80	1	250		
Little Bass River	3	120				7	1000	120	1	200	200	
Upper Economy	5	160				14	1500	200	4	1000	1200	
Economy Point						4			4	1500		
Central Economy						6			3	1200		
Lower Economy						3			3	300		
Five Islands	5	150				14		150	4	600		
Totals	72	1773			145		13300	3026	24	5850		8950
<i>Cumberland.</i>												
Pugwash, Pugwash River and Port Philip	1	40	1000	7	22	580	22	32	40			15
Goose River	2	30					2	12	12			5
Northport												
Wallace	48	960				75		720	288			5
La Planche River								220	200			300
Nappan								100	85			200
Minudie	2	40				6		400	300			500
Apple River	3	50				9		160	140			6
Advocate	12	240				30		400	350			100
Spencer's Island and Port Gre- ville	8	175				24		250	200	3	100	200
Parrsboro'	2	40				6		80	70	2	50	400
Two Islands	2	40				6		40	30	2	50	300
River Philip	1	32	1200	4	2	40	8	125	180			3000
Totals	2	72	2200	11	103	2195	188	2549	1895	7	200	6

the Fisheries, Quantity and Value of Fishing Materials, &c.—Nova Scotia—Con.

KINDS OF FISH.														FISH PRODUCTS.		VALUE.	
Herring, barrels.	Herring, smoked, in boxes.	Alewives, barrels.	Cod, cwt.	Pollock, cwt.	Hake Sounds, lbs.	Haddock, cwt.	Halibut, lbs.	Shad, barrels.	Trout, lbs.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, barrels.	Oysters, barrels.	Lobsters, cans.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish Roe, barrels.	Fish used as bait, barrels.	Fish used as manure, barrels.
50	40									28985						50	
								2	200								\$ 2,109 10
								5	300								278 00
								1	500								335 00
								10									139 00
		10						20									115 00
								15									285 00
								30									170 00
								40									530 00
								10									570 00
								25									140 00
								26									325 00
								10									354 00
								25									100 00
								13									265 00
								20									137 00
								22									180 00
								53	1500								238 00
	50							20									867 00
	150							18									192 50
	1200							10									279 50
								10	750								438 00
															75		1,025 00
50	1440	10	172					385	3250	28985					75	50	9,072 10
		130								62602		50	92120				15,725 52
										18875							60 00
500	150	10						2		43000	10	50	302880				1,132 50
	10							30		100							43,553 60
	8							12		80							381 00
	15							80		100							188 80
										500							893 50
300															10		886 00
															80		2,782 00
200																	2,880 00
75	10																1,160 00
60	20																605 00
		400															2,650 00
																	*350 00
1135	30	713	465	205	150	470	3400	134	1000	125257	10	120	395000	180	10	890	73,447 92

* Lobsters shipped fresh, 10 tons, at \$35.

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in

DISTRICTS.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.						FISHING MATERIAL.								
	Vesse's.			Boats.			Nets.		Weirs.						
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs.	Mackerel, barrels.	Herring, barrels.	Herring, smoked, in boxes.
		\$			\$			\$		\$					
Digby.															
Digby	12	360	4500	96	10	499	20	2000	1600	13	2000	20	400	25000	
Broad Cove.					11	530	22	800	550				450		
Gulliver's Cove ...					6	300	12	450	400			750	150		
Shelving Cove					7	350	14	480	440				200		
Centreville					28	1440	56	1400	1350			100	300		
Sandy Cove					13	650	26	600	610	1	100	1000	30	260	
Little River					45	2000	94	1800	1645			100	1050		
Weymouth.					15	620	30	950	625	2	150	750	600		
Church Point.					14	600	28	900	590				375		
Meteghan					7	350	14	470	420				350		
Salmon River.	1	30	600	8	16	700	34	1020	600				600		
St. Mary's Bay					4	120	8	220	200	5	450	300	20		
Westport	25	500	21000	190	45	1600	130	15000	9000				750		
Freeport	17	340	15000	136	90	3100	270	13000	8000				900		
Tiverton	2	60	2300	30	48	2000	144	8000	5000				150		
Totals	58	1290	43400	460	359	14859	902	47090	31040	21	2700	1750	1300	6550	25000

the Fisheries, Quantity and Value of Fishing Material, &c.—Nova Scotia—Con.

KINDS OF FISH.										FISH PRODUCTS.				VALUE.	
Cod, cwt.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	Pollock, cwt.	Hake Sounds, lbs.	Haddock, cwt.	Halibut, lbs.	Shad, barrels.	Trout, lbs.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, barrels.	Lobsters, cans.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish Roes, barrels.	Fish used as bait, barrels.		
3000	500	2000	5100	150000	.....	500	1000	.....	34460	6500	500	1500	1500	71,535 20
455	80	500	1950	2800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1000	50	620	650	14,600 00
345	100	300	1475	2600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	390	25	320	380	9,991 00
400	140	400	1550	2000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	640	50	350	45	10,863 50
2200	600	1000	5000	3000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2900	1000	1000	700	42,080 00
1000	525	600	3000	2800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	980	200	745	680	23,359 50
3550	550	950	4200	1050	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3500	600	1250	750	46,230 00
390	500	350	1450	640	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1250	100	975	800	24,356 50
390	500	300	1425	620	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1000	75	800	565	13,492 00
500	250	150	775	3600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1050	25	800	675	10,242 50
5880	2000	380	1960	14000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2600	40	1200	540	47,110 00
.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	165	.....	150	300	4,266 00
30500	40	20300	2500	37200	95000	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	50000	2000	5000	500	404,025 00
24000	30	14000	1100	20000	35000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33500	1500	4000	650	266,675 00
3200	2900	550	4200	2000	.....	.....	.....	.....	30000	5000	40	900	.....	51,175 00
.....	* 46,350 00
75810	70	42975	11080	89285	315110	15	500	1000	50	64460	110475	6565	19610	8735	1,086,331 20

*Live Lobsters shipped to United States, 986 tons, at \$35..... \$34,510
 Finnan Haddies, 98,000 lbs, at 4c..... 3,920
 Fresh Haddock shipped to United States, 198,000 lbs, at 4c..... 7,920

\$46,350

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in

DISTRICTS.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.						FISHING MATERIAL.									
	Vessels.			Boats.			Nets.		Weirs.		Salmon, barrels.	Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, smoked, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Mackerel, barrels.	
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.						Value.
<i>Guysboro'</i>			\$			\$			\$		\$					
East Side Beckerton, Fisherman's and Country Harbors...	...	.....	.....	...	43	1720	54	17600	2200	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	220
Isaac's Harbor to New Harbor.....	4	301	18000	64	154	5290	212	75360	9420	1	500	5	.....	.....	3168	1558
Tor Bay to Oharlo's Cove.....	5	86	1750	27	130	4540	179	68400	8550	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	606
Cole Harbor to Dover	2	52	2000	20	328	7180	493	192760	24150	1	200	14	.....	.....	.....	2687
Canso to Lea's Brook	5	370	19300	66	298	8932	485	239625	31125	9	3700	105	.....	.....	.....	2437
Guysboro' to Coun- try Line.....	9	369	10000	68	453	8460	597	336085	42630	3	1500	51	.....	.....	.....	3217
St. Mary's Bay to In- dian River.....	3	66	2000	13	83	2080	154	27830	2720	...	.....	.....	8100	1800	300	14
Port Beckerton.....	...	.....	.....	...	18	580	56	3840	400	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	200	50
Marie Joseph.....	1	9	250	4	60	1800	150	8400	960	.....	.....	.....	500	150	.....	25
Ecum Secum.....	...	.....	.....	...	45	1000	70	2750	300	.....	.....	.....	1500	200	.....	5
Port Hillford.....	4	245	7000	25	40	1020	80	11300	4500	.....	.....	880	1000	500	.....	.....
Liscombe and Span- ish Bays.....	...	.....	.....	...	95	2400	220	8750	1200	.....	.....	.....	400	.....	.....	20
St. Mary's River and Lakes.....	2	91	2400	10	22	330	24	1880	550	.....	.....	130	10500	800	200	.....
Head of Country River.....	...	.....	.....	...	5	75	5	200	70	.....	.....	.....	900	50	.....	.....
Totals.....	35	1589	62700	297	1774	45407	2790	994780	128775	14	5900	1185	23000	3000	4444	10839

the Fisheries, Quantity and Value of Fishing Material, &c.—Nova Scotia—Con.

KINDS OF FISH.													FISH PRODUCTS.				
Mackerel, in cans.	Herring, barrels.	Alewives, barrels.	Cod, cwt.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	Haddock, cwt.	Halibut, lbs.	Bass, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Squid, barrels.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, barrels.	Lobsters, cans.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish Guano, tons.	Fish used as bait, barrels.	VALUE.	
																\$ cts.	
.....	315	42	475	.....	42	.....	.....	2000	.....	.....	.....	.....	237	.....	42	6,672 30
.....	1648	97	11170	.....	232	1500	.....	2000	.....	2000	6	223416	2180	.....	172	101,181 62
.....	1590	77	2480	.....	312	.....	.....	2000	.....	1000	20	110400	1070	.....	150	40,302 50
1152	6482	571	4905	.....	4550	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	260352	2350	.....	609	135,630 48
19488	1816	374	14593	...	4477	6000	.....	.....	1260	.....	25	239760	5240	20	760	157,881 16
.....	4456	813	4846	.....	1325	.....	.....	2400	600	2800	20	24000	1646	.....	698	95,407 90
.....	1015	7	1300	.....	130	3300	100	5100	30	4000	41	62400	670	.....	245	22,151 50
.....	400	.....	220	.....	.....	1500	.....	.....	10	1500	14	80400	100	.....	80	13,558 00
.....	60	.....	1500	5	150	1800	.....	.....	20	2000	20	77496	750	.....	410	18,144 52
.....	90	.....	750	4	10	1000	.....	2500	10	4000	20	2000	350	.....	120	5,275 00
.....	1650	.....	180	.....	30	800	.....	1240	40	3000	15	.....	100	.....	300	23,829 00
.....	250	35	3000	.....	20	5000	.....	4200	20	5000	10	101480	1500	.....	400	28,460 10
.....	500	30	20	.....	10	600	.....	9000	15	3000	10	.....	20	.....	110	8,348 00
.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	324 00
20640	20272	2058	45439	9	11288	21500	100	31240	2005	28300	238	1181704	16213	20	4096	657,166 08	

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in the Fisheries, Quantity and Value of Fishing Material, &c.—Nova Scotia—Continued.

DISTRICTS.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.						FISHING MATERIAL.				KINDS OF FISH.						
	Vessels.			Boats.			Nets.		Weirs.		Salmon, barrels.	Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, smoked, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Mackerel, barrels.	Mackerel, in cans.	
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.							Value.
Halifax.																	
North Shore	3	75	2,400	18	190	5,700	180	41,600	3,380	43	9,600	1,760	.....	.....	.....	970	.....
East St. Margaret's Bay	4	80	3,200	24	168	5,040	178	44,000	3,520	67	13,400	3,330	.....	.....	.....	912	.....
Indian Harbor	4	100	3,200	24	134	4,020	109	18,000	1,440	38	7,600	11,070	.....	.....	.....	1,930	.....
Peggy's Cove	6	120	4,800	36	91	2,730	94	64,000	5,120	62	12,400	5,265	.....	.....	.....	700	.....
Dover	4	100	3,200	18	395	11,850	345	58,000	4,640	45	9,000	7,520	.....	.....	.....	1,340	.....
Prospect	4	120	4,800	36	91	2,730	94	64,000	5,120	62	12,400	5,265	.....	.....	.....	700	.....
Terrence Bay	7	140	5,600	42	142	4,260	135	52,000	4,160	33	6,600	6,800	.....	.....	.....	2,618	17,200
Pennent	2	56	2,000	12	88	3,520	102	21,900	1,750	10	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	600	.....
Sambro	5	100	3,000	24	165	6,600	160	18,100	1,810	4	1,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	275	.....
Ketch Harbor	5	100	3,000	24	120	3,600	108	21,600	2,860	11	2,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	390	.....
Portuguese Cove	13	340	10,500	78	76	1,820	90	106,000	10,500	21	4,200	20,850	.....	.....	.....	190	.....
Herring Cove	2	50	1,200	12	68	1,360	82	39,900	3,950	42	8,400	1,420	.....	.....	.....	575	.....
Ferguson's Cove	2	50	1,200	12	18	360	28	14,800	1,480	32	6,400	1,420	.....	.....	.....	170	.....
Bedford	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	356	.....
Halifax	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Ecum Secum to Quoddy	...	...	...	...	148	2,173	128	6,750	520	...	...	262	2,000	.....	...	34	.....
Sober Island to Sheet Harbor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,030	900	...	25	.....
Taylor's Harbor to Ship Harbor	10	333	7,700	59	228	4,919	244	67,330	5,404	...	...	868	.....	.....	...	397	.....
Olan Harbor to Petpeswick Harbor	10	228	7,200	60	220	4,466	213	37,620	3,366	2	1,550	960	2,392	3,230	...	418	.....

[illegible]

Return showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in the Fisheries, Quantity and Value of Fishing Material, &c.—Nova Scotia—Continued.

DISTRICTS.	KINDS OF FISH.										FISH PRODUCTS.		VALUE.				
	Herring, barrels.	Alwives, barrels.	Cod, cwt.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	Hake Sounds, lbs.	Haddock, cwt.	Halibut, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Squid, barrels.	Smelt, lbs.	Reels, barrels.	Lobsters, cans.		Hake, cwt.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish used as bait, barrels.	Fish used as manure, barrels.
North Shore.....	520	40	620	10	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,832 00
East St. Margaret's Bay.....	733	.....	3,310	61	1,540	273	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	60	.....	18,038 50
Indian Harbor.....	1,255	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,500	1,540	2,760	460	.....	56,237 50
Peggy's Cove.....	180	.....	180	3	.....	368	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90	40	.....	12,581 00
Dover.....	680	25	1,300	21	1,490	645	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,400	1,530	350	.....	37,333 50
Prospect.....	2,010	.....	2,730	51	650	325	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57,000	560	1,920	340	.....	67,933 00
Terrence Bay.....	650	65	5,770	71	1,565	68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,565	3,060	550	.....	44,933 00
Pennant.....	335	82	8,350	160	160	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	160	4,800	185	.....	43,654 00
Sambro.....	343	.....	4,790	90	200	75	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	96,000	200	2,700	540	.....	41,033 50
Ketch Harbor.....	1,200	55	2,410	42	310	85	850	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	310	1,260	250	.....	20,841 50
Portuguese Cove.....	960	25	550	7	.....	54	450	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	210	55	.....	18,200 00
Herring Cove.....	1,190	10	5,910	112	.....	426	211,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,360	560	.....	57,522 00
Ferguson's Cove.....	1,150	.....	330	5	106	320	10,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,873	106	150	420	.....	16,781 76
Bedford.....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	507 00
Halifax.....	20,000	.....	6,130	.....	.....	.....	413	22,009	.....	2,700	65	421,416	.....	25,000	68	.....	159,840 00
Ecum Secum to Quoddy.....	21	9	1,259	2	.....	61	.....	3,010	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	578	.....	.....	68,361 82
Suber Island to Sheet Harbor.....	175	18	78	4	18	35	1,260	950	.....	.....	4	192,432	15	270	46	.....	28,937 34
Taylor's Harbor to Ship Harbor.....	2,490	128	3,460	8	.....	170	2,610	650	.....	1,680	20	234,600	.....	1,337	201	.....	60,933 70
Glenn Harbor to Petpeswick Harbor.....	974	54	6,166	9	3	361	2,793	2,300	.....	8,100	96	271,200	2	2,259	361	.....	72,930 00

116

Halifax--Concluded.

Halifax—Concluded.

East Chezzetcook to Seaforth....	1,140	149	5,027	5	.....	83	175	200	.....	1,600	7	1,663	.....	.....	303	.....	32,694 46
Three Fathom Harbor to Eastern Harbor	838	171	1,617	3	.....	170	1,680	570	21,000	12,400	17	20,160	.....	798	107	.....	104 078 60
																	*42,400 00
																	†4,720 00
Totals.....	36,944	831	60,690	664	6,042	3,807	232,928	29,680	21,000	26,480	209	1,320,844	6,038	52,382	4,896	.....	1,015,027 68

* Sold fresh in Halifax Markets.

† Live Lobsters sold to United States, 118,000, at 4cts. each.

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in

DISTRICTS.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.			FISHING MATERIAL.					
	Boats.			Nets.		Weirs.		Salmon, barrels.	Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs.
	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.		
<i>Hants.</i>		\$			\$		\$		
Shubenacadie River and Maitland.....	28	650	31	2325	700	.....	.....	.....	2450
Selmah.....	2	100	4	1000	300	.....	.....	.....	575
Noel.....	2	90	4	1100	310	.....	.....	.....	400
Tennicape.....	4	210	8	1900	450	.....	.....	.....	300
Walton.....	2	110	4	1200	500	1	500	.....	280
West Hants.....	20	1600	40	5000	1200	7	700	15	1500
Grand Lake to Shube- nacadie.....	102	408	102	9090	561	.....	.....	.....	3225
Totals.....	160	3168	193	21615	4021	8	1200	15	8730

the Fisheries, Quantity and Value of Fishing Material, &c.—Nova Scotia—Con.

KINDS OF FISH.								FISH PRODUCTS.			VALOR.
Herring, barrels.	Alewives, barrels.	Cod, cwt.	Haddock, cwt.	Halibut, lbs.	Shad, barrels.	Bass, lbs.	Smelt, lbs.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish Guano, tons.	Fish used as bait, barrels.	
	240				11	2520		8			\$ cts.
					10						1,823 40
		6			9			4			205 00
					27						186 60
60		11			10			6			303 00
125	25	75	65	550	200		3000				462 40
											3,810 00
	924				10	2245					5,027 70
185	1189	93	65	550	277	4765	3000	18			11,818 10

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in

DISTRICTS.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.						FISHING MATERIAL.								
	Vessels.			Boats.			Nets.		Weirs.		Salmon, barrels.	Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Mackerel, barrels.	
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.					
<i>Inverness.</i>			\$			\$		\$		\$					
Low Point					12	120	25	900	400					60	
Oregnish					20	200	40	1400	500		15	4000		80	
Long Point					20	200	60	1600	800					120	
Judique					45	450	100	3000	1200					80	
Little Judique					50	600	160	6000	3500					300	
Port Hood	1	10	200	4	180	6000	500	30000	10000		5	400		2000	
Mabou					60	1000	180	4000	2000		20	1000	400	250	
Coal Mines, Mabou					25	300	50	1000	500		10	200		80	
Sight Point					16	200	30	800	400					30	
Whycocomagh					12	120	20	600	300						
Port Hawkesbury	5	323	12000	70	20	300	60	16500	4100		21	10200		5847	
Port Hastings					20	300	60	17000	4200					200	
West Bay					9	108	15	400	300						
North Mountain					33	350	62	2500	1400						
Malagawatch	1	15	200	3	30	300	60	3000	1600						
Boom					12	120	24	900	430						
Basin, River Dennis					10	100	20	600	350						
River Dennis					2	12	4								
River Inhabitants					4	40	8	600	350						
South Side Whyco- comagh					4	40	8	800	400						
Eastern Harbor	4	90	1000	18	80	3200	270	950	1850		25	25		775	
Pleasant Bay					20	600	60	250	500					360	
Cape Rouge					17	510	51	200	400		25			400	
Cheticamp Point					45	1500	135	1500	500		20			150	
Grand Etang					25	750	80	500	600					324	
Friar Head					10	250	30	200	300					150	
N. E. Margaree												500			
Delaney's Cove					8	350	26	700	440					30	
Doucet's Cove					7	300	21	650	520			1400		35	
South Margaree					25	1700	80	370	4000			1800		100	
West Margaree	6	73	3800	36	8	600	24	1500	1800			26000	10000	40	
Margaree Forks												1200		12	
Margaree River										68	680				
Margaree Island					20	400	50	500	400					224	
Broad Cove Marsh					14	300	40	500	300					190	
Port Bain					10	200	30	400	290					30	
Broad Cove Shore					14	180	32	420	300					80	
Coal Mines					6	160	12	150	170				1600	12	
Lake Outlet and Loch Bain					5	30	10	160	600						
Trout Brook															
Totals	17	511	17200	131	878	21890	2437	100550	45700	68	680	141	46725	12000	11959

the Fisheries, Quantity and Value of Fishing Material, &c.—Nova Scotia—Con.

KINDS OF FISH.																FISH PRODUCTS.		VALUE	
Mackerel, in cans.	Herring, barrels.	Alewives, barrels.	Cod, cwt.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	Hake and Pollock, cwt.	Hake Sounds, lbs.	Haddock, cwt.	Halibut, lbs.	Shad, barrels.	Trout, lbs.	Squid, barrels.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, barrels.	Oysters, barrels.	Lobsters, cans.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish Guano, tons.	Fish used as bait, barrels.	\$ cts.
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	40	100	100	100	100	1000	100	100	100	30	60	1,802 60	
100	100	100	160	100	100	100	50	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	50	70	3,415 00	
150	150	150	240	100	100	100	60	100	100	2000	50	6000	20	100	100	100	100	4,465 00	
250	250	250	160	100	100	100	30	100	100	2000	40	5000	30	27800	120	200	7,489 00		
1000	1000	800	800	200	1000	500	500	1000	1000	1000	40	3000	60	73868	3 0	500	17,010 00		
10368	1400	5000	400	6000	600	300	1000	1000	1000	1000	200	2000	40	73868	2400	800	74,148 32		
528	200	1200	100	200	300	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	100	2000	20	26988	800	300	16,159 52		
100	480	100	100	100	100	100	100	300	1000	1000	10	5000	10	26988	400	100	4,810 00		
50	40	100	40	100	100	100	20	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	40	30	886 00		
100	400	100	400	100	100	100	4000	6000	80	400	100	400	100	400	100	40	4,910 00		
2222	200	1050	25	50	6000	450	500	50	1020	30	2225	30	60	98,230 20	25	11,679 50			
260	40	1100	30	60	400	110	800	1010	1200	1800	30	50	90	5,328 00	80	7	4,312 50		
120	200	10	10	10	10	10	1010	1020	1800	30	50	90	120	5,328 00	80	7	2,648 00		
100	500	500	500	500	500	500	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	470 00	
500	500	500	500	500	500	500	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	605 00	
200	300	300	300	300	300	300	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	2,774 00	
100	300	300	300	300	300	300	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	58,008 04	
20	20	300	300	300	300	300	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	8,101 40	
1175	8205	3500	220	270	25	30	210	150	60	50	24192	4300	75	8,342 50	100	15	34,065 00		
200	450	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	27,173 00	
80	600	300	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	10,084 50	
115	7000	300	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200 00	
50	5250	100	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	200 00	
435	1205	100	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	3,851 00	
100	640	60	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	4,425 00	
90	700	260	800	900	14	16000	1600	190	1,200 00	1,380 00	5,660 00	12500	120	20	1,568 00	25	2,969 50		
450	25	2500	260	800	900	14	16000	1600	190	1,200 00	1,380 00	5,660 00	12500	120	20	1,568 00	25	2,969 50	
200	70	3600	400	3000	500	1200	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	969 00	
60	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	1,230 00	
240	400	50	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	969 00	
200	400	50	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1,230 00	
140	200	40	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	969 00	
100	140	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	1,230 00	
200	200	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	969 00	
20	50	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	1,230 00	
10896	10527	745	44140	65	810	17500	4294	7800	15	43570	1235	48020	696	1090	199748	22195	50	2967	485,937 98

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in

DISTRICTS.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.						FISHING MATERIAL.				Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, smoked, lbs.	Mackerel, barrels.	Herring, barrels.	Herring, smoked, in boxes.
	Vessels.			Boats.			Nets.		Weirs.						
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.						Value.
King's.			\$		\$			\$		\$					
Avonport.....								1760	400	1	500				
Bout Island.....								2200	300	1	400				
Blomidon.....								1200	400	4	500			20	150
Baxter's Harbor.....	1	10	300	4	13	260	26	840	280	1	200	750		2	10
Black Rock.....					5	125	10	300	100	4	800	800		15	600
Canada Creek.....					2	40	4	120	40						100
Hall's Harbor.....	4	51	1200	16	16	300	30	3140	730	4	1000	14600		20	500
Harborville.....	4	45	1000	16	7	280	21	2160	510	7	900	700			1975
Kingsport.....								900	200	1	300				
Long Island.....								3035	350	2	550				
Morden.....								400	100	2	400	1600		5	505
Medford.....								235	200	2	300			15	75
Pereaux.....								400	200	1	300				40
Starr's Flats.....								7920	1980	5	2480				
Stee's Bay.....					3	60	6	7612	1903	6	2600	120		12	125
Gaspereaux.....					12	200	15	2000	300			2000			
Kentville.....															
Aylesford.....					7	140			200			1600			
Totals.....	9	106	2500	36	64	1405	112	34223	8223	41	11230	22170		54	3850
Lunenburg.															
Chester.....	1	64	1800	9	57	1140	68	18000	4610	2	1400	14800	780	648	127
Martin's River.....	1	89	4000	16	38	865	49	9700	1810			6775	100	124	76
Fox Point.....	1	24	400	4	67	1445	147	49500	8400			955		1296	873
Mill Cove.....	1	21	400	3	71	1580	84	52300	5935			3189		695	490
Lodge.....					21	420	35	13800	1900			225		127	72
N.W. Cove.....	1	15	400	5	48	1680	55	36990	5110			1280		880	200
Aspotogen.....	1	14	400	4	21	570	30	10700	1960			280	150	554	40
Sandy Beach.....					37	990	45	31300	4230			1260	320	496	136
Blandford.....	2	79	1500	12	75	1710	70	58500	7470			530	20	1029	327
Little Tancook.....					42	1325	45	45200	6220			160		473	184
Big Tancook.....	1	16	500	4	172	8150	209	122300	14325			910		1982	1716
Deep Cove.....					22	450	27	18000	2065	1	600	445	70	224	53
Lunenburg to Cross Island.....	82	4050	297000	914	260	3500	535	12000	9000			800	600	5500	13000
Mahone Bay to Indian Pt. Isld.	28	1650	75200	320	200	2500	400	7800	1800			400	300	900	5000
LaHave River to Iron Bound Island.....	36	2170	97500	250	400	3500	500	8000	6000			650	350	2000	10000
LaHave Riv'r to New Dublin.....	40	2000	91800	440	350	3500	560	12000	10000			500	250	3000	15000
Totals.....	98	10192	560900	1981	1881	33325	2882	501000	90835	3	2000	33150	2940	19927	46293

the Fisheries, Quantity and Value of Fishing Material, &c.—Nova Scotia—Con.

KINDS OF FISH.														FISH PRODUCTS.				VALU.
Alewives, barrels.	Cod, cwt.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, brls.	Pollock, cwt.	Hake Sounds, lbs.	Hake, cwt.	Haddock, cwt.	Halibut, lbs.	Shad, barrels.	Trout, lbs.	Squid, barrels	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, barrels	Lobsters, cans.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish Guano, tons.	Fish used as bait, barrels.	Fish used as manure, barrels.	\$ cts.
								25										225 00
							400	65										585 00
								3										204 50
	300		50			50								120		50	280	2,112 00
	150		50			25										10	140	5,475 00
	80		25			25										5		977 50
	450		161			161								1500		50	1050	9,698 00
	30		60			60										30	450	11,477 50
								15										135 00
								45										405 00
								4										
								5										
	120		115					114								8	175	3,692 00
	4							142										20
	4																	81 00
	10					12								25				1,026 00
75									2000		7000	10						2,837 50
											2000							1,457 50
									500									120 00
																		370 00
75	1418		461			333	400	418	2500		9000	10		1645		153	2267	40,826 75
159	2600		200						720	41	690	13	202800	185		35	23	48,260 40
89	2300	18	50	550	55				185	17	430	11		1600		65	7	14,918 80
13	264			13	2	200	30			27		1		555		58		22,037 00
5	392					30			104	16	250	4		270		10		13,143 90
2	100									4				51		8		2,350 40
	226					120				25		3		173		12		13,317 20
	55									4				21		5	17	13,534 40
	92								150	6				72		10	10	7,319 30
2	1789	7	8	250	4	200	2000		40			2		1131		52		23,172 90
4	287		100			86	100		12					295		17	36	8,665 50
35	1784		100	3	550	50			41				53000	1108		110		48,475 70
5	45								85	6		10		40		5	2	3,389 00
60	118000	100	9000	350	35	26000	85000		2000	260	3500	100	20000	65000	100	1400	1050	778,515 00
30	20000	20	2500	25	5	8000	30000		2000		2500	50		20000	32	400	300	169,320 00
30	25000	40	4000	30	6	9500	36000		1400	100	1500	80		22000	50	650	500	240,094 00
50	40000	35	5000	40	7	10000	45000		1800	150	4000	90	20000	50000	75	1100	900	357,083 00
																		*300 00
484	212934	230	20858	1358	117	54686	198630		8444	749	12870	364	348800	162501	257	3937	2845	1,763,901 50

* 600 dozen scallops.

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in

DISTRICTS.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.						FISHING MATERIAL.							
	Vessels.				Boats.		Nets.		Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, smoked, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Mackerel, barrels.	Mackerel, in cans.	
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.						Value.
<i>Pictou.</i>			\$			\$			\$					
Pictou Island.....	40	800	115	350	240					800	26	10		
Chance Harbor.....	14	280	30	1600	1700	12000					85			
Little Harbor.....	11	220	25	1500	1500	14200					180			
Sig Island.....	20	400	40	2300	2000	28000					75			
North Beach.....	4	80	8	650	600	8800								
Ponds.....	12	200	20	1400	1400	17000					20			
Lismore.....	10	200	22	600	1200	19500					28			
Merigonish.....														
West Pictou.....	3	102	2200	12	90	4000	180	16000	1800	2000		170		
Totals.....	3	102	2200	12	201	6180	440	25000	10440	101500	800	584	10	
<i>Queen's.</i>														
Liverpool.....	7	338	25410	79	26	367	32	2000	844	4150		17		
Port Mouton.....	4	120	1200	13	170	4500	212	8500	4250			30		
Brooklyn.....	2	187	7000	36	48	1127	30	1340	306	2560				
Port Joli.....				28	520	40	300	150						
Port Lebert.....	3	57	600	6	8	60	8							
Somerville.....				11	110	12	200	100						
Hunt's Point.....				12	360	24	960	480				10		
White Point.....				8	160	16	1100	580				55		
Beach Meadows.....				5	69	6	176	64				1		
Coffin Island.....				19	300	21	870	334	81			9		
Eagle Head.....				6	150	6	400	160	700					
West Berlin.....				20	400	21	1160	406	280			18		
East Berlin.....				18	240	23	1380	690	1100			10		
West Head.....				25	261	29	1700	517				40		
Moose Harbor.....				9	139	10	435	180	20			5		
Black Point.....				14	174	14	520	220	70			16		
Milton.....				4	40	15	150	60	2500					
Guil Island.....				7	140	7	240	136				10		
East Head.....				7	120	6	320	127	200			2		
Mill Village.....				57	420	55	1930	700	3734	800				
Port Medway.....	6	571	28000	103	90	1425	95	8650	1820	16700	325	836		
Ponhook.....				10	100	30	225	115	2550	250				
Totals.....	22	1273	62210	239	602	11182	712	32558	12239	34645	1375	1059		

The Fisheries, Quantity and Value of Fishing Material, &c.—Nova Scotia—Con.

KINDS OF FISH.														FISH PRODUCTS.			VALUE.		
Herring, barrels.	Alewives, barrels.	Cod, cwt.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	Pollock, cwt.	Hake, cwt.	Hake Sounds, lbs.	Haddock, cwt.	Halibut, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Squid, barrels.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, barrels.	Oysters, barrels.	Lobsters, cans.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish used as bait, barrels.	Fish used as manure, barrels.	\$	cts.
345		300			117	97	14							170500	70	800	200	25,713	50
540		350			130	40						27			75			8,110	00
900		300			160	160						25			120			11,348	00
125		130			170	170						18		21600	65	300	100	11,730	50
		15																1,820	00
127		86			140	140					1900	85			27			6,230	30
22		93			175	175					3500	5			40			5,858	00
		25									10900	360						4,354	00
542	20	200			125	114					11360	35	10	400000	250	300	4500	58,244	60
801	20	1499			1017	896	14				27660	555	10	592100	647	1400	4500	133,408	90
84	25	8660					12	165							1017	25	20	36,283	30
700	35	2474	6				110	600	1000	40		10		70464	1756	190	1650	24,751	58
14	40	3489					45	2025							1733	70		15,891	70
	25	210							1100		1700	40			180			1,636	50
	5	67					10		500		300	50			50			918	50
15		24							150						20			186	50
20		310					5			5		8			240			1,666	00
130		150					15		200						130			1,977	00
31		16													12			220	30
176		122	1				24	230							100	41	12	1,634	70
20		14					7								10			318	00
92	5	65					14								53	10		1,060	70
26	10	88					12								72	31		977	30
124		335	5				118	1200		5					235	30	190	3,274	00
42	1	33		1			3								12	3	13	421	30
69		60		1			41			1				35000	70	197	900	5,767	00
	60														10	3		778	50
12		40					6	400							65	14	80	485	00
25		92					10											584	50
	1980								1275		18300	15						11,192	30
163	1245	14191	21					14625			3200	17		57600	4726			87,373	90
	612								1340			6						3,508	00
																		*6,000	00
																		†3,325	00
743	4043	30340	32	3			432	19245	5565	51	23500	146		163064	10491	524	2865	210,231	58

* Live Lobsters shipped to United States, 150,000, at 4cts. each.

† Clams, 475 barrels, at \$7.

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in

DISTRICTS.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.						FISHING MATERIAL.				
	Vessels.				Boats.			Nets.		Weirs.	
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.
<i>Richmond.</i>			\$			\$			\$		\$
Arichat.....	2	80	1200	20	60	800	120	40000	5000		
Arichat, West.....	2	80	1200	20	80	1000	140	30000	4000		
Petit de Grat.....					90	950	180	70000	8000		
Cape Au Guet.....					50	700	100	40000	6000		
Port Royal.....	1	20	600	6	12	400	24	20000	3000		
D'Escousse.....	17	700	17000	200	30	150	60	50000	7000		
Polimand.....	3	120	3730	30	10	100	20	1000	5000		
Port Richmond.....	4	160	3800	40	5	100	10	900	400		
Cape Le Rond.....					20	300	40	4000	2000		
Rocky Bay.....					40	600	80	8000	4000		
Little Anse.....					50	800	100	8000	4000		
Gros Nez.....					60	900	100	8000	4000		
River Inhabitants.....	3	120	1900	18	10	200	20	9000	5000		
Black River.....					10	200	20	900	400		
Lower d'Escousse.....	3	120	1900	18	40	200	80	1000	500		
Martinique and Lennox Passage....					12	400	24	1000	500		
Fouchu.....	2	42	1500	8	35	1225	87	5600	1400		
Framboise.....					5	175	12	1000	250		
St. Esprit.....					10	250	22	3000	1070		
L'Archevêque.....					11	330	24	3080	770		
Grand River.....					33	990	68	10560	2640		
Point Michaud.....					18	360	42	3600	800		
L'Ardoise.....					200	3800	405	26300	10980		
St. Peter's Island.....					49	784	98	6200	3780		
St. Peter's.....	3	70	1000	17	40	600	80	7500	1400		
River Bourgeois.....	24	600	12000	170	20	240	30	2450	940		
Totals.....	64	2112	45830	547	1000	16554	1984	361090	82830		

the Fisheries, Quantity and Value of Fishing Material, &c.—Nova Scotia—Con.

KINDS OF FISH.														FISH PRODUCTS.				VALUE.	
Salmon, barrels.	Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs.	Mackerel, barrels.	Herring, barrels.	Alewives, barrels.	Od, cwt.	Od Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	Haddock, cwt.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, barrels.	Lobsters, cans.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish Roes, barrels.	Fish Guano, tons.	Fish used as bait, barrels.	\$	cts.			
		3000	2000	100	500	10	1000			200000	50					75,570 00			
		300	500	50	500	10	500	500	10	20000	50					12,725 00			
5	1000	3000	100	15	500	10	500			120000	50					55,317 50			
		750	250	10	500	10	1000				50					16,290 00			
		75	200	20	500	10	500	1000			50					6,070 00			
		150	100		25000	50	100				1000					103,550 00			
			50		3000	30					500					12,725 00			
			20	20	500	10			20		50					2,500 00			
		375	500	10	200	10	100		50	60000	50					15,815 00			
		450	100		50	5	50				50					6,320 00			
		600	100		500	10	500			120000	50					26,170 00			
		450	200		100	5	100				20					7,158 00			
			200	40	50				20		20					1,488 00			
10									20							360 00			
		300	100	20	1000	20	50			20000	10					10,944 00			
			10	10												90 00			
		315	280		2100					129600	1050					29,412 00			
		60	90		75						38					1,439 40			
		200	180		150						70					3,838 00			
		176	77		66					52800	66					9,084 90			
		693	396		165						85					10,792 00			
2		180	120	12	260		75				150					4,186 00			
30		2000	2200	110	3700		3800				2100					65,715 00			
		490	980	40	490		250		4	110400	370			5		26,873 50			
2		200	200		900						420					7,100 00			
		20	60	6	8500		70		20		4300					36,737 00			
49	1000	13784	9013	463	49306	190	8595	1500	144	832800	10647			5		548,270 30			

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in

DISTRICTS.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.						FISHING MATERIAL.				Salmon, barrels.	Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs.	
	Vessels.				Boats.		Nets.		Weirs.				
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.			
<i>Shelburne.</i>			\$			\$		\$		\$			
Barrington	5	283	13800	58	32	600	31	4620	818	.....	.....	500
Wood's Harbor	3	72	1250	26	90	1500	125	18480	1232	2	3500	.....
Shag Harbor	4	200	8700	32	19	782	32	5340	1200	1	900	.....
Beer Point .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	750	19	4500	900	.....	.....	.....
Cape Island	4	349	13000	74	230	5000	352	29560	4350	7	13000	.....
Port Latour and Baccaro	2	100	2900	24	160	3000	129	14000	3500	.....	.....	.....
Upper Port Latour	1	42	1000	8	20	235	40	4500	575	.....	.....	.....
Cape Negro and Blanche	1	14	525	4	66	1400	72	3720	934	.....	.....	.....
Cape Negro Island .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	750	44	4200	1000	1	1000	.....
Port Clyde .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	136	12	900	240	.....	.....	3072
N.E. Harbor and East Clyde...	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	720	25	6300	900	.....	.....	500
Black Point and Red Head .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	2500	50	19250	1425	.....	.....	.....
Roseway and McNutt's Island.	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	2500	75	15750	1600	.....	.....	.....
Birchtown .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	1450	58	5000	500	.....	.....	260
Shelburne and Sandy Point...	7	634	25500	132	40	800	60	18750	2000	.....	1	935
Jordan Ferry	1	86	4000	18	25	800	35	5000	500	.....	.....	450
Jordan Bay	1	86	3000	18	16	800	25	7500	700	.....	.....	.....
Lockeport	25	1894	98000	380	40	2100	70	8000	1000	.....	.....	300
Totals	54	3760	171675	774	930	25823	1254	175410	23372	11	18400	1	6017

the Fisheries, Quantity and Value of Fishing Material, &c.—Nova Scotia—Con.

KINDS OF FISH.											FISH PRODUCTS.		VALUE.
Mackerel, barrels.	Herring, barrels.	Alewives, barrels.	Cod, cwt.	Pollock, cwt.	Haddock, cwt.	Halibut, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, barrels.	Lobsters, cans.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish used as bait, barrels.	
													\$ cts.
54	171	380	6208	200	250	16500	.....	.....	60	.....	2520	1947	36,038 00
165	1200	.....	150	15	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	152640	75	2916	30,860 80
229	451	.....	4404	100	250	3000	.....	.....	.....	.....	1345	884	25,957 50
14	393	.....	309	63	100	300	.....	.....	.....	130824	206	169	19,889 28
768	2825	.....	16747	127	2191	6400	.....	.....	.....	.....	6000	5000	108,728 50
530	790	26	6050	2125	1900	7500	.....	.....	.....	27600	4830	3495	61,568 50
10	165	.....	1275	180	350	3000	.....	.....	55	.....	860	370	9,831 50
91	487	10	1960	120	730	3000	.....	.....	39	.....	925	550	16,453 50
150	800	.....	2650	120	800	3000	.....	.....	.....	23040	150	500	24,094 80
.....	.....	128	18	50	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	15	1,520 90
.....	6	25	120	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	60	.....	893 50
58	570	.....	1035	75	560	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1190	.....	10,417 00
25	240	20	1083	50	350	.....	.....	.....	.....	20640	1200	.....	10,358 80
10	300	25	700	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	.....	5,794 50
35	1175	15	11670	.....	650	.....	5000	.....	.....	.....	2000	50	56,633 00
7	20	.....	2162	.....	100	.....	.....	12000	.....	24480	500	.....	13,169 60
60	105	.....	2781	.....	459	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	982	.....	14,545 30
911	550	40	45248	25	500	50000	1000	.....	.....	43488	12000	.....	211,857 56
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	* 73,701 24
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	† 17,880 00
3117	10248	669	104570	3250	9548	92700	6000	12000	159	422712	36603	15896	750,193 78

* Live lobsters shipped to United States and sold to American smacks. 1,842,531, at 4c. each.

† Mackerel sold fresh..... 357,600 lbs., at 5c.

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in

DISTRICTS.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING						FISHING MATERIAL.				Salmon, barrels.	Salmon, in cans.	Mackerel, barrels.	Mackerel, in can.	Herring, barrels.	
	Vessels.				Boats.		Nets.		Weirs.							
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.						
			\$			\$		\$		\$						
Victoria.																
New Campbellton					40	603	60	2000	800					20		350
Great Bras d'Or					25	375	50	1200	500					30		200
Boularderie Island					2	30	4	50	45			8		10		110
Grand Narrows					34	500	90	903	400					10		600
Washabuck					7	100	14	250	100							200
North Gut					16	340	32	700	300			15		10		500
Baddeck					3	60	3	150	90			10				10
Englishtown	1	14	500	4	52	1040	104	3320	1308			50		200		620
Black Head					7	105	14	936	301			10		104		155
Bird Island					110	500	330	18480	7700					120		350
Barachois					10	120	20	720	300					75		60
Indian Brook					20	240	40	1920	800					120		160
Little River					6	54	12	720	288					24		140
Breeding Cove					5	50	10	480	200					30		50
French River					20	800	40	2880	1200					110		200
Wreck Cove					6	96	12	576	192					35		40
Path End					7	144	14	632	344			12		50		40
South Bay, Ingonish	6	201	5600	25	32	640	64	4900	1584					1005		510
North Bay, Ingonish					32	800	64	1824	912					170		60
Ingonish Island					7	175	14	360	180					65		20
Meat Cove and Bay St Lawrence Pond					19	380	29	836	456			9		29	7227	50
Bay St. Lawrence					33	660	70	1452	792					94		70
North Harbor					7	168	16	462	252			9		55		
White Point					40	960	85	2640	1410			4		301		
New Haven					25	600	54	1650	900					45		60
Neil's Harbor					30	900	64	1320	720					192		140
Green Cove					14	420	32	1232	672			10		35		50
Totals	6	215	6100	29	609	15853	1351	52590	22815			137	192	2907	7227	478

the Fisheries, Quantity and Value of Fishing Material, &c.—Nova Scotia—Con.

KINDS OF FISH.												FISH PRODUCTS.		VALUE.		
Alewives, barrels.	Cod, cwt.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	Hake and Pollock, cwt.	Hake Sounds, lbs.	Haddock, cwt.	Halibut, lbs.	Squid, barrels.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, barrels.	Oysters, barrels.	Lobsters, cans.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish used as bait, barrels.	\$	cts.	
.....	600	.....	.....	50	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	200	5,005	00
.....	350	.....	30	15	65	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	125	3,342	50
.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	863	00
10	700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	100	.....	300	200	6,535	00
.....	130	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1000	4	100	.....	8	5	1,830	70
.....	280	.....	.....	.....	35	100	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	50	60	4,480	00
.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	100	.....	315	00
.....	996	.....	.....	100	60	.....	5000	.....	.....	.....	19200	445	804	34,002	00
.....	180	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	12	3,155	50
.....	2240	.....	.....	.....	134	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1000	50	12,986	00
.....	60	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	8	1,473	60
.....	80	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	10	2,557	00
.....	224	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28800	100	12	5,368	00
.....	60	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	6	900	40
.....	571	.....	.....	.....	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	254	25	4,943	10
.....	72	.....	.....	.....	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	7	1,094	30
.....	67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	6	1,283	50
.....	7392	.....	.....	.....	336	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38400	3300	180	51,487	50
.....	3191	.....	.....	.....	345	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1425	75	17,140	50
.....	418	.....	.....	.....	84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	10	3,093	00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	370	152	9,559	74
.....	740	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38100	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	700	264	7,723	50
.....	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22224	122	56	4,603	68
.....	2200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	105	.....	.....	.....	5568	1000	330	14,444	16
.....	3240	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1400	250	14,727	50
.....	3400	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26400	1700	270	19,454	30
.....	1150	.....	.....	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	540	140	6,173	50
.....	2,200	gallons seal oil, at 30c., in Bay St. Lawrence.....									660	00
.....	640	do	Cod Liver Oil, at \$1, in Neil's Har bor....									640	00
10	30062	20	30	165	1419	600	5455	1000	29	210	178992	13446	3217	239,841	98	

RETURN showing Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in

DISTRICTS.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN VESSELS.						FISHING MATERIAL.				Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs.	Mackerel, barrels.	Herring, barrels.	Herring, smoked, in boxes.	
	Vessels.			Boats.			Nets.		Weirs.						
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.					Value.
Yarmouth.			\$			\$		\$		\$					
Arcadia and Little River.....					100	3000	160	5000	1200				60	290	
Tusket Wedge.....	11	754	22500	184	30	1500	80	15000	7500	*1	2000	350	550	850	
Salmon River.....					60	600	75	12000	4000			5200			
Tusket	2	47	1800	12	180	2500	200	24000	7500			10100	150	280	
East River.....					70	650	80	9000	2500			3350			
Eel Lake and Brook.....	2	29	1200	16	50	500	75	1600	1200				270	450	
Argyle.....	1	116	6000	20	25	300	60	4000	1450				80	150	
Argyle Sound.....					50	1200	100	8000	4000				400	950	
East and West Pub-nico.....	27	1896	122000	508	40	2500	80	12000	5500	*1	2000		780	1245	
Yarmouth	27	1740	64140	302	30	900	40	2000	600	5	17000	3000	1724	4950	120
Maitland.....	12	190	7325	58	12	240	24	1760	440	1	3000	1000	100	1000	
Sandford.....	2	32	1280	12	28	336	56	2000	1000	6	20000	4800	3900	2900	
Totals	84	4804	226245	1112	675	15226	1030	96360	36890	14	44000	27800	8014	13065	120

* Trap.

the Fisheries, Quantity and Value of Fishing Material, &c.—Nova Scotia—Con.

KINDS OF FISH.													FISH PRODUCTS.				VALUE.
Alewives, barrels.	Cod, cwt.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	Pollock, cwt.	Hake, cwt.	Hake Sounds, lbs.	Haddock, cwt.	Halibut, lbs.	Shad, barrels.	Trout, lbs.	Smelt, lbs.	Belts, barrels.	Lobsters, cans.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish Guano, tons.	Fish used as bait, barrels.	Fish used as manure, barrels.	
15	230	3	10	.....	.....	76	6500	.....	.....	800	12	172000	60	.....	.....	2000	\$ cts.
50	14800	22	835	.....	.....	965	17500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5830	.....	.....	.....	25,868 50
1280	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 0	15000	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	81,422 00
1460	650	4	140	.....	.....	90	.....	.....	1400	25000	45	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	7,880 00
560	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	850	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,474 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,375 00
320	740	4	60	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	12000	320	.....	180	.....	.....	.....	14,177 00
290	3100	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2500	.....	.....	.....	25	90000	600	.....	.....	1500	27,660 00
20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,165 00
45	33730	54	630	.....	.....	1885	6000	4	.....	.....	20	74400	11360	.....	.....	1200	175,593 00
60	47210	10	646	125	100	2310	139180	.....	.....	.....	.....	80000	9500	.....	300	.....	272,971 00
.....	1600	5	.....	.....	.....	100	10000	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1000	100	100	.....	16,845 00
30	3500	.....	1000	.....	.....	2000	10000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	50	75	.....	89,339 50
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	†128,744 00
4130	105560	105	3315	125	100	7486	191680	15	2650	52800	446	416400	28910	150	475	4700	870,514 00

† Finnan Haddies, 29,000, at 4c \$ 1,160 00

Boneless Cod, 50,000 at 4c 2,000 00

Smoked Alewives, 120,000, at 80c. per 100 960 00

Whitefish, 400, at 6c. 24 00

Live Lobsters, shipped to U.S., 3,115,000, at 4c. each 124,600 00

\$128,744 00

RECAPITULATION of the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in the Fisheries, Quantity and Value of Fishing Material, Kinds and Quantities of Fish, and the Total Number of Men Employed, in Nova Scotia, for the Year 1887.

Districts.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.					FISHING MATERIAL.				KINDS OF FISH.										
	Vessels.			Boats.		Nets.		Weirs.		Salmon, brls.	Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, smoked, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Mackerel, brls.	Mackerel, in cans	Herring, brls.	Herring, smoked in boxes.	Alewives, brls.		
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.										Value.	
Annapolis.....	16	128	3800	31	225	3095	367	12430	6070	16	1650	6700	.....	.....	18	.....	5092	49135	25
Antigonish.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	228	4800	467	48400	41500	.....	.....	91006	.....	.....	1960	.....	965	.....	510
Cape Breton.....	12	220	3350	77	721	24774	1659	58150	25511	.....	.....	69300	100	13200	3278	1200	7824	100	305
Colchester.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72	1773	145	13330	3026	24	5850	8950	.....	.....	5	.....	50	1440	10
Cumberland.....	2	72	2200	11	103	2195	188	12549	1895	7	200	6	.....	.....	25	.....	1135	30	713
Digby.....	58	1230	43400	460	359	14859	902	47090	31040	21	2700	1750	.....	.....	1300	.....	6355	25000	.....
Guysborough.....	35	1589	62700	297	177	45407	2790	994780	128776	14	5900	1185	23000	3000	4444	10839	20610	20272	.....
Halifax.....	83	2065	65500	502	2909	74241	2839	96160	83516	505	103550	2070	69283	6122	4130	12618	17200	36944	831	
Hants.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	160	3168	191	21615	4011	8	1200	15	8730	.....	.....	185	.....	.....	1189
Inverness.....	17	511	17200	131	878	21890	2437	103550	45700	68	680	141	46725	.....	12000	11959	10896	10527	745
King's.....	9	106	2500	36	64	1405	112	34221	8223	41	11280	22170	.....	54	.....	3850	10085	.....	75
Lunenburg.....	195	10192	560900	1981	1881	31325	2862	501000	93535	3	2000	33150	2910	.....	1997	.....	46193	.....	481
Pictou.....	3	102	2200	12	201	680	440	25600	10440	.....	.....	101500	.....	800	584	1000	2601	.....	20
Queen's.....	22	127	6210	239	602	11182	712	32556	12237	.....	.....	34615	1375	.....	1059	.....	1743	.....	4013
Richmond.....	61	2112	45830	547	1000	16554	1934	361090	82830	.....	.....	49	100	.....	13784	.....	9013	.....	463
Shelburne.....	54	3760	171675	774	93	26823	1251	165400	23372	11	18400	1	617	.....	3117	.....	10248	.....	663
Victoria.....	6	215	600	29	609	15853	1351	52590	21815	.....	.....	137	.....	192	2807	7227	478	.....	10
Yarmouth.....	81	4804	226245	1112	675	15226	1010	96360	36890	14	41000	27800	.....	8014	.....	13065	120	.....	4130
Totals.....	660	28439	1275890	6269	13391	322750	21732	3543581	657736	732	97360	3662	495350	13837	34766	91348	58163	181146	85910	16390

DISTRICTS.	KINDS OF FISH.										FISH PRODUCTS.					VALUE.				
	Cod, cwt.	Cod Tongues and Sounders, brls.	Pollock, cwt.	Hake, cwt.	Hake Sounders, lbs.	Haddock, cwt.	Halibut, lbs.	Shad, brls.	Basas, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Squid, brls.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, brls.	Oysters, brls.	Lobsters, cans.		Fish Oil, galls.	Fish Guano, tons.	Fish used as bait, brls.	Fish used as manure, brls.	$ cts.
Annapolis.....	2857	13	548	2276	2345	2712	29667	5	3400	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2894	...	2404	2358	83,111 55
Antigonish.....	815	.....	.....	3800	3990	1500	.....	.....	6800	9300	.....	41000	440	240	108000	2170	.....	1600	.....	101,998 50
Cape Breton.....	23140	.....	35	.....	.....	2093	60078	36	.....	11370	25	21305	244	46	464299	11949	102	2864	.....	280,237 78
Colchester.....	172	.....	.....	75	.....	.....	.....	335	.....	3260	.....	28985	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	9,071 10
Cumberland.....	465	.....	205	10	150	470	3400	134	.....	1000	.....	125257	10	120	395000	180	.....	890	.....	73,097 92
Digby.....	788 10	70	42975	6565	11080	89285	315 10	15	.....	500	.....	1000	50	.....	64460	110475	.....	19610	8735	1,039,991 20
Guysborough.....	45439	9	.....	.....	.....	11288	21500	.....	100	31240	2005	28300	238	.....	1181704	16213	20	409	.....	657,166 08
Halifax.....	60690	664	.....	6038	6042	3807	232928	.....	.....	29690	21000	26180	209	.....	1320844	52383	...	4693	.....	967,907 63
Hants.....	92	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	550	277	4765	.....	.....	3000	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	11,818 10
Inverness.....	44140	65	810	.....	17500	4294	7890	15	.....	43570	1235	48020	696	1090	199718	22195	50	2967	.....	485,937 98
King's.....	1418	.....	461	.....	.....	333	400	418	.....	2500	.....	9000	10	.....	.....	1645	.....	153	2267	40,826 75
Lunenburg.....	212934	230	20859	117	1358	54696	193630	.....	.....	844	719	12870	364	.....	348800	162301	257	3937	2848	1,763,601 50
Pictou.....	1499	.....	.....	1017	896	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27660	555	10	592100	647	.....	1400	4800	143,408 90
Queen's.....	30340	32	3	.....	.....	432	19215	.....	.....	5565	51	23500	146	.....	163064	10491	.....	524	2865	200,906 54
Richmond.....	49306	190	.....	.....	.....	8595	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1500	144	.....	832800	10617	.....	5	.....	548,270 30
Shelburne.....	104570	.....	3250	.....	.....	9548	9700	.....	.....	6000	.....	1000	159	.....	422712	36693	...	15896	.....	658,612 54
Victoria.....	30062	20	30	.....	165	1419	600	.....	.....	2650	5255	1600	28	210	178992	13445	.....	3247	.....	238,541 93
Yarmouth.....	105560	105	3315	125	100	7486	191680	15	.....	2650	.....	52600	446	.....	41400	28910	150	475	4700	741,770 00
Totals.....	794309	1398	72490	20033	43626	98027	1184288	300	15065	155469	30330	63672	3740	1716	6683923	48366	579	6104	28570	8,379,782 68

Lobsters shipped fresh to United States, 627 tons, at \$35 per County Returns.....	18,445 00
Annapolis.....	350 00
Cumberland.....	46,350 00
Digby.....	47,120 00
Halifax.....	360 00
Lunenburg.....	9,925 00
Queen's.....	91,581 24
Shelburne.....	1,500 00
Victoria.....	128,744 00
Yarmouth.....	8,379,782 68

Lobsters shipped fresh to United States, 527 tons, at \$35 per County Returns
 do per County Returns
 Live Lobster, Finnan Halibut and Fresh Haddock, per Return
 Amount sold in Halifax Fish Market and Live Lobsters shipped to United States, as per County Return
 Scallops, as per County Return
 Live Lobsters shipped, and Gams, as per County Return
 do to United States and sold to American snacks, and Fresh Mackerel, as per Return
 Seal and Cod Liver Oil, as per County Return
 Miscellaneous fish not included above, as per County Return
 Total Value 8,379,782 68

Annapolis.....
 Cumberland.....
 Digby.....
 Halifax.....
 Lunenburg.....
 Queen's.....
 Shelburne.....
 Victoria.....
 Yarmouth.....

RECAPITULATION OF THE YIELD OF FISHERIES IN NOVA SCOTIA, 1887.

Kinds of Products.	Quantities.	Rate.	Value.		Total.
			\$	cts.	
Salmon, pickled.....	3,663 brls.	16 00			
do fresh.....	495,350 lbs.	0 20	58,532 00		
do smoked.....	13,837 lbs.	0 20	99,070 00		
do preserved in cans.....	34,766 cans.	0 15	2,767 40		
			5,314 90		165,644 30
Mackerel, pickled.....	91,348 brls.	12 00	1,096,176 00		
do preserved in cans.....	58,163 cans.	0 12	6,979 56		
do shipped fresh.....	357,600 lbs.	0 05	17,880 00		
			815,167 00		1,121,035 53
Herring, pickled.....	181,146 brls.	4 50	21,477 50		
do smoked.....	85,910 boxes.	0 25	73,305 00		
		80c. per 100.	960 00		74,265 00
Alewives, pickled.....	16,250 brls.	4 50	3,177,236 00		
do smoked.....	120,000 doz.		2,000 00		
			13,980 00		3,193,216 00
Cod, dried.....	794,309 cwt.	4 00	80,092 00		
do boneless.....	50,000 lbs.	0 01	43,626 00		
do tongues and sounds.....	1,398 brls.	10 00			289,960 00
			72,490 cwt.		
Pollock, dried.....	20,033 cwt.	4 00	792,108 00		
Hake, dried.....	43,626 lbs.	1 00	7,920 00		
do sounds.....			5,080 00		123,718 00
Haddock, dried.....	198,027 cwt.	4 00			
do fresh.....	198,003 lbs.	0 04			
Finnan Haddies.....	127,000 lbs.	0 04			
			1,184,258 lbs.		805,108 00
Halibut.....	1,300 brls.	0 10	118,428 80		
Shad.....	15,063 lbs.	9 00	11,700 00		
Bass.....	156,469 lbs.	0 06	903 90		
Trout.....	30,320 brls.	0 10	15,546 00		
Squid.....	463,672 lbs.	4 00	121,280 00		
Smelt.....	3,740 brls.	0 08	27,820 32		
Eels.....	1,716 brls.	10 00	37,400 00		
Oysters.....		3 00	6,148 00		

Lobsters, preserved.	6,686,923 cans.	0 12	802,070 76	1,064,997 00
do shipped fresh.	1,623 tons.	35 00	53,305 00	193,346 40
do alive. Shipped to United States and sold to American smacks.	5,225,531	each 0 04	209,021 24	14,475 00
Fish Oil	483,366 galls.	0 40		97,521 00
do Guano.	579 tons.	25 00		14,285 00
do used as bait.	65,014 brls.	1 50		42,400 00
do do manure.	28,570 brls.	0 50		4,949 00
Amount sold in Halifax markets.				
Miscellaneous not included in columns. See County Returns.				
Total.				8,379,782 63

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Value of Fisheries in each County in the Province of
Nova Scotia, for the Years 1886 and 1887.**

Counties.	1886.	1887.	Decrease.	Increase.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Annapolis	107,334 00	101,556 55	5,777 45	
Antigonish	111,193 00	101,998 50	9,194 50	
*Cape Breton	356,325 35	280,237 78	76,087 57	
Colchester	13,961 50	9,072 10	4,889 40	
Cumberland	93,758 80	73,447 92	20,310 88	
Digby	881,196 70	1,086,331 20		205,134 50
Guysboro'	812,957 50	657,166 08	155,791 42	
Halifax	904,301 23	1,015,027 68		110,726 45
Hants	23,926 25	11,818 10	12,108 15	
*Inverness	471,629 85	485,937 98		14,308 13
King's	32,136 50	40,826 75		8,690 25
Lunenburg	1,698,597 21	1,763,901 50		65,304 29
Pictou	160,471 75	133,408 90	27,062 85	
Queen's	252,607 65	210,231 58	42,376 07	
*Richmond	566,039 00	548,270 30	17,768 70	
Shelburne	908,025 70	750,193 78	157,831 92	
*Victoria	167,660 65	239,841 98		72,181 33
Yarmouth	853,238 81	870,514 00		17,275 19
Totals	8,415,361 45	8,379,782 68	529,198 91	493,620 14
Decrease			35,578 77	

* NOTE.—The four Counties in Cape Breton Island, viz.: Cape Breton, Inverness, Richmond and Victoria give a total value of fish caught of \$1,554,288.04 against \$1,561,654.85 in 1886; a decrease of \$7,366.81.

The value of fish caught in the other fourteen counties of Nova Scotia proper is given at \$6,825,494.64 against \$6,853,706.60; a decrease of \$28,211.96.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Increase and Decrease of the Several Productions
of the Fisheries of **Nova Scotia**, for the Years 1886 and 1887.

Articles.	Increase.	Decrease.
Salmon, pickled.....	brls. 1,078	
do fresh, in ice.....	lbs. 98,967	
do smoked.....	lbs. 5,687	
do preserved.....	cans. 19,785	
Mackerel, pickled.....	brls.	10,321
do preserved.....	cans. 35,283	
do shipped fresh.....	lbs. 297,600	
Herring, pickled.....	brls. 27,121	
do smoked.....	boxes. 49,149	
Alewives, pickled.....	brls. 288	
do smoked.....	doz. 20,000	
Cod, dried.....	cwt.	29,175
do boneless.....	lbs. 16,000	
do tongues and sounds.....	brls.	168
Pollock and Hake, dried.....	cwt. 11,702	
Hake Sounds.....	lbs.	13,927
Haddock, dried.....	lbs. 8,992	
do fresh.....	lbs.	302,000
Finnan Haddies.....	lbs. 5,486	
Halibut.....	lbs.	168,451
Shad.....	brls.	903
Bass.....	lbs.	5,985
Trout.....	lbs.	23,907
Squid.....	brls. 25,926	
Smelt.....	lbs.	138,471
Eels.....	brls. 238	
Oysters.....	brls. 319	
Lobsters.....	cans.	517,426
do shipped fresh.....	tons. 664	
Fish Oil.....	galls.	8,159
do Guano.....	tons.	9
do used as bait.....	brls. 7,882	
do do manure.....	brls. 2,431	

TABLE showing the Value of the Fisheries of Nova Scotia, for the Eighteen Years from 1870 to 1887, inclusive.

Year.	Value.
	\$ cts.
1870.....	4,019,424 07
1871.....	5,181,030 90
1872.....	6,016,835 00
1873.....	6,577,086 51
1874.....	6,652,301 55
1875.....	5,573,851 58
1876.....	6,029,049 94
1877.....	5,527,858 37
1878.....	6,131,599 64
1879.....	5,752,936 20
1880.....	6,291,061 46
1881.....	6,214,781 50
1882.....	7,131,418 36
1883.....	7,689,374 75
1884.....	8,763,779 36
1885.....	8,283,922 87
1886.....	8,415,361 45
1887.....	8,379,782 68

TABLE showing the number and value of Vessels and Boats, Nets and Weirs engaged in the Fisheries of Nova Scotia, and approximate estimates of the value of other material not included in the returns.

	\$	\$
660 vessels.....		1,275,890
13,191 boats.....		322,750
3,543,581 square fathoms of nets.....		657,736
732 weirs.....		197,360
		2,453,736
*Canning establishments.....	150,825	
Guano do.....	11,500	
Seines (not included in returns).....	38,031	
Lobster traps, &c.....	66,957	
Hand lines, trawls, &c.....	69,159	
Steamers, smacks, punts, canoes, &c.....	38,573	
Fishing piers, houses and other sundries.....	111,280	
		486,325
Total.....		2,939,061

* NOTE.—The second part of the above table is exclusive of the four Counties of Cape Breton.

APPENDIX No. 4.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE FISHERIES OF NEW BRUNSWICK FOR THE
YEAR 1887, BY MR. W. H. VENNING, INSPECTOR.

SAINT JOHN, N.B., 31st December, 1887.

HON. GEORGE E. FOSTER,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries.
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit a report on the fisheries of New Brunswick for the year 1887, with condensed reports from the local officers. The returns show, as was to be expected, a great decrease in the aggregate catch, amounting in value to more than half a million of dollars.

SALMON.

The catch of salmon shows a small increase over that of last year. This is probably one of the "booms" we were told to expect from the operations of the hatching houses. But in 1874, the year these were started, the catch was 3,214,182 pounds. This year it amounted to 1,356,307 pounds with more improved appliances and more men employed than in the former year. From this it will be seen that the "booms" have been the wrong way, and this will continue as long as the present excessive fishing is pursued in all our salmon rivers.

BASS.

This fishery in the northern part of the province where it was once extensive and valuable, shows every year a smaller catch. I see no hope of its improvement under existing circumstances. Every protective measure adopted has met with persistent opposition from both dealers and fishermen in the mistaken idea that the fish would last their time. They still break the law whenever they can evade the officers, and railroads offer easy means of getting illegal fish to market. I look for no improvement in this fishery until an enlightened public opinion regards poachers and dishonest fish dealers as public enemies.

SHAD.

The catch exceeds that of last year by about 1,000 barrels, but falls short of 1885 by nearly 3,000 barrels. The season was favorable to fishing and there was no want of energy in its pursuit, as the demand was beyond the supply and prices were exceptionally good. If, as some theorists contend, all the Bay of Fundy shad are bred in American rivers and come into our waters only to feed, it devolves on them to explain why our stock decreases in spite of the large increase said to have resulted from the hatching operations of the United States Commission.

ALEWIVES.

There has been no improvement in the catch of this fish, which is about the same as that of last year. As compared with 1885 the decrease is about 5,000 barrels. As the great bulk of the whole catch is made in St. John harbor and river there can be no hope of any improvement while the present destructive mode of fishing continues.

SMELTS.

The enormous drain made on the stock of this fish for the past five years is showing its natural results. With more nets and more men at work the catch is over a million pounds less than that of last year. Up to the present time the indications are that this winter's catch will not exceed half that of last winter. But while the supply is smaller the demand is better, and increased prices in all the markets which were formerly glutted, will leave more profit to those dealers who will conduct their business with common prudence.

FROSTFISH AND FLOUNDERS.

The demand for these fishes continues to increase. The catch of the former was less than last year, but that of the latter was more than double. Formerly these fish were used as manure; but since railroads have opened up distant markets and given facilities for transport, they have been profitably utilized as food.

PICKEREL AND PERCH.

The catch of pickerel is not so large as that of last year; but that of perch is much larger. In view of the growing importance of these fishes as an article of food and commerce, I would again urge a close time of three months to cover the spawning season. In the County of Sunbury and Queens the catch and export of these fish exceed those of all others combined, and the industry should be protected by preventing their catch out of season.

TROUT.

The catch of trout can only be approximated. The quantity exported and that which finds its way to our local markets form but a small portion of the catch by innumerable anglers and "pot-fishers" who frequent our streams and lakes during the whole season. The extension of the close time and the prohibition of fishing through the ice will have the best effects on the future supply.

HERRING.

The catch is less than that of last year. While there is an increase in fresh and smoked herring, there is a decrease in pickled and sardines. I have, in former reports, expressed my opinion of the objectionable mode of fishing called "driving" or "torching," and I have no doubt that the scarcity of herrings in Saint Andrew's Bay, during the early part of the season, was caused by the extensive torching which prevailed everywhere in the Bay during the previous fall. There was a great deal of torching done the past season, as long as herrings were in the Bay, and to this alone is the small catch of sardines to be attributed.

MACKEREL.

This fishery was a failure. From 17,868 barrels and 70,128 cans last year, the catch has fallen to 3,607 barrels and 44,278 cans this year. The movements of mackerel are too erratic and too little is known of them after they leave our shores

to enable me to assign a cause for this scarcity of fish. But, as the same scarcity was experienced by fishermen all along the United States coast, there would seem to be good reason for the belief that is growing stronger in the minds of careful observers, that the great destruction of young fish caused by the use of seines in mackerel fishing is causing this scarcity. As these seines are now being adopted by our fishermen, we may look for a still larger destruction of young fish in future. Mr. B. P. Chederick, of Bedford, Mass., an undoubted authority, says that "the taking of 500,000 barrels of good sized fish causes a total destruction of over 100,000,000 barrels of young fish. * * * I have known a single seine to destroy 150 barrels of mackerel in a day, in the taking of 30 barrels of marketable fish. If one seine does injury to this extent, in a single day, what must be the effect of the seines of 400 vessels for 30 days?"

COD.

There has been an increased yield of this fish as compared with last year. Every county except Westmoreland and Albert has contributed to this increase. In the Northern Counties railroad facilities for transport ought to give a great impulse to the sea fisheries, which of late years have been neglected for the more convenient, though less profitable pursuit of lobsters. As this lobster fishery is now so far exhausted that it has ceased to be profitable, it is very fortunate that the cod fishery will give ample occupation to all who, of late years, have been employed in catching lobsters for the canneries.

HALIBUT.

The returns show a small decrease in this year's catch. But it seems impossible to get full returns. The vessels go direct from the fishing grounds to the United States markets, and there is no record to which I can apply for correct figures. Practical fishermen are of opinion that the quantity caught is at least one-half more than the returns show.

POLLOCK, HAKE AND HADDOCK.

The catch of pollock and hake largely exceeds that of last year, while that of Haddock is about the same. The increase is mostly in Charlotte County, where the scarcity of sardines has forced more attention to line fishing.

LOBSTERS.

The returns show a most alarming decrease. In fresh fish the falling off has been 1,252 tons. In canned fish, 2,031,253 pounds, nearly half the catch of last year. This decrease is caused entirely by scarcity of fish caused by over-fishing in the past. Many factories closed before the season was over, because they could not get fish enough to keep them running. I have so often foretold this result that I can now only express my regret that the end of this great industry has come so much sooner than even I expected.

OYSTERS.

The failing beds of Caraquet and Bay du Vin have furnished almost the whole catch of 23,196 barrels. All the oyster men formerly scattered over the beds of Shemoque, Shediac, Cocagne, Baetouche and Richibucto now flock to the only beds that will repay raking. How much longer they will do so under this excessive working will very soon be decided. It is much to be hoped that the Commission appointed last summer to enquire into and report on the lobster and oyster fisheries of the Maritime Provinces will recommend some practical measure to save these once valuable sources of profitable industry from final destruction.

FISHWAYS.

The unprecedented freshets last spring which did such widespread damage to bridges and dams and mills, did not spare the fish-ways at Saint George. Serious injury was done them, and they were useless to fish, as the season for their ascent had passed before the necessary repairs could be made. They are now, however, in good order, and if they escape next spring's freshet, I propose ascertaining, beyond doubt, whether fish ascend them. I now think that the fish seen above the falls and supposed to be alewives that had gone through the fish-ways were natives of the river, probably pickerel or perch. The Saint Croix fish-ways did not suffer much. They were promptly repaired, and fish ascended them freely as usual. That at Demy's stream and the one at Flume Ridge were not injured, and both were open and in good order all the season. The fish-way in Point Wolf River has been repaired; but I never had any hope of this stream ever being re-stocked with salmon.

CONDENSED REPORTS FROM LOCAL OFFICERS.

RISTIGOUCHE COUNTY.

Overseer Verge, of the river division, says:—"The season was, on the whole, a very favorable one for fishing, a good pitch of water and no heavy gales; but the catch has been less than that of last year by 6,722 pounds. On the Quebec side the decrease is much greater, being 12,525 pounds. Mr. Verge thinks the damage done some stands by rafts and tug-boats may account for the decrease on the New Brunswick side of the river. The catch by rod and line was much smaller than the large scores reported last year."

Overseer McPherson, of the coast division, reports as follows:—"In comparing the quantity of fish taken with that of previous years, salmon shows a considerable decrease. The lobster fishery is steadily decreasing, as well in the average size of the fish, as in the numbers taken."

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

Overseer Hickson reports a good catch of salmon in the upper part of the district; but a small catch at Salmon Beach and below. The run in the Nepissiguit was small. Mackerel fishing was a complete failure. A schooner fitted out at Bathurst with all modern appliances for seining cruised in the bay all summer without success. The lobster fishery continues to grow worse with every season. Each succeeding year finds the fish scarcer and the average size smaller. Cod and herrings gave about the usual catch.

Overseer Haché, of Upper Caraquet, reports about the usual quantity of oysters. The catch of smelts was smaller than last year, as was also that of lobsters. Other fish gave about an average yield.

Overseer Cormier, of Lower Caraquet, reports a good catch of both spring and fall herrings. Codfish were plentiful and a fair catch was made; but mackerel fishing was a failure. Lobsters continue to grow scarcer and smaller, but one factory was in operation in the district, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ lobsters were required to fill a can. Mr. Cormier is strongly of opinion that fishing should be allowed only from 15th August to 31st October in each year.

Overseer Poirier, of Grand Anse, reports a favorable fishing season, with the exception of one bad gale in July, which injured a number of salmon nets on the coast. Cod and herring were plentiful and average catches were made. Mackerel fishing here, as elsewhere, was a failure; as also was the lobster fishery. Mr. Poirier, who has had large experience in lobster fishing, says: "The only way of saving this

fishery that I can suggest, is either to stop fishing for three years, or to make the traps in such a way that small lobsters will not be taken. Officers should be authorized to inspect all traps before they are put out, and see that the slats are wide enough apart to allow the small fish to escape."

Overseer Aché, of Shippegan, reports a large decrease in the yield of the fisheries in his district as compared with last year. The catch of salmon was not more than half, owing, he thinks, to unfavorable winds. Cod were plentiful and large, but roughness of the weather operated against a large catch. Herrings were plentiful and good catches were made both spring and fall. Lobsters grow scarcer and smaller every year.

Overseer Boyd, of Miscou Harbor, reports a good catch of cod and herrings; but a decreased catch of lobsters. These continue to grow scarcer and smaller, and Mr. Boyd again expresses his opinion that, without protection, the business will soon cease from want of fish. Smelt fishing was good last winter, and as the railway is now within a few miles, great preparations are being made for vigorous fishing this winter. Bass fishing was fairly good; the whole catch was made with hook and line.

Overseer Sewell, of Pokemouche district, reports an increase in all kinds of fish except mackerel, salmon and lobsters. The decrease in the latter shows that the business had collapsed much sooner than was expected. Last year three factories were in operation; this year two of them closed up, and the remaining one, having all the fish to itself, put up but 16,760 cans—less than was packed last year by 33,536 cans.

Overseer Mauzerolles, of Tracadie district, reports a good catch of cod, herrings, alewives, trout, smelt and eels; but salmon, mackerel and lobsters were failures. Three lobster factories were closed for want of fish, and the only one that continued to operate did not pay working expenses. The canning business has ceased to be a paying industry on this part of the coast.

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Overseer Noble, of Escuminac district, reports a total failure in the mackerel fishery. The catch of salmon was about the same as last year, but with more demand and better prices. Bass fishing has ceased to be a profitable business. Smelt fishing was pursued more vigorously than ever; but the catch was smaller than last year, while glutted markets kept prices so low that fishermen made small wages. The oyster beds continue to be raked excessively during the whole open season, and now winter raking through the ice has been commenced on a large scale, which will hasten the destruction of these, the only remaining beds in the Province that are not practically exhausted.

Overseer Williston, of Bay du Vin, reports that herring and mackerel were scarce; but salmon about the same as last year. Bass very scarce and did not repay the labor of setting nets. The catch of smelts in Bay du Vin was much larger than ever before, and towards the close of the season brought good prices to those fishermen who were not in the clutches of the dealers. Mr. Williston again urges immediate action to save from total destruction those oyster beds which yet remain, but which excessive raking is fast exhausting.

Overseer Stymiest, of Tabusintac district, reports a smaller catch of salmon than last year. That of smelts was also smaller, and a large quantity was lost from soft weather in the early part of the fishing. Mr. Stymast considers the new order, prohibiting fishing until 1st December, the best protection this fishery can have. The lobster factories closed for want of fish long before the season ended. Bass were scarcer than ever before, and the few caught with hook and line offer smaller inducement, even to the Indians, by whom alone the fishery is pursued in this district.

Overseer Robichaud, of Neguac and Portage Island district, reports a good catch of cod, herring and salmon. Only two lobster factories started this season, these soon closed and took their traps on shore for want of fish. Bass were scarcer than

usual and few were caught. Smelt fishing was good, and as it did not commence here until after the ice was strong, none were lost from soft weather.

Overseer Wyse, of Chatham and Lower Newcastle district, reports as follows:—“The catch of smelts in this district fell off suddenly soon after the ice made. In all former seasons they continued in this part of the river until the end of December. I have still to report that large numbers of young bass continue to be killed in the bag nets ever since they were allowed above Middle Island. There can be no doubt that this destruction of young fish, year after year, is the cause of the rapid decrease which has marked this fishery for the last few years. The catch of salmon, though about the same in quantity, was much more profitable to fishermen in consequence of the higher prices obtained all through the season. Alewives were very plentiful in the Main River and all the branches below Chatham, but the “poor fishermen” were without nets to catch them, salt to cure them, or barrels to hold them; and yet most of these “poor fishermen” own farms, and have the advantage of the salmon and smelt fishery always, and of mackerel and herring when they strike in.

Overseer Hogan, of Newcastle and North Esk district, reports a small catch of salmon in that part of the river, which he attributes to excessive netting in the mouth of the river. The decrease in the catch of bass is very great, and the fishery now shows, beyond dispute, the effects of past over-fishing. The catch of smelts was not large in this district, and even of this small catch quantities were lost from soft weather. Mr. Hogan again calls attention to the mode of taking parent salmon for the hatching house, by sweeping them off the spawning grounds with nets. He says that under the new system of guardianship, poaching has been almost entirely stopped. If railroad officials and express agents were forbidden to receive illegal fish for transport, he thinks this expensive protection might be much reduced.

Overseer Sutherland, of Red Bank district, gives a detailed account of his work, which shows that he and his hired men have been actively employed, have taken a large number of illegal nets, and have almost entirely prevented poaching on the upper North-West and its branches. If the system is continued the destruction of spawning fish will be confined entirely to the officers and employees of the hatching house.

Overseer Parker, of the south-west district, which now includes Derby, Blackville and Blissfield, reports that he and his hired men took during the season, 103 illegal nets. Seventy-eight of these, having meshes of illegal size, and set for the express purpose of taking grilse, were destroyed as the surest way of preventing their future use. The remaining 25 being of legal mesh, will be sold next spring as the law directs. For the first time in the history of the river have the poachers who catch illegal fish and the dealers who buy them, realized that the law can and will be enforced. The legal catch of salmon was about the same as last year. The illegal catch was so small that the spawning grounds above must have been crowded with breeding fish.

Overseer Freeze, of Doaktown, reports that the protection of the river has been better than ever before in his recollection. In his own immediate district he reports but two cases of poaching—one with illegal net, which was taken and destroyed, and the other with torch and spear which were also captured and the canoe confiscated and sold.

Overseer Orr, of Boiestown and the upper district, reports that his hired men were constantly on the river, moving up and down in their canoes, under his personal supervision. His district included 35 miles below Boiestown, heretofore the worst part of the river and the most difficult to protect. But four attempts were made to fish illegally, and on each occasion the net was seized and destroyed. Two attempts were made to spear, but on each occasion the spears were taken and destroyed. The angling clubs on the upper part of the river did their share and employed four guardians to assist in the good work of protection; so that there were eight hired men distributed over the upper part of the river where formerly there were but two. It is impossible to overestimate the good effects of this system of protection, which

if continued, will do much to save this great salmon river from the depleting process which have been so active for the last ten years.

KENT COUNTY.

Overseer Guimond, of St. Louis district, reports a greatly increased catch of salmon, which he attributes to the very fine weather in May, about the last week of which the fish struck the shore. Good fishing lasted until about the 15th June, when rough weather drove them off shore, on the way round Point Sapin. Herrings were plentiful as usual, and about the ordinary catch was made; but mackerel were scarce and the fishery a failure. Cod was abundant and the catch exceeds that of last year. The catch of smelt was not so large as last year; but prices were better and fishermen did fairly well. Lobsters are getting scarcer and smaller. The catch falls below that of last year by 100,000 pounds.

Overseer Hannah, of Richibucto district, reports a good catch of salmon, cod and hake. Bass have become so scarce that the fishery is practically abandoned. The catch of smelt was large, though less than that of last year. Lobsters were scarce; the quantity canned falls much below that of last year, and some of the factories closed for want of fish before the end of the season.

Warden Harnett, of the Upper River district, reports the bass fishing a complete failure. Gaspereau were plentiful; but unfavorable weather for fishing made the catch small. Smelt and frost-fish were plentiful all winter, and good catches of both were made.

Overseer Girouard, of Buctouche district, reports a smaller catch of mackerel herrings and bass; but a larger catch of cod and lobsters. Smelt were plentiful all winter and the catch was equal to that of any previous year. About the same quantity of lobsters was canned; but oysters are getting scarcer every year.

Overseer Cormier, of Cocagne district, says:—"The catch of herrings this year was less than usual by nearly half. The fish did not strike inshore in the usual numbers. Mackerel did not come in at all, and the quantity caught outside was very small. Smelt were plentiful, though the catch was not so large as last year, owing to fewer men engaging in this fishery. Lobsters continue scarce and small and the quantity canned was less than last year."

Overseer LeBlanc, of Legerville, at the head of Canaan River, has done good service in protecting the fine trout streams in that neighborhood. The illegal netting which was fast depleting these waters has been prevented, and anglers who have visited the streams here had good sport. The extension of the close season to 1st April will have a good effect in further protecting the fine trout with which these streams abound.

WESTMORELAND AND ALBERT.

Overseer Deacon reports as follows:—"There were nineteen lobster factories in operation this year; nine of the old factories were closed during the whole season, but five new ones were operated. The returns show a decrease in the catch of 95,760 pounds. Each year shows a reduced catch, notwithstanding the extra labor and apparatus employed. Mackerel struck in shore about 10th July, and for a fortnight there was good line fishing. After that they would not take bait, and though plenty of fish were seen they did not school, so they could not be seined. Under these circumstances the catch was small compared with that of last year. The catch of smelt was much larger than last year, as there were more nets and men fishing; but the size of the fish grows smaller. In consequence of the ice remaining so late on the shores of the strait, herring were very late and the schools did not strike in shore as usual. The fishery was a total failure on this coast."

Overseer Goodwin, of Bay Verte and Sackville district, reports a larger aggregate catch of fish; the increase being chiefly in smelts. Herring and mackerel gave about the usual catch, but shad shows a falling off. This steady decrease in the

catch of shad has been attributed to sawdust and mill refuse. Mr. Goodwin says:—"I made a thorough examination of the water and the shores; but found nothing in the shape of mill refuse. Men who have fished shad for years told me they never saw anything in the water to complain of."

Overseer Cormier, of Dorchester district, reports a great decrease in the catch of shad, which he attributes to over fishing and to sawdust. He again urges that fishing shall not commence until 20th June; that no boat shall fish more than 200 fathoms of net, and that a weekly close time be made, extending from Friday evening to Monday morning. As the fishermen themselves favor these changes, which will be for their own benefit, I again recommend that their wishes be complied with. As these changes can affect no one but the fishermen themselves, I can see no reason why their own suggestions for the preservation of the fishery should not be at once adopted and embodied in an Order in Council.

Overseer Stewart, of Albert County, report a poor catch of all kinds of fish. This arises not so much from scarcity as from a growing disinclination on the part of the people to keep up and renew the outfit necessary to pursue deep-sea fishing. The lakes and streams are now the principal resort of fishermen, and will repay those who find sport and profit in fishing.

VICTORIA COUNTY.

Overseer Ryan reports a better state of things on the Tobique—the result of having special guardians to do the work that resident wardens have so long neglected. He says that very little spearing is now done, and that more salmon were seen in the river than in any previous year since his appointment. There were but two parties on the river for the express purpose of angling, and they took, in a few days, about forty salmon. Mr. Ryan expresses his belief that if the present mode of protection, by means of hired guardians moving up and down the river, is continued for a few years, illegal fishing will be almost entirely prevented.

CARLETON COUNTY.

Overseer Lindsay, of the upper division, reports a better state of things than he has seen since his appointment. The number of salmon on their spawning beds in the fall was equal to that of twenty years ago; and they were undisturbed by net or spear. He says there is no doubt that the system of protection now adopted will, if continued, restore the river to its former state.

Overseer Eurtt, of the lower division, says:—"The runs of salmon and shad were better in this part of the river than I have known them for many years, and consequently both Indians and white men were always on the watch to evade the guardian stationed at the upper end of the district, whose assistance could not be dispensed with."

Warden Scott, at Eel River, reports salmon more than usually plentiful from the middle of May to the last of June. Nine nets were set in the district, and as a complied with the regulations no seizures were made.

YORK COUNTY.

Overseer Orr reports as follows:—"The catch of salmon in the St. John, in York County, was better than that of last year. Shad and bass not so plentiful. There was very little illegal fishing, as Wardens Cronkhite and McHally arranged their work so that one or other was over the district every few days. The former reported but two nets that did not meet the requirements of the law there, and some disputes about stands were settled without difficulty. The number of salmon caught aggregated 6,282 pounds. Since the appointment of these excellent wardens illegal fishing almost unknown in the district."

SUNBURY COUNTY.

Overseer Hoben reports:—"There has been an increase in the catch of all fish except shad. Alewives were plentiful and the good catch would have been much larger had better preparations been made. Prices were better than last year, and the catch was remunerative to those who fished. The catch of pickerel and perch was larger than last year, and a ready market was found for all." Mr. Hoben again urges that a close time of three months, May, June and July, be provided for pickerel and perch, so that they shall not be taken during the spawning season.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

Overseer Hetherington reports about the same small catch of salmon, shad and alewives as last year. Pickerel were not so plentiful, and Mr. Hetherington also urges a close season to protect them when spawning. He also recommends a regulation fixing the size of the mesh at three inches to prevent the killing of small fish. A writer in one of the city papers having made some erroneous statements about this fish, Mr. Hetherington makes the following remarks, based on a better knowledge of the subject:—"I may state that the pickerel fishery of Queen's and Sunbury counties is worth more to the inhabitants than any other fishery they possess. With respect to their habits, I further state, from the careful observation of many years, that in our waters they feed principally on such worthless fish as yellow perch, chubb, suckers, frogs, &c., and are never or seldom seen in waters frequented by young shad, bass, or alewives."

KING'S COUNTY.

Overseer Belyea, of Westfield and Belleisle district, reports a poor catch of all kinds of fish. As there was no sturgeon license issued this year, the returns are much reduced in value. The high freshets in the spring were no doubt the cause of the poor catch as it was late before fishermen could set their nets.

Overseer Gosline, of Kennebecasis and tributaries, reports a good catch of alewives and shad, which were more abundant in the river than for many years. The high water in the river no doubt caused this increased run of fish. Both pickerel and perch are increasing, or rather these fish are more sought after since a market is offered for them, and they are now systematically fished.

ST. JOHN COUNTY.

Overseer O'Brien reports as follows:—"The catch of salmon was better than last year; that of alewives was also better and prices higher. The herring fishery gave about the same results as last year. The great bulk of the lobsters caught was sent alive to United States markets. On the whole the past season has been satisfactory to fishermen and dealers, in fair catches and good prices."

Overseer Rourke, of St. Martin's, reports an average catch of fish; herrings and lobsters, as usual, being the principal items in the returns.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY.

Overseer Todd, of St. Croix district, reports about the same catch of fish as last year, except sardine herrings which was smaller. Salmon were more numerous, and a larger number was caught. The fishways were in good repair and all were kept open and effective during the season. The night watchman he employed in concert with the watchman on the American side of the river, prevented all illegal fishing and not a drift net was seen in the district where formerly they were used every night. The Maine Commissioner placed 250,000 young salmon in the St. Croix, and Mr. Todd expresses great regret that his request for a like number was not complied with.

Overseer Campbell, of St. Andrew's Bay, reports as follows:—"While the catch of fish has not been so large as that of 1886, prices have been better. Line fishing was not carried on to any great extent, the whole attention of fishermen having been confined to weir fishing. More fish have been taken by our local fishermen and fewer by outsiders. Even the sardine boats are now run by natives of the county. The winter fishing was not so good as usual; fewer vessels were engaged in it than in 1886, but more of our own boats were employed and prices were good. The lobster catch was somewhat larger than last year, but smaller compared with what it formerly was in this district. The American legal size being $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches and ours but 9 inches, has the effect of depleting our waters and protecting theirs. To give our lobsters an equal chance for protection our standard should not be less than that across the border. Torching was done to a large extent, especially before the steamer "Dream" was placed in the bay. Where this practice prevails weirs are generally unsuccessful."

Overseer Ash, of Beaver Harbor, reports that the season's fishing has given an increased catch of all kinds of fish. Sardines were not quite so plentiful as last year. Some weirs did well, while others caught very few, but prices were good, and on the whole more money was made. Very few herrings were smoked as the price was too low for profit. Line fishing was good, but few fishermen pursued this branch of business, confining their attention more to weir fishing. Lobsters were not so plentiful, but a fair catch was made and sent fresh to Eastport. There was less torching than last year, but boats were out whenever the absence of the cruiser lessened the danger of seizure.

Overseer Lord, of Deer Island and Latéte District, says:—"The year now ending shows an increase in the catch of some kinds of fish, while there is a large falling off in some other kinds. The catch of herrings in the early part of the summer was the worst known for many years and accounts for the small quantity of smoked fish in this district. Although some weirs have done fairly in the autumn and fall it is due more to the increased price of sardines, caused by the scarcity, than to the quantity taken. The whole catch of the season is not more than two-thirds of last year's catch. The prospect for winter herrings is cheering, but the catch last winter was small. Cod, haddock and hake gave an average catch, while that of pollock was double the usual quantity."

Overseer Brown, of Campo Bello, reports an increased catch of all kinds of fish, that of pollock being largely in excess of former years. Mr. Brown attributes this to the absence of American fishermen in our waters. The fish formerly caught by them have fallen to our own fishermen. The catch of sardines was not so large as last year, but the advance in price more than made up the deficit. A much larger quantity has been smoked, and a recent rise in price has been a boon to those who stuck to the old traditions and practice.

Overseer McLaughlin, of Grand Manan, reports as follows:—"The year is closing with an increased catch of all kinds of fish in my district. The increase in line fish in these waters is marvellous, and this fishery has been vigorously pursued by our fishermen in boat and vessel. Many vessels from Nova Scotia have found excellent fishing inside the three-mile limit, and have found a ready market for their fares in Grand Manan at better prices than were formerly obtained in the free markets of the United States. We attribute this increased catch to the absence of foreigners from our waters—a state of affairs which the majority of our fishermen would like to see continued."

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. H. VENNING,
Inspector of Fisheries, New Brunswick.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in the Fisheries, Quantity and Value of Fishing Material, Kind and Quantities of Fish, &c., in the Province of **New Brunswick**, for the Year 1887.

DISTRICTS.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.				FISHING MATERIAL.							
	Vessels.		Boats.		Nets.		Weirs.		Smelt Nets.		Lobster Traps.	
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
<i>Ristigouche.</i>	...	...	\$	...	...	\$	...	\$	...	\$	...	\$

From Tide Head to Dalhousie...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
From Dalhousie to Bellefleur...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Gloucester.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Totals.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Petit Rocher.....	1	74	3000	14	110	3300	220	...	...	...	...	...
Bathurst.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Bandon.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Caraquet.....	7	82	2000	23	150	4500	300	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Caraquet.....	6	77	2000	23	135	3500	405	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Anse.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shippegan.....	11	139	3800	36	90	3600	260	...	...	...	...	...
Miscou Island.....	1	1	500	4	210	1500	467	...	...	...	...	...
Pokemouche.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tracadie.....	2	28	£00	6	39	1056	84	...	...	...	...	...
Totals.....	30	457	46900	119	1065	62146	1505	...	...	...	...	...

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Boats engaged in the Fisheries, &c.—New Brunswick—Continued.

DISTRICTS	KINDS OF FISH.													FISH PRODUCTS.				VALUE.	
	Cod, cwt.	Cod Tongues and Souds, barrels.	Hake, cwt.	Hake Souds, lbs.	Haddock, cwt.	Halibut, lbs.	Shad, barrels.	Basg, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Squid, barrels.	Flounders lbs.	Smelt, lbs.	Reis, barrels.	Oysters, barrels.	Lobsters, tons.	Lobsters, cans.	Fish Oil, gallons.		Fish used as bait, barrels.
<i>Restigouche.</i>																			
From Tide Head to Dalhousie..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8200	.....	.....	3	57432	.....	.....	.....
From Dalhousie to Belledune..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8200	.....	.....	3	57432	.....	.....	.....
Totals..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Gloucester.</i>																			
Petit Rocher.....	1000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2500	.....	.....	200000	.....	.....	.....	175200	.....	1000	.....
Bathurst.....	170	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	125250	.....	850	.....
New Bandon.....	3500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20000	5	6500	29	18000	17600	225	1000
Upper Caraquet.....	17000	20	1000	2850	500	700	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	3600	20	5000	8	16000	23500	4000	500
Lower Caraquet.....	23500	.....	100	600	100	600	.....	.....	5000	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69600	2600	500	400
Grand Anse.....	2500	.....	300	900	.....	.....	.....	.....	1000	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	312000	8300	2700	3600
Shippegan.....	14000	.....	890	2115	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	73145	50	.....	.....	225000	460	5000	500
Miscou Island.....	1400	.....	60	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9000	36	.....	175	225000	460	5000	500
Pokemouche.....	613	.....	8	25	21	.....	.....	.....	5340	.....	.....	163000	90	.....	.....	16760	326	215	340
Tracadie.....	1706	.....	220	485	.....	1200	.....	.....	3600	.....	15000	304000	75	8	.....	75150	1080	2500	.....
Totals.....	65389	20	2578	7075	1224	2500	.....	86	7050	17610	320	15000	772745	276	11508	212	1032960	53266	14490
																			8240
																			729,533 30

Districts.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.						FISHING MATERIAL.						KINDS OF FISH.									
	Vessels.			Boats.			Nets.		Smelt Nets.		Lobster Traps.		Salmon, barrels.	Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, smoked, lbs	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Mackerel, barrels.	Mackerel, in cans.	Herring, barrels.	Alewives, barrels.	Cod, cwt.	
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.										
<i>Northumberland.</i>																						
Point Escuminac to Bay du Vin.....	1	14	2.0	2	42	800	84	2000	50	1000	7000	7000		90000			5000	310			844	
Tabusintac to Grandes Dunes.....					105	2100	215	11234	56	1500	1000	1000		74040				1600			925	
Tabusintac River and Bay	2	95	1000	18	570	38	150	150	118	2360	4000	4000		1284			4000	110				
Hardwicke to Glenelg.....	2	95	1000	20	1800	300	9300	2375	119	2380				35400			25	20	100			
Bay du Vin to Beaubair's Island ..	3	120	5000	36	100	2000	100	900	288	5760				63150	1000		235		450			
Newcastle and North Esk.....								1900	2625	38	950			30421								
Red Bank.....								155	7800					3000								
Derby.....																						
Blackville.....								2770	831					50	38500	3500			200			
Blisfield.....																						
Doaktown to Boilestown								440	220					2440								
Boilestown to Head Waters					25	240	30	1500						2000					50			
Totals.....	6	229	9200	58	381	7510	767	39449	29871	669	13950	12000	12000	50	340235	1500	480	9000	1930	912	1769	
<i>Kent.</i>																						
Eel River to Kouchibouguacis.....					170	5000	400	7000	6000	105	3675	11000	11000		45900			1000	250	190	260	
Kouchibouguacis to Chockfish Riv.	8	315	9400	85	176	5280	528	6300	4500	223	7805	12000	12000		15500			458	3000	500	2800	
Riochibucto River and Branches					80	800	160	2000	600													
Buctouche River and Bay					118	2758	237	7591	2267	120	4014	3800	3800					12	384	710	126	
Cocagne River and Bay					275	5500	550	16000	8000	45	900	5575	5575					200	2030	100	20	
Totals.....	8	315	9400	85	819	19338	1875	39891	21467	493	16424	32375	32375		61400			16112	1102	10884	3145	

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in the Fisheries, &c.—New Brunswick—Con.

DISTRICTS.	KINDS OF FISH.													FISH PRODUCTS.			VALUE.						
	Cod Tongues and Scales, barrels	Bake, cwt.	Hake Scales, lbs.	Haddock, cwt.	Halibut, lbs.	Shad, barrels.	Bas, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Frost Fish, lbs.	Squid, barrels.	Flounders, lbs.	Smelt, lbs.	Perch, lbs.	Bels, barrels.	Sardines, hds.	Oysters, barrels.		Lobsters, cans.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish Gunno, tons.	Fish used as bait, barrels.	Fish used as manure, barrels.	
Northumberland.	155	200	.....	.....	.....	1600	600	.....	.....	.....	84000	.....	.....	.....	.....	2500	158335	85	2300	500	61,262	20
	150	200	.....	600	.....	10000	1000	.....	.....	.....	98843	.....	40	.....	.....	1000	.....	500	1800	200	37,918	58
	3000	2000	.....	.....	2500	144038	.....	120	.....	.....	435	45000	.....	700	.....	19,759	08
	80	846	.....	59500	.....	6000	328850	.....	10	.....	.....	5000	.....	.....	5	.....	47,351	76
	5000	1200	400000	.....	6000	1000000	.....	18	450	1000	.....	.....	.....	.....	1000	98,875	00
	21175	.....	.....	.....	.....	43600	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,180	70
	600	00
	1000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,200	00
	2000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	497	00
	825	00
Totals	305	400	.....	600	80	41621	7800	459500	.....	14500	1699331	.....	209	450	8935	204335	500	85	4505	2295	287,469	32
Kent.	700	700	.....	.....	16	5000	.....	.....	.....	2000	281100	8000	115	.....	300	200000	300	.....	4000	.....	82,165	00
	42	3006	4500	25	3000	25	500	4000	15000	7000	760000	5000	200	.....	400	465000	1700	.....	3200	210	164,511	00
	500	650	33000	.....	900	96000	4000	1000	.....	249	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,112	00
	374	791	30	134	40	2-2	1050	30950	4	58370	784321	400	27	50	679	17194	477	.....	1809	.....	70,899	84
	55	.....	10	.....	.....	500	275	4000	.....	.....	225000	.....	45	.....	1000	175-56	45	.....	2300	100	54,058	22
Totals	42	4129	5991	95	3134	81	6742	5975	82980	4	68270	2146421	17400	1387	50	9548	858040	2522	.....	11109	310	391,746	06

Districts.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.						FISHING MATERIAL.						KINDS OF FISH.								
	Vessels.			Boats.			Nets.		Weirs.		Smelt Nets.		Lobster Traps.		Salmon, barrels.	Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs.	Mackerel, barrels.	Mackerel, in cans.	Herring, barrels.	Herring, smoked, in boxes.	
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.							
<i>Westmoreland.</i>																					
Shediac to Botsford	2	103	1300	23	700	10500	1400	10000	.....	.....	200	4000	16000	16000	.....	500	964	1200	1000	1200
Dover and Gautreau . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	1440	48	6000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pré d'en Haut and Belliveau . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	1080	36	4500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dorchester . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rockport and Wood Point . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	800	32	4750	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Baie Verte and Sackville . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	1050	60	5050	1325	.....	23	475	30	30	.....	850	65	144	3405	740
Totals	2	103	1300	23	790	14970	1522	30600	14455	.....	223	4475	16030	16030	.....	1350	1029	1344	4405	1946
<i>Albert.</i>																					
Hopewell to Point Wolf . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	500	22	2750	1000	1	35	.....	.....	.....	74	.....	.....	.....	400	50
<i>Victoria.</i>																					
St. John River . . . . .	}	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tobique . . . . .		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aroostook . . . . .		.....	.....	.....	10	100	20	300	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Carleton.</i>																					
Carleton Co. Line to York Co. Line, . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	800	80	800	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Head Waters of Miramichi, . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	800	80	800	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36000	.....	.....	.....	.....

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in the Fisheries, &c.—New Brunswick—Con.

DISTRICTS.	KINDS OF FISH.												FISH PRODUCTS				VALUE			
	Alewives, barrels.	Cod, cwt.	Hake, cwt.	Haddock, cwt.	Shad, barrels.	Bass, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Frost fish, lbs.	Flounders, lbs.	Smelt, lbs.	Perch, lbs.	Eels, barrels.	Oysters, barrels.	LOBSTERS, tons.	LOBSTERS, cans.	Fish Oil, gallons.		Fish used as bait, barrels.	Fish used as manure, barrels.	\$	cts.
<i>Westmoreland.</i>	20	.....	.....	20	7000	4000	6000	2500	678070	....	150	100	120	477792	.....	4635	4000	130,493	74
	432	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,888	09
	270	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,430	05
	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	270	00
	284	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,556	00
<i>Albert.</i>	250	.....	.....	440	800	850	7500	.....	53554	.....	25	5	12	.....	.....	1030	800	27,657	52
	250	20	.....	1476	7800	4850	13500	2500	731624	.....	175	105	132	477792	.....	5635	4800	167,295	26
<i>Victoria.</i>	300	200	100	1350	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	17,598	10
	5000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	896	00
<i>Carleton.</i>	140	.....	10000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,260	00
	12000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,400	00
<i>Totals</i>	140	.....	22000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,660	00

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in the Fisheries, &c.—New Brunswick—Con.

DISTRICTS.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.						FISHING MATERIAL.					
	Vessels.			Boats.			Nets.		Weirs.		Smelt Nets.	
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
<i>York.</i> York County Line to Sunbury County Line.....												
<i>Sunbury.</i> River St. John..... Otnabog Lake..... Gagetown..... Upper Gagetown..... Hart's Lake..... Lakerville and Sheffield..... Upper Sheffield..... Maugerville..... Oromocto Mouth..... Oromocto French Lake..... Oromocto Branches..... Burton..... Totals.....												
<i>Queen's.</i> Washademoak Lake..... Canaan River..... Totals.....												

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in the Fisheries, &c.—New Brunswick—Con.

DISTRICTS.	KINDS OF FISH.										FISH PRODUCTS.			VALUE.
	Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, smoked, lbs.	Alewives, brls.	Pollock.	Shad, barrels.	Bas, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Pickarel, lbs.	Perch, lbs.	Bel, barrels.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish Roes, barrels.	Fish Guano, tons.	
<i>York.</i>														\$ cts.
York County Line to Sunbury County Line.....	144 8	.....	.....	.....	50	5130	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,647 40
<i>Sunbury.</i>														
River St. John.....	.....	.....	25	.....	10	4000	.....	30000	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	2,442 50
Ottabog Lake.....	.....	.....	25	.....	5	200	.....	1000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	229 50
Gagetown.....	1200	.....	30	.....	10	2000	.....	2000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	705 00
Upper Gagetown.....	100	.....	10	.....	15	1000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	260 00
Hart's Lake.....	.....	.....	20	.....	10	.....	.....	2000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300 00
Lakeville and Sheffield.....	.....	.....	250	.....	5	2000	.....	6000	.....	70	.....	.....	.....	3,430 00
Upper Sheffield.....	200	.....	50	.....	2	200	.....	400	100	4	.....	.....	.....	344 00
Maugerville.....	200	.....	20	.....	2	200	.....	2000	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	300 00
Oromocto Mouth.....	100	.....	25	.....	5	200	.....	2500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	339 50
Oromocto and French Lake.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	500	.....	4800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	750 00
Oromocto Branches.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	225 00
Burton.....	.....	.....	10	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90 00
Totals	1800	.....	615	.....	67	28300	.....	50400	100	96	.....	.....	.....	9,415 50
<i>Queens.</i>														
Washadenook Lake.....	.....	.....	450	.....	30	400	.....	45000	4000	45	.....	.....	.....	8,019 00
Oanaan River.....	500	.....	50	.....	30	.....	.....	500	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	643 00
Totals	500	.....	500	.....	330	400	.....	45500	4600	45	.....	.....	.....	8,662 00

R TURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Boats engaged in the Fisheries, &c. —New Brunswick—Continued.

Districts.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.				FISHING MATERIAL.						KINDS OF FISH.										
	Vessels.				Boats.		Nets.		Weirs.		Lobster Nets.		Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, smoked, lbs.	Mackerel, barrels.	Herring, barrels.	Herring, frozen, number.	Herring, smoked, in boxes.	Alewives, barrels.	Cod, cwt.	
	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.									
<i>King's.</i>																					
Westfield.....	...	...	...	18	180	18	600	400	...	...	...	14952	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nerepis.....	...	...	...	20	200	20	1300	520	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	606	...
Kennebecasis and Tributaries.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...
Totals.....	...	...	...	38	380	38	1900	930	...	...	...	14952	...	...	...	...	...	...	656	...
<i>St. John.</i>																					
Quaco Head to Lepreaux including St. John Harbor.....	27	451	96	255	6000	480	83000	59000	24	9000	4200	4200	180000	4800	...	25000	4500000	180000	10860	800	
St. John Harbor to Goose River.....	34	600	150	300	7250	600	87400	85700	...	...	300	300	...	...	...	1800	...	...	...	2000
Totals.....	61	1051	246	555	13250	1080	170400	124700	24	9000	4500	4500	180000	4800	...	26800	4500000	180000	10850	2800	
<i>Charlotte.</i>																					
St. Croix.....	...	...	...	30	1950	90	150	90	10	2000	...	...	6000	...	60	150	...	...	650	50
St. Andrew's Bay.....	6	93	24	90	4500	180	7000	3500	58	21750	1115	1115	...	...	75	...	310000	...	...	50
Ca Tête to Beaver Harbor.....	22	330	6600	110	3400	275	34800	10395	76	7600	3000	3000	...	...	...	300	6000000	7000	...	1000
Leer Island.....	19	325	10500	100	250	1750	375	13500	6750	63	37800	2500	1875	...	...	200	2300000	2000	...	800
Dampo Bello.....	17	302	10450	72	136	5850	178	9597	6258	27	12500	505	219	...	...	475	588700	450000	...	2200
Grand Manan.....	12	196	12000	50	40000	490	20000	10000	30	30000	8000	8000	...	...	...	20000	5000000	1000000	...	16000
Totals.....	76	1249	42450	356	1066	73100	1558	84897	37033	264	111650	15120	14209	...	...	135	21125	17486700	1459000	20100

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Boats engaged in the Fisheries, &c.—New Brunswick—Continued.

DISTRICTS.	KINDS OF FISH.													FISH PRODUCTS.					VALUE.			
	Cod Tongues and Souds.	Pollock, cwt.	Hake, cwt.	Hake Souds, lbs.	Haddock, cwt.	Halibut, lbs.	Shad, barrels.	Bass, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Frost Fish, lbs.	Squid, barrels.	Flounders, lbs.	Smelt, lbs.	Pickarel, lbs.	Eels, barrels.	Sardines, bhd.s.	Lobsters, tons.	Fish Oil, gallons.		Fish Guano, tons.	Fish used as bait, barrels.	Fish used as manure, barrels.
<i>King's.</i>																						
Westfield .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26 2736	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4000	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nerepis .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kennebecasis and Tributaries .....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	50	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1500	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals .....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	76 2736	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5500	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>St. John.</i>																						
Quaco Head to Lepreaux including St. John Harbor. ....	.....	300	.....	400 2000	.....	.....	1610 5000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	250	90	600	.....	300	200
St. John Harbor to Goose River .....	.....	1700	400	.....	550	3000	1500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	275	200	.....	.....	.....
Totals .....	.....	2000	400	400 2550	.....	3000	3110 5000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	250	365	800	300	200	.....
<i>Charlotte.</i>																						
St. Croix .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	5000	1000	.....	.....	8000	4000	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	500
St. Andrew's Bay .....	.....	100	50	.....	75	3000	.....	.....	2500	.....	.....	20000	.....	.....	.....	.....	8400	108	700	50	160	500
La Tête to Beaver Harbor. ....	.....	2000	1000	1000 900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	600	.....	.....	.....	4000	143	3000	.....	500	.....	.....
Deer Island .....	.....	4000	200	250	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2000	150	5000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Campo Bello .....	.....	6312	2375	2421 2562	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	360	.....	.....	.....	.....	894	137	2557	.....	360	.....	.....
Grand Manan	14	16000	20000	23000 5050	.....	38000	.....	.....	.....	4000	.....	1600	.....	.....	.....	1000	2400	50000	.....	1500	5000	.....
Totals	14	28412	23625	23671 8737	.....	41006	.....	.....	7500 5000	380	.....	22200	5000	4000	.....	52344	29.8	61257	50	2460	6000	.....

RECAPITULATION showing the Quantity and Value of Fishing Material, &c. - New Brunswick.

DISTRICTS.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.						FISHING MATERIAL.					
	VESSELS.			BOATS.			NETS.		WEIRS.		SMELT NETS.	
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
Ristigouche	30	457	48900	119	134	1540	27210	16665	3	12000	5	135
Gloucester	6	229	9200	5	1065	62146	31430	18102	3	12000	15	3670
Northumberland	8	316	9100	85	381	7510	29149	29871	...	...	669	13950
Kent	2	103	1300	23	819	19338	38-94	21467	...	...	493	16134
Westmoreland .....	...	...	...	...	790	14970	306.0	14455	...	...	223	4475
Albert .....	...	...	...	...	10	500	2750	1000	1	35	...	...
Victoria .....	...	...	...	...	10	100	300	200	...	...	...	...
Carleton .....	...	...	...	...	40	800	800	400	...	...	...	...
York .....	...	...	...	...	137	1245	4800	2200	...	...	...	...
Sunbury .....	...	...	...	...	40	80	6000	1300	...	...	...	...
Queen's .....	...	...	...	...	38	380	1900	9.0	...	...	...	...
Kings's	61	1051	24050	246	555	13250	170400	12470	24	9000	4500	4900
St. John	76	1249	42450	356	1066	73100	81897	37033	26	111650	15220	14209
Charlotte .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	183	3404	133250	887	5085	194959	439430	267213	29	132885	1541	38644
											118115	112109

RECAPITULATION showing the Quantity and Value of Fish, &c.—New Brunswick—Concluded.

DISTRICTS.	KINDS OF FISH.										FISH PRODUCTS.					VALUE.	
	Trout, lbs.	Frost Fish, lbs.	Squid, barrels.	Flounders, lbs.	Smelt, lbs.	Pickarel, lbs.	Perch, lbs.	Bels, barrels.	Sardines, hhd.	Oysters, barrels.	Lobsters, tons.	Lobsters, cans.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish Guano, tons.	Fish used as bait, barrels.		Fish used as manure, barrels.
Ristigouche.	17640	459500	320	15000	8200	772745	8200	276	11508	212	57432	570	53266	85	14190	8240	63,095 59
Gloucester	7800	82980	4	14500	1699331	209	209	89 5	450	89 5	204335	1	500	2395	4505	2295	729,533 30
Northumberland.	5975	82980	4	68270	2146421	1740	1387	50	2648	.....	385010	.....	2532	11109	310	310	287,469 32
Kent	4850	13500	.....	2500	73,624	.....	175	105	.....	132	477792	5635	21	.....	4800	4800	591,746 06
Westmoreland.	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	167,295 26
Albert.	5000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,596 10
Victoria	22000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	856 00
Carleton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,660 00
York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,647 40
Sunbury	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50400	100	96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,415 50
Queen's.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45500	4600	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,662 00
King's.	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	5500	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,569 56
St John	7500	5000	380	22200	8000	4000	.....	40	250	385	2938	300	800	50	200	200	308,140 00
Charlotte	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52314	.....	.....	61257	.....	.....	6000	6000	1,553,780 80
Totals	71765	509980	704	122170	536631	105400	22300	2255	53094	23196	3650	2630559	118369	136	39069	22145	3,559,506 89

RECAPITULATION of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries of the Province of New Brunswick, during the Year 1887.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantities.	Prices.		Value.
		\$	cts.	
Salmon.....	brls. 150	16	00	2,400 00
do fresh, in ice.....	lbs. 1,312,610	0	20	262,522 00
do smoked.....	lbs. 2,300	0	20	1,860 00
do in cans.....	lbs. 3,597	0	15	539 55
Mackerel.....	brls. 3,607	12	00	43,284 00
do in cans.....	lbs. 44,278	0	12	5,313 36
Herring.....	brls. 82,819	4	50	372,685 50
do frozen.....	per 100. 21,986,700	0	50	109,933 50
do smoked.....	boxes. 1,478,996	0	25	369,749 00
Alewives.....	brls. 15,876	4	50	71,442 00
Ood.....	cwt. 93,524	4	00	374,096 00
do Tongues and Sounds.....	brls. 76	10	00	760 00
Pollock.....	cwt. 30,412	4	00	121,648 00
Hake.....	cwt. 31,277	4	00	125,108 00
do sounds.....	lbs. 37,537	1	00	37,537 00
Haddock.....	cwt. 12,706	4	00	50,824 00
Halibut.....	lbs. 50,234	0	10	5,023 40
Shad.....	brls. 6,865	9	00	61,785 00
Bass.....	lbs. 104,779	0	06	6,286 74
Trout.....	lbs. 71,765	0	10	7,176 50
Frost Fish.....	lbs. 560,980	0	03	16,829 40
Squid.....	brls. 704	4	00	2,816 00
Flounders.....	lbs. 122,470	0	10	12,247 00
Smelt.....	lbs. 5,366,321	0	06	321,979 28
Pickarel.....	lbs. 105,400	0	06	6,324 00
Perch.....	lbs. 22,300	0	03	669 00
Eels.....	brls. 2,255	10	00	22,550 00
Sardines.....	hog'ds. 53,094	10	00	530,940 00
Oysters.....	brls. 23,196	3	00	69,588 00
Lobsters.....	tons. 3,650	30	00	109,500 00
do.....	cans. 2,630,559	0	12	315,667 08
Fish Oil.....	galls. 118,369	0	40	47,347 60
do Guano.....	tons. 136	25	00	3,400 00
do used as bait.....	brls. 39,069	1	50	58,603 50
do do manure.....	brls. 22,145	0	50	11,072 50
Total, 1887.....				3,559,506 89
do 1886.....				4,180,227 27
Decrease.....				620,720 38

NUMBER and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, Weirs, Traps, &c., engaged in the Fisheries of the Province of New Brunswick, during the Year 1887.

	Value.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
183 vessels, 3,404 tons	133,250 00	
5,085 fishing boats.....	194,959 00	
Nets, 439,430 fathoms.....	267,213 00	
292 weirs	132,685 00	
1,544 smelt nets.....	38,644 00	
118,115 lobster traps	112,109 00	
5 mackerel traps.....	5,550 00	884,410 00
2 salmon and mackerel canneries.....	800 00	
123 lobster factories	111,200 00	
1 sardine factory.....	1,200 00	
45 freezers	46,350 00	
99 ice houses.....	17,430 00	
1 fertilizer factory.	40,000 00	
700 smoke houses and fixtures.....	204,083 00	
82 oil presses, with furnaces and boilers.....	5,700 00	426,763 00
Total.....		1,311,173 00

APPENDIX No. 5.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE FISHERIES OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND
FOR THE YEAR 1887, BY MR. J. HUNTER DUVAR, INSPECTOR.

ALBERTON, P.E.I. 31st December, 1887.

Hon. GEORGE E. FOSTER,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward tabulated statement of the product of the fishing industries of the Province of Prince Edward Island for the year 1887, now closed, together with remarks on the various fisheries.

SUMMARY.

Although the figures are in some instances smaller than shown in previous reports, it may be called a good year, and the fishermen are satisfied, excepting in lobsters, which have fallen off one-half, or more than a million and a half of cans short of preceding years, showing unmistakably that the fishery is exhausted and should be put under the most stringent regulation.

This year shows a decrease in value on the whole fishery, as compared with previous year, of \$104,565.40, of which the deficit on lobsters, at official rates, was \$192,20.76, but the difference was partially made up on other articles. The items which show an increase are salmon, cod (more than double the catch of preceding year), haddock, smelts and eels, fish oil, fish guano and unmanufactured fish manure. And the following show a decrease: Mackerel, 3,507 barrels less; canned mackerel, very largely less; herring, 4,330 barrels less; sounds, hake, 1,297 cwt. less; lobsters, 1,607.673 cans less.

The capital, dead and floating, invested in lobster preserving has decreased by an additional year's tear and wear, say \$30,000, while the capital employed in sea-fishing has increased. This year, over last, there is an increase of 8,800 fathoms of nets. 7,195 fathoms of seine, being double the stretch of previous year, besides a total of 140,000 fathoms of trawl (set lines). Number of vessels and tonnage about the same as last year, but with stronger crews.

The present value of the plant in the fisheries of Prince Edward Island may be set down as: Lobster fishery (at the highest full price estimate), \$240,000; sea and fresh water fisheries, \$229,075; oyster fishery, \$10,000; employing altogether, during the respective fishing seasons, 56 vessels of 2,349 tons, 1,139 sea boats, 650 smaller boats, 4,059 men and 700 women, besides about 850 fishers of oysters. Total value of plant, \$479,000.

Bait was rather scarce this year. In the early part of the season whales, blue fish and other fish of prey were more than usually numerous, harassing the herring and making the mackerel wild. To this I partly attribute the alleged fact that when the first mackerel were about to enter the Gulf large bodies broke off to the southward and did not stop till they struck the New England shore. In estimating the total take of mackerel this year 500 or 600 barrels of small, that were cut up for

deep sea bait, must be added. With the short season for lobster fishing in 1888 less bait will be required for traps, and probably an ample supply of herring bait will be obtained on our own shore without having, as usual, to import from the Magdalen Islands and elsewhere. The catch of mackerel in 1886 was 27,534, besides 5,000 barrels canned, and this year 24,027 barrels, exclusive of 365 canned; deficit, 3,872 barrels, but amply made up by the superior quality of the fish this season.

Of the 38,874 barrels of herring taken only 3,790 were utilized as food,—but fishing bounty will be claimed on the gross amount. Good catches of superior quality were taken in various localities in fall.

The large catch of cod may, in part, be attributed to the small catch of lobsters which closed many of the factories before the usual time and liberated the men for other work. This fact should be a sufficient answer to those who assert that the fishermen would be driven away were the lobster factories closed.

Returns from the various oyster districts show a total catch of 36,448 barrels, being an excess of 3,323 barrels over last year. Prices ruled low, consequently fewer men fished. Reports from the fishery wardens mention noticeably large quantities of young oysters on the bed. Regulation of the fishery is much wanted, as set forth under the heading of "oysters" in this report. Numerous enquiries are made as to the terms on which areas might be leased for oyster culture.

The streams are in good condition, abounding in trout. I am of opinion that the month of December should be added to the close season for trout in Prince Edward Island. It leads to netting in sluggish water. Fishing should not begin (nominally,) till 1st day of January, which would practically mean no fishing, of consequence, till the streams thaw in spring. In the estuaries there has been a large increase in the quantity of smelts and eels, a market having been opened for pickled eels.

I have every reason to believe that salmon abound all along the coast of this Province, making their way from the sea to the splendid salmon rivers of New Brunswick. They do not seek the Prince Edward Island streams (excepting in one or two "salmon holes,") for the reason that they find our shallow summer water 50° to 60° temperature, whereas they cannot enjoy themselves in a water atmosphere over 42° to 45°. But they are along our coast. Annually about two tons are taken in shore nets set ostensibly for other fish, and I would respectfully request to be authorized to issue some form of permit that would cover the setting of anchored nets of six inch mesh, put out nominally for other fish but in reality for salmon, especially off St. Peter's Bay. There are no regulations quite applicable to salmon in Prince Edward Island.

Other points relating to the year's fisheries are embraced in the body of this report.

DEEP-SEA FISHERIES A MAIN NATIONAL RESOURCE.

The shortening of the lobster fishing season, together with the probability that a total closure of that fishery may become necessary for a term of years, necessarily turns attention to the other branches of fishing industry in which the fishermen liberated from lobster fishing may profitably employ themselves. The opportunities given me, as a member of the Shell-fisheries Commission, of hearing evidence all along the coasts of the Maritime Provinces, confirmed my previous view that very few—perhaps none—of the closed-out Canadian lobster fishers would seek employment in the United States. Almost all of our people own a portion of the soil, whereon they have their homes. The total average wages per annum earned by lobster fishers is about \$90 for three months' labor. It takes a great wrench to root up a home, and there is no probability that homes would be so rooted up for the want of \$90 a year in wages, and the less so that it would give the fisherman full three months additional time to try his luck in other fisheries. It may be a bold expression of opinion, but I regard the lobster fishery of Canada during all these years as having been a calamity rather than an advantage. Prior to the absorption of so many fishermen in the lobster industry every man owned an outfit of lines, hooks, trawls and such

like gear for sea-fishing. Since the men have depended so largely on monthly wages this outfit has been disposed of or allowed to go to wreck. Few, if any, have the means to replace it. Moreover, as a universal custom, the fishermen have lived up to their monthly wages, and have saved nothing. Formerly, before lobster fishing was known, when they commenced sea-fishing in early spring it absorbed their whole time; they had a running account with the merchant who supplied them, and on settling at fall there was generally a balance in their favor to carry them through the winter. It is different with a man drawing wages. When the packer pays him his wages he has done with him. The only thing the lobster fisherman can do is to make the best bargain he can with somebody for the catch of sea-fish he makes between 20th August and the fall. Necessarily, that catch is small. There is no other way of developing the deep-sea fish industry excepting by encouraging fishermen to increase the catch. And this can be done only in one of two directions, firstly, by granting increased fishing bounties, and, secondly, by regulating the existing fishing bounty so as to increase the catch.

Firstly—Almost every man who fishes in salt water in Prince Edward Island own a portion of the soil, from which he makes his living. Fishing when not farming is merely an auxiliary occupation, which contributes a share towards his subsistence. Consequently, sea-fishing is pursued in a perfunctory way and not as a main industry. To draw monthly wages from the lobster factory nearest to the farm did very well while it lasted. These wages were easily earned and kept fishermen in cash at the end of every month, but with nothing to fall back upon when the lobster fishing was over. Hence, I have always regarded lobster fishing as a disadvantage rather than an advantage to the fishing population.

Secondly.—The present regulation requires that each fisherman claiming bounty should fish three months and catch 2,500 pounds weight of green fish. This is an absurdly small amount for such waters as those around Prince Edward Island. The actually fishing time required, leaving out Sundays, is 80 days, and the quantity 2,500 pounds weight, or equal to 31 pounds weight of fish per day—a preposterously low estimate. About 12½ barrels of herring would cover the whole season, as would 12 barrels of mackerel, containing say 3,000 fish, equal to 38 mackerel per day, yet anybody acquainted with fishing knows that when mackerel do bite one man's catch is more likely to be 200 or 300 fish rather than 38. This refers to hook and line. With seines the disproportion is greater. In like manner 4 or 5 green cod or hake per day would make up the required 2,500 pounds. Nor is this all. The object of a fishing bounty is to encourage and increase the supply in the markets of food fish. Yet a very large proportion of the fishing bounties that are paid to Canadian fishermen are based altogether or mainly on herring that never come into market at all, but are cut up as bait for lobster traps for other fish. Thus, bounty is paid twice over, once on the bait and again on the fish taken by that bait. It could surely never be intended by the Government to offer a bounty premium for supplying bait to lobster traps. Take this year for instance, 33,874 barrels of herring were taken, of which 35,084 barrels went for lobster and other bait. Government, therefore, will this year most unnecessarily, and apparently unawares, pay in Prince Edward Island alone, \$3,418 as bounty on bait for lobster traps.

A remedy is not far to seek, one that would at once do away with the present unsatisfactory state of things and at the same time largely increase the catch from the deep sea. It is this: Amend the existing regulations so that the bounty be paid only on edible fish put on the market or used in actual food consumption. It may be difficult to come at the net quantity actually absorbed in local consumption, but there can be no difficulty whatever, in closely following the quantity legitimately placed on the market. A glance at the "account sales" would put the matter beyond dispute, and an order should be made that these account sales be exhibited to the fishery officer when he is asked to certify the claim. There would be no trouble in this, and it would have the effect of striking off a large number of claims, that year after year are habitually spurious. To sum up the points I would respectfully bring to your notice are: 1. That to increase the bounty with a view to

increase the product of the deep sea fisheries would merely be to increase fraud; 2. That the present required quantity of 2,500 pounds weight of green fish for 80 clear days' fishing is absurdly small; 3. That the regulations should be amended so as to read "preserved deep sea fish put as food on the market;" 4. That all boats or vessels intending to engage in the sea fisheries be required to take out a registration ticket from the nearest fishery warden at the beginning of the season. This last regulation would have a great tendency to check spurious claims.

One thing is certain; the deep sea fisheries are a main national resource, and infinitely more to be depended on than any temporary advantage that could ever be got out of shore lobsters.

PRODUCTS OF THE SEA.

The following shows the fluctuations in the Prince Edward Island catch of mackerel, by counties, for the past five years.

Year.	Prince.	Queen's.	King's.	Add Canned.	Total, Prince Edward Island.
	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.
1883.....	9,573	8,900	10,873	None.	29,349
1884.....	8,197	4,214	4,578	100	17,089
1885.....	10,977	6,174	8,584	2,950	28,685
1886.....	10,626	5,040	14,134	5,097	38,897
1887.....	6,843	4,773	12,411	365	24,392

Although the figures this year are somewhat smaller than last, the mackerel fishery may be called satisfactory. A fair proportion of the fish were of extra superior quality. Some specimens were reported 17 and 18 inches long, weighing 3 to 4 pounds. Large catches were taken by hook and line in the first half of October. Seining was over by about the 15th October. Last year considerably over half a million one-pound tins of mackerel, equal to 5,000 barrels, were canned, but this year only 48,600 cans, or about 365 barrels.

Some of the incidents of the fishery deserve to be mentioned. This year, as last, the fish seemed to strike in along the coast of King's County but failed to spread abundantly along Queen's and Prince. Many surmises are made as to the reason of this partial distribution but the causes are obscure. Fishing off East Point, King's County, was exceptionally good, both as to size and quality. About 18th September there was a big strike between East Point and Port Hood when the Canadian and American sieners made large hauls, one vessel taking 400 barrels. Off North Lake in the first week of October, boats took from 400 or 500 to 1,300 fish each. About 4th October, the Souris schooner "Maggie Alice" took 162 headed barrels, while boats did well, one boat taking 18 barrels with hook-and-line. Both north and west of King's County fishing was successful. Island fishermen continued fishing after the Americans had left the bay, nearly every boat making a fair catch. Fish were plentiful till late in the season but there was difficulty in inducing them to bite, yet the quality continued extra good. It is understood that the Americans returned home with not more than half fares.

Enquiry all along the coast of the Province shows that, excepting a few opinionated individuals, fishermen highly approve of the protective measures of last year in which the cruisers did good service, and they would like to see the same protective system continued. The only exception is with reference to the Port of Souris, the headquarters of the American fleet, and in a lesser degree, Georgetown, where they say they would prefer a return to the terms of the Washington Treaty. Their reason is evident. The annual expenditure of the whole American fleet for

repairs, supplies, &c., may reach \$20,000 or \$30,000 annually, the Straits of Canso and the above named ports would like to secure a share of this expenditure. The perseverance of the cruiser "Critic," Captain McLaren, deserves to be especially well spoken of. In a report made to me by Fishery Warden Allan McDonald, the following occurs:

"I cannot tell you the quantity of mackerel that the Americans or Canadians seined inside the limit. There was plenty of mackerel showing up on both sides of the island here, all the first part of the season and no vessels. The vessels went to the north and left the fish behind. When the fleet came back the Canadians did well for a week. There was no fish showing outside of the limit till after the 15th of August. For the week that the Canadians did well there were no cruisers around here but the "Critic," and she was the hardest worked vessel I ever saw. There was a fleet of about one hundred and fifty vessels between St. Peter's and East Point and when she went west the Americans came inshore east, with their names covered over with canvas, and when she came east it was the same west. If one of the steam cruisers had come around the East Point one of those days she would have no trouble in taking some prizes. It is admitted by every one that the "Critic" did good work this season."

The experience of the past season has revived a question that periodically crops up, namely, could mackerel fishing be carried on equally profitably if seining were prohibited. Seines deal only with large bodies, and are, no doubt very destructive when the fish are schooling, or massed into almost solid blocks. But at a given distance, below the surface, the water is alive with single fish at play or rushing about in search of food. A few handful of toll-bait (that is to say, herring or other fish cut up and ground in a handmill), if dropped overboard would gather these vagrant fish around the fisherman's boat as surely as a handful of grain collects chickens in a farm yard. An instance occurred this season while the men of the seiner "Samuel Drake" were fishing with hook and line, when a school hove up, on which the crew took to the seine-boat but missed the mackerel, while one man, left on board the schooner as ship-keeper, kept on fishing and by time his comrades returned had caught a full barrel of No. 1, worth \$20 by hook and line. There has been a good deal of talk this year among hook and line fishermen about the possibility and advisability of prohibiting seining. The question is complicated. One thing is certain, namely, that so long as foreign fishermen use skilful appliances for catching fish in quantity on the very edge of our waters, so long will Canadians, in self-defence, have to use the same appliances or be crowded out of their share of the harvest of the sea.

I cannot pass over this astounding spread eagleism of the United States fishermen who, according to the *Gloucester Advertiser*, at a meeting of their "Fishery Union" held a few days since, actually passed and put on record the following resolution among others: "Resolved, that we neither use nor desire to use Canadian waters for practical fishing." If this be the case what were the 200 sail of American seiners doing dodging around the Island coast all last mackerel season and only kept from casting their seines within the three-mile limit by the presence of Canadian cruisers?

Codfishing this year has been good, the quantity taken, namely, 26,422 cwts., being double that of previous year. This may have wholly arisen from fortuitous circumstances, but I cannot help attributing it in part to the number of fishermen liberated for mackerel and codfishing by many of the lobster factories having had to shut in July for want of lobsters. From some parts of the coast cod were reported small, from other parts large and fine, the difference in size being no doubt ascribable to the depth of water in which they were taken. The fact is that our island fishermen do not follow codfishing as they ought to do, neither can they with the inferior class of boats which they generally use. They have an example before their eyes in the strongly framed, well-equipped fishing boats of New Brunswick, built to keep the sea, and of which 200 or upwards fished along the island coast this year and took away large supplies. Hopes may be entertained that if it is found necessary to definitely close lobster fishing for a term of years and thus throw the lobster fishers or

the resources of the deep sea, better equipment, and consequently greater success, will be the result.

The fishery wardens' reports indicate that tongues and sounds were not saved this year in the quantities they should have been; the same with fish oil, though the figures show an increase of 2,828 gallons over last year, yet a total of 17,829 gallons is not by any means so large a yield of oil as ought to be from 31,705 cwts. of cod and hake. Fish guano is set down at 530 tons, but the partially prepared fish manure made on this island can scarcely be called "guano" according to the formula. The use of unmanufactured fish manure, that is to say, lobster shells and bodies, varies much according to the wants of the farmers. This year they do not seem to have been industrious in hauling away this fertilizing debris of the factories. Returns show only 2,370 tons. I should estimate it much higher.

I know of no establishment in this Province for the freezing of herring and other bait. A question has arisen as to whether salt bait is equally killing with fresh bait. As an amateur sea-fisherman, I distinctly say that salted bait, say herring, is nothing to compare with fresh. Every other amateur fisher of blue water will agree with me that it is pretty hard to catch the first fish with a bait of salt pork, salt herring, or so on, but when the first fish is caught all the rest is easy. Cut it into strips resembling little fish, and its deluded compatriots jump at it. This accounts for Americans running in for fresh herring as bait that they have failed to buy at Magdalen Islands, Bay Fortune, or elsewhere in Newfoundland.

Actual proof has this year been obtained of the correctness of an impression which I frequently expressed in reports and otherwise, that the coasts of Prince Edward Island might be made the seat of an extensive fall herring fishery. Along the north coast, especially off King's County, herrings were seen this fall, and some hundreds of barrels have been taken equal to Labrador. According to appearance, this fishery has only to be pursued with energy to attain large proportions. It is a fact that in many Canadian farmhouses a barrel of sound salt herring is more appreciated than a barrel of mackerel, notwithstanding the large difference in price. And really, a few barrels of sound herring is by no means a bad winter stand by to a farmer. With the present facilities of transport there can be no doubt that the business might be pushed in the Upper Provinces and gradually urged westward were the enterprise gone into with energy. This is apart from the probable development of the West Indies and South American markets. In fact there seems no reason why even the Home and Mediterranean demand might not, sooner or later, be tapped for herring in Canadian bottoms. Pickled mackerel are not a favorite article with the masses in Britain; herring are. With abundance of cheap material and the brief sea transit, there seems no reason why there should not be a large development of this new industry. Were the fishery fairly established, its ramifications would extend far. Fishermen would have employment after mackerel had left. The hands now engaged in lobster packing would find equally profitable employment in the various processes of the herring fishery, as is the case on the coasts of Scotland. Teamsters and persons on shore would find no falling off in their employment, while coopers, &c., would see their business largely increased. With an increase of energy this industry would organize itself. "Curers," or middlemen who purchase for ready money the raw fish from actual fishermen and cure them at large establishments would bring capital into the business and give employment to many persons on shore, and it would be to the interest of curers to find out markets. I am very sanguine as to the success of the fall herring fishery after a beginning has been made, and in conversation with several firms interested in the fisheries there seems to be a growing belief that the herring fishery will, some day, be of much more importance than lobster fishing ever was. The difficulty is who will first have sufficient enterprise to go into this new branch of fishing? One thing is certain; no success will attend it if gone into in the clumsy and indolent way in which the 38,874 barrels of herring (itself a large catch) were this year taken, namely, by a few fathoms of stretched net anchored a gunshot or so off the front of farms. To properly pursue the herring fishery, drift nets and a better class of boats are necessary. These boats would

answer a double purpose,—they would not only be indispensable in herring fishing but would be much more suitable for the cod fishery. I recommend the formation of a small syndicate of fishermen to carry out the views offered in this report, and would be glad to lend any assistance in procuring from Scotland plans of boats and nets and other information. Were a permanent herring fishery developed it would be mainly a Canadian industry, with little to fear from competition from the fishermen in the United States.

Although I have no great faith in the principle of fishing bounties, it might be worthy of consideration whether a special bounty might not be offered, for a limited term, for the development of the fall herring fishery in the Gulf.

LOBSTERS.

Keeping to the fishing features of my own Province only, I would say that setting apart all local side issues, lobster canning along the whole 400 miles of island coast is completely exhausted. About this there can be no cavil. It is an uncontrollable and patent fact. Many of the factories had to shut down in July for lack of fish, and not a few of the cannery have drifted into bankruptcy. The size of the lobsters has become deplorably small, it taking $7\frac{1}{2}$, 8, and, in one former good location, 9 to fill a one-pound can. I am credibly informed that, owing to the poor quality of the goods, most of the London, Great Britain, greengrocers have agreed among themselves not to deal in Prince Edward Island canned lobsters.

In 1885 there were canned.....	4,389,189 cans.
1886 do do	3,616,780 do
1887 do do	2,009,107 do

thus rapidly sinking from the mere absence of fish. According to all indications the lobsters now taken are the young or fry, not old enough to continue their species.

Having had the honor to be a member of the Government Commission to enquire into and report upon the shell fisheries of the Atlantic Maritime Provinces of the Dominion, I am precluded from surmising what course it may be deemed proper to pursue in regard to the future of these fisheries, and it is unnecessary here to define the importance of that commission, tending, as it may be, towards a cessation of lobster fishing for a sufficient length of time to bring back the supply of fish to its former abundance. The places of meeting of the commission in Prince Edward Island were advertised in public prints, the sittings were open to all, and anyone interested in the matter was invited to communicate freely with the commissioners. Of the considerable number of representative men who tendered evidence it is noticeable that a large majority confessed they could see no other way to preserve the fishery from total extinction than by definitely closing down all lobster factories for such a term of years as would enable the fish to recuperate in size and numbers.

The public mind, as expressed in conversation and through the press, seemed generally to favor a temporary total closure. At the same time it was urged that to close down suddenly for a term of years, without giving at least one year's notice would be productive of much injury, both to the fishermen who depended on a continuance of their monthly wages and to the packers who had capital invested in the industry. It was therefore felt that it would be but an act of justice to grant one more year's fishing to work off stock before the introduction of more stringent measures, should such be deemed necessary.

Since then, the Order in Council, of date 17th December instant, has granted the privilege.

An experimental short fishing season will go a certain distance towards solving the question whether the fishery can be recuperated without total closure. The objection of some of the smaller packers to any closure is that during the lapse of packing the factories, traps and boats would rot, and thereby "inherent and vested rights" would be infringed. I cannot recognize this. Nobody possesses an inherent right to wipe out a fishery from over-greed, and vested rights cannot exist except as right

officially recognized, and lobster fishing localities are not officially recognized as fisheries (*pecheries*). In like manner there can be no claim for "compensation." I am happy to say that not one packer put forth any claim before the commissioners, claiming compensation for having ruined the fishery by over-fishing. It is an impossibility to frame any general regulation that will press equally on all localities. I might incidentally mention that packers on the south side of this province claim that from the different dates at which lobsters strike the north and south shores of the island, they are at a disadvantage as compared with packers on the north. They will probably bring this matter to your notice. Until the main problem of the lobster fishery is experimentally worked out, the side issues of leasing of areas and other questions must necessarily be left in abeyance. Certain persons state that the closing of the lobster factories will infer a large deprivation of interests on shore. I think not. It is quite possible to over-estimate the injury that would be done on shore. The cutting and supply of fuel for lobster furnaces is no great affair. To keep a lobster factory running with fuel is not much more than would be required to supply a schoolhouse log fire. When a factory is once supplied the only shore work is to repair damaged traps or to replace the few that may be missing. Were deep-sea products to be largely increased, as they ought to be, truckmen, railway and sea freight would not suffer. Saw-mills might cut fewer shooks for packing cases, but coopers would make it up by the greater number of barrels. In fact there is no reason why the collateral branches of shore industry should suffer from lobster closing.

A short season in 1888 under the regulation of an Order in Council might give some indication whether a continuance of similar short fishing seasons would afford sufficient protection to the fishery. As, however, this is not likely to be the case, and as this report when laid before Parliament will be read by island packers, I would venture to suggest that it might be wise to prepare for yet more restrictive measures.

OYSTERS.

Prices for oysters ruled low throughout the season, yet the catch was 3,323 barrels over last year, namely 36,448 barrels as against 33,125 in previous year.

Existing regulations as to oyster fishing are unsatisfactory.

The only regulation in this Province is a close season from 1st June to 15th September inclusive, thus, not preventing winter fishing through the ice, by which vast quantities of young oysters are frozen and perish. Nothing prevents the fishing and loading of unmarketable oysters two or three inches in length. Vast quantities of these, the future brood, are brought up by the fishing tongs and go to swell the nuisance heaps in the yards of packers: Such reckless waste by fishermen should be punished by fine. I have reason to know that the principal shippers are agreed that a restriction should be put on such waste. A fishery warden with a boat was placed on Richmond Bay last year with good effect during the close season. Another warden, also with a boat, is urgently needed on the other side of the bay to co-operate with Warden Ramsay. The Richmond Bay, the principal seat of the fishery, paved with oyster beds, is six or seven miles in length and cannot be effectually watched by one warden.

Oyster fishing in Prince Edward Island is of two kinds, bay fishing and fishing in creeks and estuaries. These require to be differently dealt with, but in both the principle is the same, namely, to protect the young and to see that the close season is strictly observed.

In view of the report of the commissioners on shell fisheries it would be out of place here to discuss the abstract question of oyster fishing. The points that are at present glaringly wanted are to define the limits of beds reserved for the public, to specify under what regulations they shall be fished, to prevent the destruction of small oysters, to prohibit winter fishing and to open a liberal system of encouragement to private oyster culture. All of which amendments may be hoped for in the future.

STREAMS.

Our rivers—or rather our clear gravelly bottomed streams, for we have few that can claim the name of rivers—are abundantly stocked with trout and attract a number of anglers from the United States and elsewhere. Although sawdust is still an unmitigated nuisance, poaching has been reduced to its lowest range, and there were only one or two instances discovered and dealt with. An assault on a warden in the discharge of his duty on the Morell River is still outstanding. The high temperature and shallow nature of streams preclude the presence of adult salmon for angling purposes, but an unusual abundance of young salmon from six to ten inches in length was this year especially noticeable. To a certain extent this must be considered as attributable to the salmon hatchery.

The following has been received from the Superintendent of the hatchery :

“DUNK RIVER HATCHERY, 7th December, 1887.

“J. H. DUVAR, Esq., Inspector of Fisheries :

“SIR,—We have just closed the spawning season for this year, and only succeeded in getting 1,000,000 salmon eggs, owing to the lowness of the water and there being so many spawning beds below the hatchery they will not come in, and it is impossible to drive them up on account of the many sticks in the bed of the river. We will have to remove the gravel or else make a trap at the bridge next year. We have had a hard time watching the river this year; they have been hooking fish at the bridge; the notorious Schurman has left the island on account of being caught hooking at the bridge. The dam is all right and everything is working splendidly. I believe as many fish spawned in the river as came into the house; they were nearly all small fish that came in, scarcely any very large. I think the large ones were caught with nets outside. I saw Warden Howatt, of Tryon, the other day. He says there were quite a large number of salmon in that river this season; as also in Crapaud, which will go to show that the salmon must be increasing when they come into those rivers so plentifully. I think we will have to make traps and prepare to go to some of the other rivers for a supply next season, if we do not have some better way of securing them here. I noticed some sawdust in the river lately; Mr. Wall is not very particular about his sawdust. I think it would be well to bring to the notice of the Minister the necessity of prohibiting any person from fishing or spearing eels from 1st October to 1st December, as there were several salmon caught while spearing eels, the water being so low the fish could not escape when they came on them.

“HENRY CLARK,
“Overseer.”

OTHER FISH.

Alewives, of which the total catch this year was only 367 barrels, have ceased to be of importance. Although they come up all our estuaries they are sought for home use in only two or three localities by farmers living on the banks of creeks or ponds. Herring have quite superseded them as bait.

In several previous annual reports I pointed out that a good export market could be found for eels. This year a beginning has been made by sending pickled eels to the American market with profitable result, and the business bids fair in time to attain considerable proportions. I fully approve of the recommendation made in Overseer Clarke's letter, above quoted, that the taking of eels should be prohibited in salmon rivers from 1st October to 1st December inclusive.

There is no immediate chance of the export of frozen smelts to any large extent, and therefore the recent Order in Council relating thereto does not at present require to be extended to this Province.

I have to report that the owner of the steam tug “Batts” and Mr. Walter Matheson, of Charlottetown, being desirous of prosecuting the deep sea fisheries,

imported English trawls such as take by far the largest proportion of all kinds of fish in the British seas. The word "trawl" in Canadian waters means a long cable with some hundred baited hooks attached. The English trawl or "beam trawl" is a huge bag-net framed with iron and towed by steam or sailing vessel in the direction of the tide, thus scooping up all kinds of fish that come in the way. The trawls owned by the gentlemen above named are intended to be used chiefly in the Gulf off the north of the island where the bottom is smooth and suitable. One or both of these imported trawls will be used next season. Great success attended the trial trip, cod, haddock, herring and several kinds of flat fish almost filling the trawl. It is singular that a prejudice exists in the Province against the use of flat fish as food, a prejudice that the catch of these trawls will go far to dispel. Elsewhere several kinds of flat fish are considered a luxury. An extensive fresh fish market is, however, a necessity to the full profit of the trawl.

I have to thank the respective fishery wardens for their attention to their duties during my protracted absences from the island.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. HUNTER DUVAR,

Inspector of Fisheries, P.E.I.

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in
and the Total Number of Men Employed, &c., in the County of

DISTRICTS.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.						FISHING MATERIAL.				Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs.	Mackerel, barrels.	Mackerel, in cans.	Herring, barrels.	
	Vessels.			Boats.			Nets.		Seines.						
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	Fathoms.					Value.
<i>Prince.</i>			\$			\$		\$		\$					
Cascumpeque Bay to Kildare Cape.....	5	400	8600	65	22	700	65	600	300	1400	2000	300	2530	1968	3050
Kildare to Sea Cow Head, including Tignish	5	220	5300	75	30	900	90	1000	250	1100	2800	.....	500	5000	600
Sea Cow Head to Skinner's Pond....	...	.....	.....	.....	80	2200	300	3000	1500	400	1200	.....	500	.....	5300
Skinner's to Black Pond.....	...	.....	.....	.....	40	1000	120	700	400	850	2000	.....	804	.....	2350
Black Pond to Big Miminigash.....	3	75	1500	36	70	2500	280	2160	960	1920	4500	.....	1350	22056	1320
Little Miminigash to Seal Point, Lot 7, including Camp- bellton.....	4	127	2800	56	25	500	75	300	150	1200	2800	.....	145	1910	600
From Seal Point, whole of Lot 8....	...	.....	.....	.....	12	240	36	1000	500	300	700	100	200	10000	.....
From East Line of Lot 8 to Egmont Bay .....	...	.....	.....	.....	12	240	36	600	300	170	250	.....	110	56	400
Egmont Bay to Lot 15, Point.....	...	.....	.....	.....	16	480	36	3600	1800	250	350	.....	204	.....	2820
Richmond Bay, <i>via</i> Summerside .....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian River, includ- ing Malpeque.....	...	.....	.....	.....	12	340	36	300	150	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	550
Lot 12, shore.....	...	.....	.....	.....	9	270	27	450	225	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	400
Grand River, Lot 13 Graham Head, Lot 26, to Cape Tra- verse.....	...	.....	.....	.....	4	120	16	120	60	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	200
Cape Traverse to Queen's County Line.....	...	.....	.....	.....	20	500	50	120	60	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	400
Rivers and Estuaries, <i>viz.</i> : Dunk, Tyne, Ten, Enmore, Per- cival, the two PierreJacques, and others.....	1	26	600	3	4	200	9	160	80	.....	.....	.....	90	1500	70
Totals	18	848	18800	235	356	10190	1176	14110	6735	7590	16600	400	6843	42500	18060

the Fisheries, Quantity and Value of Fishing Material, Kinds and Quantities of Fish, Prince, Province of Prince Edward Island, for the Year 1887.

KINDS OF FISH.													FISH PRODUCTS.		VALUE.	
Herring, smoked, in boxes.	Alewives, barrels.	Cod, cwt.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, lbs.	Hake, cwt.	Haddock, lbs.	Halibut, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, lbs.	Oysters, barrels.	Lobsters, cans.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish Guano, tons.			
.....	10	600	1500	30	.....	.....	400	10000	2000	200	170880	300	65	70,711 76
.....	.....	1000	.....	100	16000	2000	.....	.....	1000	.....	148576	800	.....	32,549 12
.....	20	350	2000	410	4500	2000	500	.....	2500	.....	155780	1800	175	57,548 60
.....	5	500	800	600	700	500	.....	1000	500	.....	102416	700	.....	37,443 42
.....	.....	200	300	150	5000	1500	1000	.....	3000	.....	54768	200	.....	33,603 88
70	.....	110	312	141	.....	.....	500	600	500	.....	12000	190	.....	7,359 50
.....	.....	50	200	100	.....	.....	100	500	2000	.....	92688	20	.....	15,600 56
.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2600	.....	800	.....	57840	.....	.....	10,452 52
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	234760	.....	.....	43,300 20
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23514	.....	.....	.....	70,542 00
.....	.....	3000	.....	400	.....	.....	1800	3000	5000	2511	73286	300	.....	35,782 32
.....	.....	1157	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	2500	1384	.....	.....	.....	12,630 00
.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5000	3470	.....	.....	.....	12,330 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2000	3000	2000	.....	60853	.....	.....	10,882 36
.....	10	10	.....	15	.....	.....	5000	2000	2000	.....	42720	20	.....	7,674 40
.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20000	18000	28000	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,330 00
70	155	7077	5112	2096	20200	6000	33900	38100	56800	21079	1206567	4330	240	464,749 64		

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels en

DISTRICTS.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.						FISHING MATERIAL.				Mackerel, barrels.	Mackerel, in cans.	
	Vessels.				Boats.		Nets.		Seines.				
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	Fathoms.			Value.
Queen's.			\$			\$			\$		\$		
East Line of Prince County to New London	1	54	1200	13	16	600	48	800	400	680	1800	300	
New London to Cavendish	1	52	1200	13	20	850	60	750	370	680	1800	360	2400
Clifton													
Rustico District.....	6	300	8000	60	48	1240	250	2000	1000	3000	6000	2930	
New Glasgow District					10	300	30	200	100			180	
Wheatley River to Rustico Island... Covehead and Tracadie, including Ponds, to N.E. County Line.....					5	200	20	30	15			20	
S.W. Line of King's to Point Prim..	8	200	2800	20	48	2000	144	2730	1365	600	1800	828	
Pownal Bay and Seal River					22	700	44	1800	750	175	400	25	50
Orwell and Newton					4	160	11	70	35			30	
Hillsborough Bay and Charlotte- town					2	80	6						
Argyle Shore					4	150	8	500	250			50	
De Sable to Prince County, S.E. Line	3	160	4000	12	8	240	14	100	50	115	300	50	20
Rivers and Estuaries, viz. :—North, East, West, Johnston's, Trout Hope, Winter, Vernon and others													
Totals.....	19	766	17200	118	187	6520	635	8880	4335	5250	12100	4773	310

gaged in the Fisheries, &c.—Prince Edward Island—Continued.

KINDS OF FISH.												FISH PRODUCTS.			VALUE.	
Herring, barrels.	Herring, smoked, in boxes.	Cod, cwt.	Cod Tongues and Souds, barrels.	Hake, cwt.	Haddock, lbs.	Halibut, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, lbs.	Oysters, barrels.	Lobsters, cans.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish Guano, tons.	Unmanufactured Fish Manure, tons.	\$	cts.
700	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	114240	150	.....	.....	22,918	80
220	..	525	20	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	450	.....	.....	7,979	00
.....	500	400	4000	170	.....	.....	.....	.....	984	00
3000	5000	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	1500	5000	.....	15000	400	50	.....	68,010	00
125	110	.....	.....	.....	250	1000	3000	5000	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	3,991	50
80	200	.....	.....	400	.....	250	600	1200	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	1,677	00
.....
623	984	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2000	6000	.....	15000	600	.....	.....	19,355	50
310	20	50	400	225	700	.....	400	4000	200	14	112608	370	10	.....	17,160	96
.....	300	.....	.....	1000	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,390	00
10	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	100	.....	1000	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,141	00
.....
15	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	860	10000	.....	.....	.....	3,867	50
800	800	1000	500	.....	80000	.....	.....	100	14,090	00
.....
175	1000	1000	1500	.....	38448	.....	30	.....	7,085	26
.....
.....	8350	15400	28200	2300	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,479	00
5058	20	7474	420	250	1100	250	13200	29000	51600	5344	385296	2230	90	100	185,129	52

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats

DISTRICTS.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.						FISHING MATERIAL.							
	Vessels.				Boats.			Nets.		Seines.		Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs.	Mackerel, barrels.	Mackerel, in cans.
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	Fathoms.	Value.			
<i>King's.</i>			\$			\$		\$		\$				
Queen's County, N.E. Line to Morell, including St. Peter's Bay					14	600	69	1600	585			960	309	
Morell to Cable Head					46	1300	132	1000	500	200	400	1500	400	
Schooner Pond to Naufrage	2	140	2400	26	58	1740	174	2500	800	350	900	1200	525	
Lots 46 and 47, and North and South Lakes.					145	4500	433	6960	2000				2175	
To Red Head, including Souris	5	250	10000	70	80	2000	160	6000	2000	2000	5000		2000	3000
Rollo, Fortune and Howe Bays					28	850	81	1000	500	280	400		182	
Boughton Bay and Island					100	3000	300	6600	3000	175	300		5700	
Cardigan Bay	1	50	1500	6	25	750	75	250	120	160	300		250	
Georgetown to Cape Sharp	1	45	1500	9	50	2000	150	2500	1000	160	300		270	
To Queen's County, S. E. Line and Murray Harbor	10	250	5000	60	50	2000	150	2000	1000	180	350		600	
Rivers and Estuaries, viz.: Morell, Midgell, Marie, Montague, Cardigan, Brundenel and others...														
Totals	19	735	20400	171	596	18740	1724	30410	11505	3505	7950	3660	12411	3000

engaged in the Fisheries, &c.—Prince Edward Island—Continued.

KINDS OF FISH.													FISH PRODUCTS			VALUE.	
Herring, barrels.	Alewives, barrels.	Cod, cwt.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, lbs.	Boneless Cod, lbs.	Hake, cwt.	Haddock, lbs.	Halibut, lbs.	Trout lbs.	Smelts, lbs.	Eels, lbs.	Oysters, barrels.	Lobsters, cans.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish Guano, tons.	Manufactured Fish Manure, tons		
340	86	673	.....	.....	10	1500	900	2000	2000	5250	25	10000	305	.....	270	11,211 00
200	50	600	.....	.....	20	2000	500	500	.....	2000	...	16680	150	200	.....	16,146 60
700	26	300	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	1500	3000	300	...	18000	60	.....	.....	13,611 00
3500	50	3900	700	.....	700	3000	2000	5600	.....	3000	...	111488	4000	.....	.....	76,668 56
1200	.....	1200	.....	2500	1500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	38400	2500	.....	.....	46,318 00
216	.....	73	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	700	125	1500	...	15000	.....	.....	.....	5,563 50
6400	.....	600	600	.....	600	.....	.....	800	6000	50000	...	15600	600	.....	2000	111,582 00
250	.....	25	.....	.....	20	500	.....	500	1200	1000	...	15000	.....	.....	.....	6,347 00
2500	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	9000	150	.....	.....	17,630 00
450	.....	4000	5500	.....	3000	50000	.....	500	6000	20000	...	168076	3500	.....	.....	63,479 12
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16000	4000	21500	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,990 00
15756	212	11871	6800	2500	5887	57000	3400	28100	22325	104550	25	417244	11265	200	2270	372,546 78	

RECAPITULATION showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels engaged in the Fisheries, Quantity and Value of Fishing Material, Kinds and Quantities of Fish, and the Total Number of Men Employed, &c., in the Province of Prince Edward Island, for the Year 1887.

COUNTIES	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.						FISHING MATERIAL.				KINDS OF FISH.					
	Vessels.			Boats.			Nets.		Seines.		Mackerel, barrels	Mackerel, in cans.	Herring, bar-rels.	Herring, smok- ed, in boxes.	Alewives, barrels	VALUE.
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Fathoms.	Value.	Fathoms.	Value.						
Prince	18	840	\$ 18,800	235	356	\$ 10,190	1,176	6,735	7,590	16,600	400	6,843	42,500	18,060	70	156
Queen's	19	766	17,200	118	187	6,520	635	4,335	5,250	12,100	.....	4,773	3,100	5,058	20	.....
King's	19	735	20,400	171	596	18,740	1,724	11,505	3,505	7,950	3,660	12,411	3,000	15,756	...	212
Totals	56	2,349	56,400	524	1,139	35,450	3,535	22,575	16,345	36,650	4,060	24,027	48,600	38,874	90	347

COUNTIES.	KINDS OF FISH.						FISH PRODUCTS.				VALUE.				
	Cod, cwt.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, lbs.	Boneless Cod, lbs.	Hake, cwt.	Haddock, lbs.	Halibut, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Smelts, lbs.	Kels, lbs.	Oysters, barrels.	Lobsters, cans.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish Guano, tons.	Unmanufactured Fish Manure, tons.	VALUE.
Prince	7,077	5,112	.....	2,096	20,200	6,000	33,900	38,100	56,800	31,079	1,206,567	4,330	240	.....	464,749 61
Queen's	7,474	420	.....	250	1,100	250	13,200	29,000	51,600	5,344	385,296	2,230	96	100	185,179 62
King's	11,871	6,800	2,500	5,887	57,000	3,400	28,100	22,325	104,550	25	417,244	11,265	200	2,270	372,546 73
Totals	26,422	12,332	2,500	8,233	78,300	9,650	75,200	89,425	212,950	36,448	2,009,107	17,825	530	2,370	1,022,425 94

RECAPITULATION.

YIELD and Value of the different Fisheries in the Province of Prince Edward Island, during the Year 1887.

Kinds of Fish.	Price.	Quantity.	Value.	Increase.	Decrease.
				Quantity.	Quantity.
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.		
Salmon, fresh	Lbs.	0 20	4,060	812 00	1,660
Mackerel	Brls.	12 00	24,027	288,324 00	3,507
do canned	Lbs.	0 12	48,600	5,832 00	630,984
Herring	Brls.	4 50	38,874	174,933 00	4,330
do smoked	Boxes.	0 25	90	22 50	90
Alewives	Brls.	4 50	367	1,651 50	333
Cod	Cwt.	4 00	26,422	105,688 00	13,572
do boneless	Lbs.	0 06	2,500	150 00	33,290
Cod and Hake Sounds	Lbs.	0 05	12,332	616 60	8,248
Hake	Cwt.	4 00	8,233	32,932 00	1,297
Haddock	Lbs.	0 04	78,300	3,132 00	6,750
Halibut	Lbs.	0 10	9,650	965 00	30
Shad	Lbs.	0 06			750
Striped Bass	Lbs.	0 06			200
Trout	Lbs.	0 10	75,200	7,520 00	5
Smelt	Lbs.	0 06	89,425	5,365 50	25,325
Eels	Lbs.	0 10	212,950	21,295 00	62,300
Oysters	Brls.	3 00	36,448	109,344 00	3,323
Lobsters, canned	Lbs.	0 12	2,009,107	241,092 84	1,607,673
Fish Oil	Galls.	0 40	17,825	7,130 00	2,828
Fish Guano	Tons.	25 00	530	13,250 00	530
Unmanufactured Fish Manure	Tons.	1 00	2,370	2,370 00	845
			1,022,425 94		
Fresh Fish for home consumption, 15,000 families			15,000 00		
Total Value of the Products of the P.E.I. Fisheries, 1887..			1,037,425 84		
do	do	do	1886..	1,141,991 40	
Decrease in 1887			104,565 46		

ESTIMATE

Of Capital invested in Plant of the Fisheries of the Province of Prince Edward Island, in the Year 1887.

	Value.	Total.
<i>Sea Fisheries.</i>	\$	\$
56 vessels, aggregate tonnage, 2,349	56,400	
1,130 sea boats	35,450	
650 small boats.....	3,000	
53,900 fathoms of nets.....	22,575	
16,335 do seines	36,650	
140,000 do trawls	25,000	
Say 350 stages, curing houses, presses, &c.....	50,000	229,075
<i>Lobster Fishery.</i>		
130 factories, working and not working. Estimate about the same as last year, less tear and wear; with all their gear, including buildings, stages, traps, movable outfit, cables, anchors, boilers, canning tools, &c.		240,000
<i>Oyster Fishery.</i>		
850 oyster boats.....		10,000
Total.....		479,075

J. HUNTER DUVAR,
Inspector of Fisheries, P.E.I.

APPENDIX No. 6.

QUEBEC.

REPORT OF THE FISHERY OFFICER IN CHARGE OF THE GOVERNMENT VESSEL "LA CANADIENNE," ENGAGED IN THE PROTECTION OF THE GULF FISHERIES, FOR THE YEAR 1887.

GASPÉ, QUE., 31st December, 1887.

HON. GEORGE E. FOSTER,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

SIR,— I have the honor to submit herewith a report on the fisheries of the Gulf Division of the Province of Quebec, for the year 1887, together with synopses of the reports of the various local overseers, and the returns of the catch for the counties forming this division. These show a slight increase over the catch of last year, and had it not been for the unprecedented roughness of the fall season, which materially interfered with the prosecution of the cod and herring fisheries in October and November, this increase would have been greater.

SALMON.

The salmon fishery shows a decided improvement over the catch of the previous season. The returns are as follows:—

	1886.	1887.	Increase.
Salmon, salted, in barrels..... Brls.	647	770½	123
do fresh, in ice..... Lbs.	364,957	475,873	110,916
do canned..... "	2,255	8,448	6,193

Or a total increase of 142,896 lbs. The increase was general, but greater on the north coast, in the County of Saguenay, than on the south shore in Gaspé and Bonaventure. This, I think, must be attributed to the fine season we had, as no heavy freshets or stormy weather interfered with the regular fishing of the nets. The following table shows the annual catch of salmon for the last ten years in this division:—

	Salted, brls.	Fresh, in ice, lbs.	Canned, lbs.
1878.....	2,729	489,786	139,574
1879.....	1,002	684,651	17,605
1880.....	814½	306,340	
1881.....	568	247,273	3,192
1882.....	1,022	248,307	
1883.....	731½	340,142	3,633
1884.....	1,122½	327,743	4,715
1885.....	739	501,384	2,914
1886.....	647	364,957	2,255
1887.....	770½	475,873	8,448
	10,146	3,986,456	182,336

These figures show that the average annual catch of the past ten years has been 680,675 lbs. The total catch for the current year being 684,651, it follows that the yield was fully up to the average. The run of fish was large and the average weight high. As far as I was able to gather from reports of fishery overseers, and enquiries from private guardians of lessees, as well as from my own observations, the rivers are well stocked with parent fish. Though the catch was good, the fishing season with nets was a short one, owing to the rapid falling of the rivers, consequent upon the unusual dryness of the spring and summer. The fish did not remain long in the estuaries and lower reaches of rivers, but proceeded at once to the upper pools. Fly fishing was poor, and the scores small. There were no rains in June and July; the water kept clear and low, and the fish would not rise.

COD.

Cod-fishing began late, it being the 10th of June before the fish struck in. The yield was about the same as in 1886, with a difference of 3,050 cwts. in favor of this season. The catch was large about the end of June and beginning of July, and everyone looked forward to an unusually successful fishery, but during August and September bait became uncertain, and in October and November the weather was so rough that it became impossible to carry on the fishery. When the weather was fine, and the boats could go out, fish were found abundantly everywhere. It was noticed this year that cod went higher up Bay des Chaleurs and in greater quantities than for many years past. The same fact was noticed on the north shore; for many years, say fifteen at least, no cod has been taken above Point des Monts; this season fish were abundant right up to Manicouagan. It is generally conceded that cod were never more abundant in shore than they were this year. On the upper part of the south shore, from Cape Magdalen to Cape Chatte, cod-fishing was again spoiled by the appearance of white porpoises, which came down the river during the summer months and drove the cod from that part of the coast. These porpoises are very shy and difficult to kill, and I consider it would be advisable to offer a bounty for their capture. There is no doubt they are ruining the cod-fishery in the river, and to a certain extent also injure the salmon fishery, as on every occasion they appeared in the Bay des Chaleurs, the salmon fishery failed, and quantities of these fish were taken, or found, severely torn and gashed by some predatory fish, supposed to be porpoises.

The catch of cod on the coast of Labrador was again small, only 22,717 cwts. having been taken below Natashquan. The fish kept in deep water off shore, and were all caught with hook and line, nothing being done with "twine," which is the expression used by Newfoundlanders and north shore fishermen to indicate the fishery carried on with seines, traps and gill nets. As a rule, north shore fishermen are not fitted for deep-sea fishing. Their boats are nearly all small, fished close in shore, and often by one man alone; they are easily handled, one man rowing them cross-handed. If fish bite freely, they are soon loaded, and it may be necessary to make several trips backwards and forwards from the stage or vessel to the fishing grounds. In ordinary seasons fish are taken with what is called "float lines"—that is to say, not at the bottom, but nearer the surface, with a short line, a small hook, and a light sinker. It follows that, when fish are in deep water, at the bottom, and off shore, the majority of north shore fishermen are really not fitted out with suitable boats and gear to take them, no matter how plentiful the fish may be. On the upper north shore, from Mingan to Point des Monts, the summer fishery was fair, the large rooms at St. John's, Magpie and Sheldrake making better returns than for some years past.

The price of dry cod shows an upward tendency, both in America and Europe, and it is to be hoped that this advance will be permanent, as our fishing industry has been seriously crippled for some years back by the low prices of fish.

The attention of your Department will probably be called to the fact that French bankers from St. Pierre Miquelon, being deprived by the Newfoundland Bait Bill of one of their principal supplies of fresh bait, are making arrangements to get fresh

bait either at Magdalen Islands or Cape Breton. As the French Government puts a prohibitive duty on foreign fish and gives an enormous bounty to its fishermen, amounting to half the value of the fish, which permits French fish to undersell ours in the European markets, it will become a question how far we should allow them to get this bait free of duty.

LOBSTERS.

The catch of lobsters amounts to 857,098 lbs., as compared with the season of 1886, when the yield was 949,482 lbs., or a falling off this year of 92,384 lbs. The following tables show the annual catch since 1887 for the counties of Bonaventure and Gaspé with mainland and Magdalen Islands respectively.

COUNTY OF BONAVENTURE.

1877.....	98,565 lbs.	1883.....	43,710 lbs.
1878.....	149,112 "	1884.....	157,644 "
1879.....	97,404 "	1885.....	178,616 "
1880.....	210,553 "	1886.....	143,312 "
1881.....	131,696 "	1887.....	78,111 "
1882.....	99,000 "		

COUNTY OF GASPÉ (MAINLAND).

1877.....	73,000 lbs.	1883.....	92,000 lbs.
1878.....	240,960 "	1884.....	110,650 "
1879.....	315,184 "	1885.....	103,593 "
1880.....	238,046 "	1886.....	257,810 "
1881.....	255,656 "	1887.....	311,023 "
1882.....	147,430 "		

MAGDALEN ISLANDS.

1877.....	277,104 lbs.	1883.....	470,444 lbs.
1878.....	390,048 "	1884.....	519,984 "
1879.....	376,641 "	1885.....	590,048 "
1880.....	227,952 "	1886.....	510,360 "
1881.....	473,564 "	1887.....	458,964 "
1882.....	476,528 "		

In 1877 there were four canneries in operation at the Magdalen Islands; this season twenty-one. On the mainland of Gaspé there were in 1877 four canneries; this season eighteen at work. In the County of Bonaventure three canneries did the work in 1877; this year we had six. These statements show that while in 1877, when the industry was yet in its infancy, 448,669 lbs. of lobsters were put up by eleven canners, forty-five canneries with a larger number of traps and better appliances only succeeded in 1887 in taking 857,098 lbs. and the article of poor quality, as owing to the small size of lobsters now generally taken, much of the meat obtained is inferior, being soft and watery. It is absolutely necessary that steps be taken to curtail this over-fishing and this can only be done either by closing down altogether for a term of years or by shortening the fishing season and increasing the gauge which should be no less than ten or ten and one-half inches. At Magdalen Islands and elsewhere, lagoon fishing should be prohibited, as there is no question that the shoal warm waters of these lagoons are the natural breeding ground of the lobster.

SEALS.

Seal hunting on the ice in March and April gave but poor returns, most of the vessels got jammed and did not succeed in getting near the seals until the young ones were too old. Two vessels belonging to the Magdalen Islands were nipped off the coast of Cape Breton, and abandoned; the crews were saved. The sedentary seal fishing on the Labrador was also below the average. The increase in the value of skins, or pelts, makes up in some measure for the poor catch and the low price of the oil.

HERRING.

Spring herrings were abundant, but the catch was small, the fish being now of so little commercial value that they are only taken for lobster bait and manure. The question has been raised as to whether the practice of taking these fish for manure is not a wrong one. I enquired carefully into the matter, and from all the information that I have been able to gather I do not feel inclined to report against the practice. Were it possible to export these herring at a profit they would be taken in much larger quantities than at present. They enter the bays in the spring in such enormous masses that many are literally blocked with them, and after all the quantity taken in gill nets is quite insignificant. The fall herring fishery along the south shore was poor, but this was due to constant rough weather which drove the fish off shore. On the coast of Labrador, and at Anticosti, the catch was good. All the vessels from Esquimaux Point made full fares on their first trip, several of them making a second voyage with equal success.

MACKEREL.

Mackerel were scarce all over this division, although a few of very fine quality, were caught at Magdalen Islands. The bulk of mackerel schools kept about Prince Edward Island and Cape Breton, never coming northward across the gulf.

HALIBUT.

The catch of halibut has increased considerably during the last few years, and cod-fishermen report them as becoming more plenty everywhere. This fishery never was prosecuted as a separate industry by our fishermen, all the halibut caught being taken by cod-fishermen, accidentally, while fishing for cod. In view of the increase in the halibut, and the facilities afforded both on the north and south shores for sending these fish to market fresh in ice, several fishermen propose to fit out next season exclusively for this fishery. In the vicinity of Point des Monts and Trinity Bay several fish were taken of a large size. This part of the Gulf division has always been the favorite halibut grounds, and in former years when Americans carried on the halibut fishery in our inshore waters, most of these fish were taken along that part of the north coast between Point des Monts and Mingan.

BAIT.

Capelin stuck abundantly in the spring, some time before the appearance of the cod. While not disposed, as already stated, to advise the Department to prohibit the taking of herring for manure, I am inclined to believe that it would be a wise thing to prohibit the seining of capelin for this purpose. Capelin do not occur on the south shore, and especially in Baie des Chaleurs in the same enormous quantities as the herring, neither are they so generally distributed. They are taken for manure at two points, Paspebiac and Newport, and I think it would be well to put a stop to the practice.

Herring were plentiful in the spring and through the summer season, but became scarce towards the fall. Squid struck early, and were very abundant. Launce were scarcer than usual.

On the 12th of August I had the pleasure of boarding, at Mingan, on the north shore, the United States Fishery Commission schooner "Grampus," Captain Collins. This gentleman, who is an assistant of the United States Fish Commission, and Curator of Naval Architecture of the National Museum, Washington, was accompanied by Messrs. Fred. A. Lucas and Dr. Palmer, naturalists, also of the National Museum. They were just arrived from Funk Islands, off the east coast of Newfoundland, where they had been in search of the bones of the now extinct great auk. They had been fortunate in having fine weather at the islands, made several landings, and secured good specimens of the bones of the auk. They came to the gulf by the Straits of Belle Isle, and were here looking for specimens of the horsehead or grey seal. Captain Collins also intended taking a few halibut home with him alive in the tank with which the "Grampus" is provided. I offered to assist Captain Collins in any way that lay in my power, but the weather coming stormy, it was impossible to get the specimens required, and the time of the expedition being limited, Captain Collins decided to return home without them. As I am frequently at Mingan, and will have opportunities of procuring specimens of the horsehead seal, through the kindness of Mr. Mathewson, the Hudson Bay Company's agent at that post, I promised Captain Collins to do so, and have them forwarded to him.

I beg to append synopses of the reports of the local overseers, with the usual statistics.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. WAKEHAM.

SYNOPSSES OF REPORTS OF FISHERY OVERSEERS.

RISTIGOUCHE SUBDIVISION.

Overseer J. A. Verge reports the catch of salmon by nets in the estuary of the Ristigouche as being 12,525 lbs. less than in 1886. The season was a favorable one, as far as the weather was concerned, and no doubt the greatly increase catch on the coast outside the estuary had something to do with this shortage. The Sunday clause was strictly observed.

NEW RICHMOND SUBDIVISION.

Overseer John Cullen reports a considerable increase in the catch of salmon. In 1886 his returns gave 75,067 lbs., this season the yield was 112,310 lbs; an increase of 37,243 lbs., the prices obtained were good. The cod-fishery was poor, being 525 cwt. below that of last year. The people, however, are not devoting so much of their time to fishing. The branch line of the Intercolonial to Dalhousie, and the prospect of an early opening of the Bay des Chaleurs Railway, has created outlets for farm produce; several fishermen found employment on the railway, so altogether

the number engaged at the cod-fishery was less than usual. The lobster fishery shows a steady decline, there being only three small factories now running in this subdivision. Mr. Cullen is in favor of a total prohibition for a few years. Spring herrings were abundant and any amount might have been taken and cured, had there been any chance of selling them. A large quantity was taken for manure. The mackerel fishery amounted to very little. Capelin did not strike this part of the coast. No contravention of the Fisheries Act or regulations came under Mr. Cullen's notice.

PORT DANIEL SUBDIVISION.

Overseer John Phelan reports that the salmon fishing began on the 30th May and yielded the largest catch made since 1878. Cod-fishing was poor in June and July, but improved during August, and as squid and herring were plenty, the catch was abundant. It was noticed by fishermen that a greater body of fish were found on the inshore grounds than usual, fish being caught wherever a line was sunk. Fall fishing was a failure, not through any scarcity of fish or bait, but on account of high winds, and continuous rough weather. Lobster fishing began on the 14th May. The factory at Port Daniel closed on the 13th June. This early closing was not due altogether to a scarcity of lobsters, but because fishermen found more profitable employment in procuring ballast for the Government wharf which is being built in the bay. The Nouvelle factory closed on the 28th of July. At L'Anse à Gascon the failure was complete, and it is not likely that this factory will be reopened. It is Mr. Phelan's opinion that lobsters are nearly as plenty as ever, but that they are never allowed to reach a full growth, the shortness in catch being due to the decrease in size. As soon as a lobster reaches nine inches he is landed, and occasionally sooner. He sees no other means of recruiting the fishery than by closing down for a few years. Fishermen in general, he says, are in favor of such a measure, as the fishery is ceasing to be remunerative. Packers, of course, complain that owing to the capital invested in the business such a step would be ruinous to them. Mackerel were scarce; herring abundant in the spring and summer but scarce in the fall, barely enough being taken for local consumption through the winter. This scarcity has, however, been compensated for by a very abundant crop of grain and potatoes. Mr. Phelan has no contravention of the Fisheries Act to report.

GASPÉ SUBDIVISION.

Overseer P. Vibert reports that salmon nets were set on the 16th of May, and the first fish taken on the 21st. The fishery was good; the average weight of the salmon high.

	Pounds.
Total catch by nets.....	103,307
do anglers.....	3,370
	<hr/> 106,677

an increase of 17,761 lbs. over last year.

Cod struck at Percé on the 2nd June, and on the 4th capelin were abundant. Squid came in early, being taken at Grand River on the 21st July. In September fishing became poor, the weather being rough on the banks, and bait scarce on shore; many boats were broken and damaged during September and October. That fish was plentiful inshore is shown by the fact that one man in a flat at Cape Despain took 90 cwt. alone this season. During a heavy gale on the 22nd October the Jersey brigantine "St. Brelade" was stranded at Grand River, and became a total wreck. The season was a disastrous one for fishermen, many boats being broken, and four of our well-known fish carriers being lost. The "G. D. T.," "Hebe" and "St. Brelade" (chartered) belonging to Messrs. Le Boutillier Bros., and the J. L. B. belonging to the firm of John L. Boutillier & Co., of Gaspé. The whaler "Admiral," Capt. Tripp, of Gaspé, made her whaling voyage in the Straits

of Belle Isle, and killed seven whales, yielding 5,000 gallons of oil. Very few mackerel entered Gaspé Bay and only a few dozen were caught. The American mackerelers "Orient" and "Jennie Seaverns," of Gloucester, called at Gaspé, and reported no great body of mackerel in the Gulf. Lobsters were far from being plentiful, and generally of a small size. Three fines were imposed on canners for having undersized lobsters in their possession. Eight smelt fishing licenses were issued; 39,636 lbs. of smelt were taken. The water was too low and clear in all the rivers for good angling—192 Salmon were taken in the river of the division, averaging 17½ lbs.

ST. ANNE DES MONTS SUBDIVISION.

Overseer Jos. J. Letourneau reports only one small stand of salmon nets as being fished in his division, all the others in and about St. Ann's having been bought out by the gentleman who owns the fly fishing privileges of the river. Considering the lowness of the water, owing to an early spring and dry season, salmon angling was good, 159 fish being taken, averaging 17 lbs. A few trout were taken with hook and line, none of those who hold trout net licenses having fished their stations. Cod fishing was poor, there being very few people left who devote their time to this fishery. As has been the case for past seasons, white porpoises abounded during the summer and completely drove the cod off the coast. During the fall the cod returned and were plentiful, but owing to the small number of fishermen and the roughness of the weather, the catch was small. Fall herring were scarce, and only a sufficient quantity was taken to fill the local demand. No mackerel were seen.

MAGDALEN ISLANDS SUBDIVISION.

Overseer Ant. Chevrier reports a considerable increase in the catch of cod at the Islands. The bankers belonging to the Islands did not as heretofore go down to the coast of Labrador, but confined their operations to the banks about the Islands. They were wise in so doing, as they made fair trips, while the fishery on the coast of Labrador was a failure. Most of the cod taken by the Island people was sold in Halifax, the prices obtained being higher than for many seasons past. The lobster fishery shows a great decrease, both in number and in size. The seal fishery also shows a falling off, as compared with the previous year of 4,850 skins and 25,725 gallons of oil. The vessels were late in getting clear of the ice, only those from House Harbor making paying voyages. Two schooners were crushed and abandoned in the ice; the crews were fortunately saved. Spring herring were plenty, but the only demand for these fish being for lobster bait, the quantity taken was small. Mackerel were scarce; the few that were taken, however, were of fine quality, and fetched good prices.

GODBOUT SUBDIVISION.

Overseer N. A. Comeau reports that salmon net fishing yielded a good average, the fish taken were large, averaging a little over 15 lbs. The fly fishing season was short, owing to low water, but the sport was fair. Trout were abundant; great numbers being caught by anglers, the resident Indians and others. Small schools of mackerel were seen in Godbout Bay about the end of July. On August the 8th, the United States mackerel schooner "Emma W. Brown," of Gloucester, called at Godbout looking for mackerel. Mackerel sharks (tunny) were very abundant. Cod were caught this year as far up as St. Nicholas, they were also plentiful at Godbout Bay; had fishermen been prepared for them a good catch might have been made, a thing quite unknown for years in this division, it being unusual to meet with cod to the west of Cariboo Island. Halibut have greatly increased both in numbers and in size. There is no doubt that this is due to the exclusion of United States halibut trawlers. Herring were abundant all through the season from May till November. White porpoises were seen in great numbers in June and July, but after that became scarce. Black porpoises or "puffing pig" were also scarce, only a few having been

killed by the local hunters. Seals show a decrease, harbor seals generally abundant about Manicouagan, were scarce this season, most likely being shied off by the work and commotion of the Canadian Fish Oil and Guano Company at Manicouagan. No difficulties occurred with the fishermen, all having cheerfully complied with the requirements of the fishery regulations.

TRINITY SUBDIVISION.

Overseer J. A. Bélanger reports salmon net fishing good, the yield being nearly double that of 1886. Fly fishing in Trinity River was poor, owing to the lowness of the water; the river is, however, well stocked with fish. Trout fishing was about an average. Cod-fishing poor. It began late, and fish were scarce all through the season. They became more abundant in the fall, but owing to rough weather and heavy losses of boats and gear during one of the gales, the catch was almost nil. Herring were abundant. Halibut plentiful; a few fishermen who set trawls did well, as these fish are evidently on the increase, and the regular trips of the mail steamer "Otter" offers great facility for sending them fresh to market. It is the intention of fishermen to devote themselves to the prosecution of this fishery. Mackerel were scarce, only a few being taken.

MOISIE SUBDIVISION.

Overseer T. Mignault reports a grand catch of salmon in his subdivision. Net fishing began on the 21st May; the fishing was at its height by the 6th June; continued good until the 9th July, when it slackened off; all the nets were up by the 23rd. The total catch of the Moisie subdivision is 107,140 lbs., as compared with 68,548 lbs. in 1886. Fly fishermen were late in getting to the river; they, however, took 57 fish, giving the high average of 26 lbs.; the largest fish weighed 39½ lbs. Cod struck on the 14th June, the best fishing being between 15th July and the end of August. On the whole the fishery was poor, nothing whatever being done after August. Herring were abundant. Mackerel scarce.

MINGAN SUBDIVISION.

Overseer G. L. Duguay reports salmon net fishing better than in 1886. Fly fishing was poor, owing to low, clear water. 43 fish were taken on the Romaine, 38 on the Mingan and only 9 on the St. John's. On this latter stream anglers could not stand the flies. Summer cod-fishing, though late in beginning, was fair; the fall fishery was a failure. The Esquimaux Point fleet of 20 vessels only took 500 cwts. of cod on the coast of Labrador; they, however, went down fitted for herring as well, and when cod failed them they were fortunate enough to fill up with prime Labrador herring. The spring seal fishery with vessels in the ice was poor, the twenty vessels having only taken 6,550 seals.

NATASHQUAN SUBDIVISION.

Overseer Wm. McLeod reports that salmon net fishing began on the 13th June, and was over by the 15th of July; the fishery, though below the average, was somewhat better than last year. Cod-fishing proved a complete failure, there being neither fish nor bait. The take of seals on the ice was better than in 1886. Herring were not so plentiful as usual.

WASHEECOOTAI SUBDIVISION.

Overseer G. Mathurin reports a falling off in all the fisheries of his subdivision. This is due to there being very few fishermen left, those who lived at Kegashka and Washeecootai Bay having removed from the coast. Salmon fishing lasted only eighteen days, the fish going right up the rivers and not remaining any time in the

estuaries. Cod never came into shoal water, and the few fishermen left, not being fitted for deep sea fishing, did little or nothing. Two schooners, one from the Magdalen Islands and the other from Esquimaux Point, carried on lobster fishing and canning in Coocoochoo Bay, and did fairly well. Herring were scarce.

ST AUGUSTIN SUBDIVISION.

Overseer John Legouvé reports salmon net fishing as slightly better than in 1886. The weather was favorable, but the season short; the water being low and capelin scarce, the fish did not remain long in salt water. Cod-fishing gave better returns than for the two previous years, though the catch was not by any means a good one. Capelin kept off shore, the cod, consequently, remained in deep water. At Mutton Bay and Harrington, where the fishermen are better fitted with boats and gear for deep water fishing, and are really more pushing than the general run of fishermen on this coast, a fairly good catch was made. The sedentary seal fishery which occurs in December was poor, the seals keeping more off shore, on their way to the westward, than usual. There are a few families at St. Augustin who are poorly off for the winter, but there will be no general distress in this division.

BONNE ESPERANCE.

Overseer W. H. Whitely reports cod-fishing much better than last year; the prospects by the end of June were excellent, but the very smooth, fine weather kept the bait and fish off shore, too far for seines and traps to do anything, and likewise prevented the fish from taking the hook freely. A certain amount of wind and ripple is required for good fishing; when the weather is clear and calm fish are shy, and refuse to bite. Cod were plentiful, and there is no doubt but that had the weather been more favorable large returns would have been made. The catch of salmon was an average one; the fish came in abundance at first, but the run was soon over; the extremely calm weather did not suit for net fishing. The sedentary seal fishery was a failure, owing to the northern ice coming up through the straits in May and June, and jamming against the coast. Many nets were carried away. Capelin were abundant for the first six weeks of the season. Launce, the usual bait when the capelin has disappeared, failed, and large quantities of fish were lost in August and September from this cause.

RETURN showing the Number and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, &c., in the County of
the Province of Quebec,

RISTIGOUCHE SUB-DIVISION

NAME OF PLACE.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.						FISHING MATERIAL.						
	Vessels.				Boats.		Nets.		Seines.		Smelt Nets.		
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men	No	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.
			\$			\$			\$		\$		\$
Twenty salmon stations.	20	200	20	3615	3615	....	.....	3	75

NEW RICHMOND SUB-DIVISION

Maguasha				18	300	40	1350	1110	....	....	....	....	....
Nouvelle				40	600	80	1650	1400	....	....	....	....	....
Carleton				75	1150	110	5000	3500	200	200	....	....	....
Maria				110	1500	160	8500	7000	40	40	....	....	....
New Richmond and Black Cape...				55	750	65	3225	2267	....	....	....	....	....
Capelin				80	1400	100	3500	1100	140	140	....	....	....
Big and Little Bonaventure				165	5650	270	4400	2500	500	500	....	....	....
New Carlisle				25	500	60	1400	700	160	160	....	....	....
Paspebiac	31	3200	170160	186	150	3800	270	3000	1960	340	340	....	....
Total	31	3200	170160	186	718	15650	1155	32025	21537	1380	1380	....	....

PORT DANIEL SUB-DIVISION

Paspebiac Portage				30	1400	60	1060	400	250	360	....	....	....
Nouvelle and Shegawack				55	2000	110	2200	900	200	260	....	....	....
Point Loup-Marin				40	500	45	1200	400	60	75	....	....	....
Port Daniel Bay				35	1400	70	1800	550	130	150	....	....	....
L'Anse à la Barbe				15	600	40	600	300	60	90	....	....	....
L'Anse au Gascon				60	3000	120	2400	1200	200	300	....	....	....
Total				235	8900	445	9040	3750	900	1235	....	....	....

TOTAL FOR THE COUNTY

Ristigouche Sub-division				20	200	20	3615	3615	....	....	....	3	....
New Richmond do	31	3200	170160	186	718	15650	1155	32025	21537	1380	1380	....	....
Port Daniel do				235	8900	445	9040	3750	900	1235	....	....	....
Grand Total	31	3300	170160	186	973	24750	1620	44680	28902	2280	2615	3	....

Bonaventure. extending from Head of Tide, Ristigouche, to Point Maquereau, in for the Year 1887.

(Head of Tide to Maguasha).

KINDS OF FISH.										FISH PRODUCTS			Fish used for Local Consumption.	VALUE.
Salmon, fresh, lbs.	Cod, cwt.	Haddock, cwt	Smelt, lbs.	Herring barrels.	Herring, smoked, boxes.	Mackerel barrels.	Eels, barrels.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	Lobsters, in cans, lbs.	Coarse and Mixed Fish, barrels.	Cod Oil, gallons.	Fish used as Bait, barrels.	Fish used as Manure, barrels.	
51765	4000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$ ets. 10,473 00

(Maguasha Head to Paspebiac Point).

13053	100	400	5	10	75	10	2500	320	111,507 00
8500	.....	.....	.....	150	600	6	8	.....	.....	100	.....	10	3500	350
15462	25	.....	.....	200	2000	8	4	.....	.....	200	10	20	10320	320
44889	30	.....	.....	225	1500	10	50	.....	.....	150	15	20	11000	800
27811	.....	.....	.....	100	950	5	5	.....	.....	140	.....	20	7000	450
.....	300	40	.....	200	1100	7	.....	15	6000	250	220	140	7500	700
595	1090	100	.....	400	1200	11	9	30	7000	300	840	450	11500	1500
.....	200	50	.....	100	500	5	.....	10	30 0	150	170	220	4500	380
2000	1100	200	.....	150	800	14	18	60	.....	290	940	800	8000	390
112310	2745	390	.....	1625	9050	71	104	115	16000	1655	2195	1690	65500	5210

(Paspebiac to Point Maquereau).

	1200			100						900	200	200	250	59,750 22
375	1000			70				33500		750	250	1100	400	
	400			50						300	75	600	100	
34198	600			40			5	26811	10	450	100	800	250	
4100	900			50						700	150	500	100	
1024	3500			140			10	3800	10	3000	400	800	280	
39697	7600			450			15	62111	20	6100	1175	4000	1380	

OF BONAVENTURE.

51765	.....	.....	4000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,473 00
112310	2745	390	.....	1625	9050	71	104	115	16000	1655	2195	1690	65500	5210	111,507 00
39697	7600	.....	.....	450	.....	.....	.....	15	62111	20	6100	1175	4000	1380	59,750 22
203772	10345	390	4000	2075	9050	71	104	130	78111	1675	8295	2865	69500	6590	181,730 22

RETURN showing the Number and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, &c., in the County
Magdalen Islands), in the Province

GASPÉ SUB-DIVISION

NAME OF PLACE.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.						FISHING MATERIAL.			
	Vessels.			Boats.			Nets.		Seines.	
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	Fathoms.	Value.
			\$		\$			\$		\$
Black Point	18	330	27	308	150	60	1			
Newport Islands	26	894	45	716	400	120	1			
Newport	18	760	34	705	344	20				
Anse à Blondel	9	650	21	610	430	30				
Newport Point	35	1850	81	1580	800					
Anse aux Canards	8	320	17	280	90	20				
Grand Pabos	22	1020	54	546	524	60				
Grand Ruisseau	6	210	12	180	85					
Anse aux Basques	17	1010	38	650	361	30				
St. Adelaide de Pabos	9	287	17	266	112	25				
Little Pabos	24	1360	49	1510	980	50				
Little River, West	19	1500	39	726	425	50				
Grand River	77	4620	167	2600	1700	300	1			
Little River, East	43	1975	82	1740	916	87	1			
Cape Despair	24	490	33	700	299					
Cape Cove (Anse du Cap)	48	3180	92	1960	982	96				
Anse au Beaufils	36	1460	66	1320	618	160				
Bonaventure Island	67	1376	123	2491	1260	25				
Percé	149	6215	289	5232	2976	215	1			
Corner of Beach (Coin du Banc)	2	114	2200	9	16	795	32	750	486	286
Barachois	43	2150	86	1642	1080	250	4			
Belle Anse	12	480	24	970	560	25	2			
Malbaie	36	1600	72	1440	805	25				
Point St. Peter	2	116	1600	9	67	3230	133	2710	1360	150
Chien Blanc	19	1525	38	800	460	80	2			
Bois Brulé and Red Head	30	1900	60	1150	630	25				
Seal Cove and Anse au Brilliant	15	550	30	505	250					
Douglstown	2	143	3000	11	18	540	36	1025	635	60
Sandy Beach	3	172	6000	15	20	452	33	2256	1667	25
Gaspé, North and South	2	125	2800	21	71	1080	88	4270	2125	50
Peninsula and Cap aux Os	1	40	300	4	10	85	15	1263	1198	
Little Gaspé and Seal Rock	31	374	45	1111	653					
Grand Grève and St. George's Cove ...	2	145	2000	12	17	365	32	578	495	140
Indian Cape and Ship Head	33	835	53	1348	915	22				
Totals	14	855	17900	81	1093	45468	2063	45938	26751	2486

of Gaspé, extending from Point Maquereau to Cape Chatte (and including the
of Quebec, for the Year 1887.

(Point Maquereau to Cape Gaspé Head).

KINDS OF FISH.												FISH PRODUCTS.								VALUE.	
Salmon, fresh, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Cod, cwt.	Haddock, cwt.	Halibut, lbs.	Herring, barrels.	Herring, smoked, boxes.	Mackerel, barrels.	Trout, barrels.	Eels, barrels.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	Lobsters, in cans, lbs.	Seal Skins, No.	Seal Oil, gallons.	Whale Oil, gallons.	Cod Oil, gallons.	Fish used as Bait, barrels.	Fish used as Manure, brls.	Fish used for Local Consumption, barrels.	\$	cts.	
		561 2	267	26	26					3					420	67	420	60			
		1300 3	850	95	95					6	20000				1200	200	1600	85			
		1090 3	735	30	30					4	14160				1020	190	206	60			
		755 2	430	66	66					2					700	150	45	35			
2460		4900 1	250	30	30					40					4000	900	50	101			
300		345 2	2300	150	150					2					290	40	25	30			
1000		2038 5	1850	70	70			5 3		21	29424				1950	380	600	84			
		366 1		25	60					6					300	30	10	20			
		2200 2		50						10					2100	135	150	60			
		1180 2	750	60	60					18					1080	90	60	20			
5500		2950 3	500	130	130			3 1			7450				2600	160	270	50			
		18-0	200	195							45000				1500	1370	135	49			
4400		8410		655	70					9					53-0	1235	241	341			
		4248		43	2					12	4800				4040	910		184			
		1135									70-00				885	240	96	118			
		4107								2	4800				3590	1270	125	295			
		2163													1840	460	110	190			
		3660		33						2	6450				2410	707	3	29			
25		9390		475						2	16750				5185	3350	10	147			
1600		910		11							23040				872	107		28			
10000		3000		30			4 3								2500	800		80			
2250	8448	600		5							19088				300	100	20	35			
900		2030	350	15											2080	750	20	30			
		4240		20											4170	1305		24			
		950		20						5	12480				1450	95	5	75			
		1400		20				5		3	11721				1900	175	5	125			
1550		450									9000				450	75		85			
5220		540		20											500	100		100			
12075		237		76											107	58		85			
25900		325		53			4 4					4	10	5000	165	250		80			
12550		285		62			3 5								200	72		120			
10350		160		30							16360				100	187		45			
2025		631		29											550	170		45			
3801		1561		24											1200	255		28			
029-7	8448	70072	26	8482	2556	62	70	24	16	147	311023	4	10	5000	57004	16413	4376	2953	418,068	16	

RETURN showing the Number and Value of Vessels, Boats

MAGDALEN RIVER SUB-DIVISION

NAME OF PLACE.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.						FISHING MATERIAL.					
	Vessels.			Boats.			Nets.		Seines.		Salmon, barrels.	Salmon, fresh, lbs.
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Fathoms.	Value.	Fathoms.	Value.		
						\$		\$		\$		
Cape des Rosiers	95	1020	125	1400	950	100	45	.....	.....
L'Anse à Louise	60	840	80	1200	600	25	20	.....	.....
Jersey Cove	29	362	39	840	420	.....	.....	.....	.....
Three Brooks	41	222	54	580	290	.....	.....	.....	.....
Giffin Cove	64	1024	89	1440	768	100	120	.....	.....
Pern Cove	10	105	14	160	80	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fox River	136	1540	186	3200	2100	325	250	.....	.....
Little River	24	324	34	480	288	20	20	.....	.....
Little Cape	30	331	50	600	300	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grande Anse	14	161	21	120	48	.....	.....	.....	.....
Echourie	6	48	9	240	120	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pointe Jaune	13	136	18	240	120	.....	.....	.....	.....
L'Anse à Valeau	16	224	22	320	192	60	20	.....	.....
Grand Etang	6	130	10	250	100	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pointe Sèche	15	410	22	380	175	.....	.....	.....	.....
Big Chlorydorme	24	680	21	380	175	60	60	.....	.....
Little Chlorydorme	14	250	19	400	200	60	60	.....	.....
Little Anse	14	250	15	300	120	.....	.....	.....	.....
Frigate Point	15	260	17	400	200	.....	.....	.....	.....
Little Vallée	18	300	20	420	200	.....	.....	.....	.....
Anse à Colin	13	200	9	350	150	.....	.....	.....	.....
Anse à Mercier	10	150	9	350	150	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grande Vallée	29	280	31	750	400	.....	.....	3	.....
Grande Anse	12	148	11	200	100	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cap à l'Ours	30	525	33	600	400	.....	.....	10	.....
Little Magdalen	12	120	15	200	100	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manche D'Epée	8	100	9	180	90	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gros Mâle	10	150	14	300	150	.....	.....	5	.....
Ruisseau des Olives	8	120	8	200	120	.....	.....	5	.....
Anse Pleureuse	7	110	10	250	150	.....	.....	6	.....
Mont Louis	74	2000	98	1500	1000	250	100	6	90
Rivière à Pierre	10	200	12	250	120	.....	.....	.....	.....
Claude River	21	400	40	500	200	50	50	4	.....
Totals	888	13120	1164	18780	10576	1050	745	39	90

and Nets, &c., in the County of Gaspé, &c.—Continued.

(Cape Gaspé Head to Claude River.)

KINDS OF FISH.										FISH PRODUCTS.							VALUR.	
Cod, cwt.	Haddock, cwt.	Halibut, lbs.	Herring, barrels.	Mackerel, barrels.	Trout, barrels.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	Lobsters, in cans lbs.	Coarse and Mixed Fish, barrels.	Seal Skins, No.	Porpoise Skins, No.	Seal Oil, gallons.	Porpoise Oil, gallons.	Cod Oil, gallons.	Fish used as Bait, barrels.	Fish used as Manure, barrels.	Fish used for Local Consumption, barrels.	\$	cts.
1390			70										650	440	100	130		
1100			35										550	370		100		
465			9										230	185		90		
500			11										250	210		100		
730	600		38										365	310	100	120		
80			7										50	14		25		
2900	1000		100										1500	795	175	350		
300			21										150	50		30		
390			53										200	175		65		
100			15										50	24		12		
260			11										175	40		20		
240			14										120	50		24		
400	525		10										200	65	50	20		
200			10		3								100	40	25	15		
700			25										350	140		22		
400			10										200	80		21		
400			11										200	80		29		
120			5										60	25		20		
200			7										100	40		18		
300	625		10										150	60		28		
100			4										50	20		31		
100			3										50	20		10		
525	500		27		6								268	110	25	10		
50			10										25	10		60		
750	750		10										380	150	10	25		
75	700												40	15		100		
50													25	10		17		
125													65	25		8		
50													30	10		15		
50													25	10		10		
900	1200				3								500	180	25	119		
25					1								10	10		60		
75					1								40	15		55		
14050	5900	526			13								7158	3733	510	1759	75,919	70

RETURN showing the Number and Value of Vessels, Boats and
STE. ANNE DES MONTS

NAME OF PLACE.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.						FISHING MATERIAL.									
	Vessels.				Boats.			Nets.		Seines.						
	Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	Fathoms.	Value.	Salmon, barrels.	Salmon, fresh, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Cod, cwt.	Haddock, cwt.
		\$			\$			\$		\$						
Marsoûis.....	...			...	5	200	10	150	123	.....	...	...	.....	.....	100	...
Martin River.....	2			...	8	320	16	225	175	.....	165	3	.....	.....	400	...
St. Ann's.....	2	159	10000	10	54	2380	109	1120	975	216	165	4	2677	.....	1141	.....
Cape Chatte.....	3	93	2600	10	27	1080	54	796	520	106	60	.....	.....	.....	410	.....
Totals	5	255	12600	20	94	3930	189	2291	1793	322	225	7	2677	.....	2051	....

MAGDALEN ISLANDS

Amberst Island	5	167	3400	32	106	3585	263	19000	12900	1330	1310	.....	.....	8046	138
Grindstone do	9	350	16000	95	64	5010	192	1500	1110	1000	710	.....	.....	6500	600
Allright do	11	420	15400	118	3	75	8	320	150	1000	250	.....	.....	3245	58
Bryon do .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	625	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	105	11
Entry do .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	100	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	4
Grosse Isle and Grand Entry Island.....	1	40	2000	4	17	440	36	36	32	2170	1400	.....	.....	530	10
Totals	26	970	36800	249	219	9835	558	20856	14192	5500	3670	.....	.....	19451	821

TOTAL FOR THE

Gaspé Sub-division...	14	855	17900	81	1033	45458	2063	45938	26751	2486	2491	...	103907	8443	70072	26
Magdalen River do ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	888	13120	1164	18780	10576	1050	745	39	900	.....	14050	.....
Ste. Anne's do ...	5	255	12600	20	94	3963	189	2291	1792	322	225	7	2677	.....	2051	.....
Magdalen Isl'ds do ...	26	970	36800	249	219	9835	558	20856	14192	5500	3670	.....	.....	.....	19451	821
Totals	45	2080	67300	350	2284	72373	3974	87556	53067	9358	7131	46	106484	8448	105634	847

Fishing Material, &c., in the County of Gaspé, &c.—Continued.

(Claude River to Cape Chatte.)

KINDS OF FISH.								FISH PRODUCTS.								VALUE.	
Halibut, lbs.	Herring, barrels.	Herring, smoked, boxes.	Mackerel, barrels.	Trout, barrels.	Eels, barrels.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	Lobsters, in cans, lbs.	Seal Skins, Number.	Seal Oil, gallons.	Porpoise Oil, gallons.	Whale Oil, gallons.	Cod Oil, gallons.	Fish used as Bait, barrels	Fish used as Manure, barrels.	Fish used for Local Consumption, barrels.		
	22											45	28	42	20	\$ cts.	
	16			6								200	100	20	25		
	184			20						100		500	189	220	390		
	144			6						125		200	120	150	310		
366				32						225		945	437	432	745	15,137 90	

SUB-DIVISION.

342	317	12	66816	5070	15610	6500	460	1010	1045
	10	8	101040	3700	7860	4000	460	400	1500
653	35		37440	2000	6000	2530	802	575	450
	80		57600	60	200	950	150		60
	1		12096	25	75	50	25		30
	26		183972	370	1130	395	1900		330
995	469	20	458964	11225	30875	14425	3797	1935	3415
									418,068 16

COUNTY OF GASPÉ.

8482	2556	62	70	24	16	147	311023	4	10	.....	5000	57004	16413	4375	2953	418,068 16
5900	526	...	...	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7158	3783	510	1759	75,919 70
.....	366	.....	.....	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	225	.....	945	437	432	745	15,137 90
.....	995	...	469	.....	.....	20	458964	11225	30875	.....	.....	14425	3797	1985	3415	196,162 18
14382	4443	62	539	69	16	167	769987	11229	30885	225	5000	79532	24430	7303	8872	705,287 94

RETURN showing the Number and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, &c., in the County
Quebec, for

GODBOUT SUB-DIVISION

NAME OF PLACE.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.						FISHING MATERIAL				Salmon, brls.	Salmon, fresh, lbs.	
	Vessels.				Boats.		Nets.		Seines.				
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	Fathoms.			Value.
			\$			\$		\$	\$				
Manicouagan.....	1	15	300	3	3	90	3	50	50	1763	2150	.....	25
Point aux Outardes.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	53	5	75	65	.....	.....	.....	80
Mistassini.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	40	2	90	90	.....	.....	.....	727
Godbout.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	288	10	645	612	270	322	.....	500
Point des Monts.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	85	4	315	305	60	40	.....	1332
Totals.....	1	15	300	3	27	556	24	1175	1122	2093	2512	.....	1332

TRINITY SUB-DIVISION

Point des Monts.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	156	8	156	59	240	156	.....	.....
Trinity Bay.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	380	6	695	340	.....	.....	.....	94
Little Mal.....	1	13	400	2	17	532	14	387	177	.....	.....	.....	110
Cariboo Islets.....	3	51	1500	7	17	358	21	962	371	.....	.....	.....	145
Egg Island.....	1	31	400	3	3	46	6	170	83	.....	.....	.....	.....
English Bay.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	541	43	710	258	.....	.....	.....	8
Penticost.....	3	107	2700	7	17	367	15	115	51	120	47	.....	.....
Cailles Rouges.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	234	11	120	45	50	22	.....	.....
Caweels.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	56	3	25	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	8	202	5000	19	117	2670	127	3340	1394	410	225	8	251

MOISIE SUB-DIVISION

Jambons.....	3	49	1250	9	17	496	30	1591	608	270	500	.....	.....
River St. Marguerite.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	100	4	690	855	40	25	1	95
Seven Islands.....	2	35	1150	8	20	845	39	2705	2321	96	94	.....	82
Moisie.....	1	54	500	4	24	1745	89	4350	3745	175	120	8	894
Pigou.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	200	9	200	150	70	50	.....	.....
Totals.....	6	138	2900	21	67	3386	171	9536	7679	631	789	9	1071

of Saguenay, extending from Manicouagan to Blanc Sablons, in the Province of the Year 1857.

(Manicouagan to Point des Monts).

KINDS OF FISH.									FISH PRODUCTS.						FISH used for Local Consumption, barrels	VALUE.
Cod, cwt.	Halibut, lbs.	Herring, barrels.	Mackerel, barrels.	Trout, barrels.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	Sturgeon, lbs.	Seal Skins, No.	Porpoise Skins No.	Seal Oil, galls.	Porpoise Oil, galls.	Cod Oil, galls.	Fish used as Bait, barrels.	Fish used as Manure, barrels.			
.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	9000	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	\$ cts.
.....	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
18	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	72	9	360	18	5	.....	.....	9	
.....	9000	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	106	7	530	14	.....	.....	.....	8	
18	9000	62	.....	2	.....	9000	219	16	1012	32	5	.....	.....	35	
															5,694 20	

(Point des Monts to Rivière à Vachon).

27	13925	9	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	3	.....	8	
107	1400	114	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	66	.....	10	
311	1250	74	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	100	.....	15	
31	.....	63	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	6	.....	19	
965	1900	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	900	250	.....	6	
69	.....	5	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	10	.....	75	
80	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	9	.....	15	
18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	6	.....	19	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	
1608	18475	362	4	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1485	450	.....	171	
															17,231 10

(Jambons to Rivière au Bouleau).

1199	1200	355	12	.....	7	.....	12	.....	60	.....	507	172	4	22	
64	200	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	20	2	3	
1131	2200	127	2	.....	8	.....	45	.....	225	12	658	150	6	56	
3064	5850	.....	.....	5	7	.....	30	.....	150	.....	1969	450	8	115	
240	900	20	.....	.....	2	.....	3	.....	15	.....	150	80	.....	5	
5698	10350	502	14	7	24	.....	90	.....	450	12	3309	872	20	201	
															51,856 40

RETURN showing the Number and Value of Vessels, Boats,

MINGAN SUB-DIVISION

NAME OF PLACE.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.						FISHING MATERIAL.					
	Vessels.			Boats.			Nets.		Seines.		Trap-Nets.	
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Fathoms.	Value.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.
			\$			\$		\$		\$		
Little River.....					16	490	17		100	120		
Chaloupe.....					12	372	13		100	120		
Sheldrake.....					57	2014	75	200	300	360	2	500
Thunder River.....					36	1344	42					
Dock.....					22	720	27		200	250		
Rich Point.....					6	186	8		200	280		
Jupitagan.....					10	316	13	100	75	50	60	
Magpie.....					50	1740	69		50	60		
Magpie River.....					2	24	2	200	150	300	360	
St. Johns.....					43	1694	70	500	500	200	250	
Long Point.....					30	1120	45	100	100	200	250	
Mingan.....					4	240	3	100	100			
Romaine.....					2	25	1					
Esquimaux Point.....	22	550	20000	110	100	740	120	1600	750	600	840	
Betchouan.....	4	112	2000	20	8	240	8	400	200	100	120	
La Corneille.....					3	75	2	100	100	50	50	
Piashter Bay.....					4	120	6	200	175	50	50	
Total.....	26	662	22000	130	405	11454	519	3500	2350	2500	3170	2 500

NATASHQUAN SUB-DIVISION

Nabissippi.....					7	210	20	200	100	100	50	
Agwanus.....					10	300	28	200	100	100	50	
Pashasheeboo.....					6	180	18	150	75	100	50	
Isle à Michon.....					4	120	12	150	75	50	30	
Canadian Harbor.....					26	780	15	1200	1000	200	100	
Natashquan.....	9	270	4000	56	35	1050	95	3000	1500	300	200	
Natashquan River.....					5	150	13	2000	1000	150	100	
Total.....	9	270	4000	56	93	2790	201	6900	3850	1000	580	

Nets, &c, in the County of Saguenay, &c.—Continued.

(Chaloupe to Watsheeshoo).

KINDS OF FISH.						FISH PRODUCTS.				Fish used for Local Consumption.	VALUE.
Salmon, barrels.	Salmon, fresh, lbs.	Cod, cwt.	Halibut, lbs.	Herring, barrels.	Seal Skins, No.	Seal Oil, gallons.	Cod Oil, gallons.	Fish used as bait, barrels.	Fish used as manure, barrels.		
		150					100	50		20	\$
		130					80	50		15	
3		3200	1800				3000	750	20	100	
		1200	1200				1000	450	50	100	
		1500	1200				1200	500		30	
										8	
5		200	300				100	25		20	
23		3000	2500	20			2500	750	100	200	
28										4	
	20000	2000	2000				1500	500	100	150	
		1200	500				900	400		50	
2										4	
										1	
		500	3000	6000	6150	43050	350	150		500	
				800	400	2800				25	
4		50		5			25	20		6	
5		100		15	15	75	75	30		10	
49½	20000	13230	12500	6840	6565	45925	10830	3675	270	1243	129,628 50

(Watsheeshoo to English Point.)

14		100	500				75	25		30	
30		135	500		150	400	100	30		40	
		75					50	20		25	
4		60					40	20		4	
		500	1500				400	150	20	20	
		500	1500		1154	3755	400	150	30	250	
176		80					40	10		20	
224		1450	4000		1304	4155	1105	405	50	389	15,380 50

RETURN showing the Number and Value of Vessels, Boats

WASHEECOOTAI SUB-DIVISION

NAME OF PLACE.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.							FISHING MATERIAL.					
	Vessels.				Boats.			Nets.		Seines.		Trap-Nets.	
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms	Value.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.
			\$			\$			\$		\$		\$
Kegashka.....					6	180	4	150	150	30	30		
Mistaseini Bay.....					1	10	1	80	60				
Curlw Point.....					2	30	2	75	55				
Washeecootai.....					3	90	3	300	150				
Coacoachoo.....					1	10	1	30	20				
Romaine.....	1	25	400	3	7	210	6	200	100				
Total.....	1	25	400	3	20	530	17	835	535	30	30		

ST. AUGUSTIN SUB-DIVISION

Wolf Bay.....					3	100	6	130	50				
Etamamu.....					1	12	3	200	100				
Point à Mourier.....					1	100	2	150	100				
Harrington.....	1	12	60	3	28	1400	35	100	40	380	600		
Little Meccatina.....					2	20	3	80	30	50	50		
Whale Head.....					18	1116	16	760	700	240	200	1	1
Mutton Bay.....					26	750	29	400	250	300	300		
La Tabatière.....	1	19	250	3	11	230	24	1400	1600	200	200		
Big Meccatina.....					5	75	8	300	300	100	100		
Kekapoa.....					2	40	2	255	200				
Poacachoo.....					3	115	3	308	220				
Rigolet.....					1	15	1	171	50				
St. Augustin Bay.....					1	40	1	150	80	20	20		
St. Augustin River.....					2	50	2	420	410				
Sandy Island.....					4	100	6	681	355				
Caucasippi.....					2	30	2	280	200				
L'Anse à Portage.....					1	40	1	80	40				
Canso Harbor.....					2	40	4	150	100				
Chicatica.....					3	110	6	117	85	100	80		
Total.....	2	22	310	6	116	4383	154	8132	4910	1390	1550	1	1

Note, &c., in the County of Saguenay, &c.—Continued.
(English Point to Coacoachoo).

KINDS OF FISH.								FISH PRODUCTS.						Fish used for Local Consumption, barrels.	VALUE.	
Salmon, barrels.	Cod, cwt.	Halibut, lbs.	Herring, barrels.	Trout, barrels.	Cod tongues and sound's, barrels.	Lobsters, in cans.	Seal Skins, No.	Seal Oil, gallons.	Porpoise Oil, galls.	Whale Oil, gallons.	Cod Oil, gallons.	Fish used as Bait, barrels.	Fish used as Manure, barrels.			
14	190	420	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	24	.....	5		
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4		
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2		
9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10		
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	20	.....	.....	6	6	.....	21		
14	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
47	202	420	...	.....	.....	9000	8	20	.....	.....	106	30	.....	21	2,869 40	

(Coacoachoo to Chicatica).

1	200	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	20	.....	5		
10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4		
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60		
4	1500	.....	109	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1100	700	.....	6		
2	50	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	175	710	.....	.....	25	20	.....	36		
10	540	.....	61	.....	.....	.....	100	400	.....	.....	400	213	.....	65		
4	1500	.....	378	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1100	750	.....	22		
27	160	.....	131	.....	.....	.....	1300	5200	.....	.....	100	60	.....	10		
3	100	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	470	1880	.....	.....	50	30	.....	6		
6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62	248	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3		
14	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	13	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1		
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6		
6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	160	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7		
19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3		
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2		
14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2		
3	50	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	10	.....	6		
5	100	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	25	.....	.....
132	4200	.....	794	16	.....	.....	2160	8650	.....	.....	2875	1828	.....	244	33,133 00	

RETURN showing the Number and Value of Vessels, Boats

BONNE ESPÉRANCE SUB-DIVISION

NAME OF PLACE.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.						FISHING MATERIAL.					
	Vessels.				Boats.		Nets.		Seines.		Trap-Nets.	
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.
Nabitiippi.			\$		2	40	2	80	80			
Bull Cove and Rocky Bay.					12	500	15	400	600			
Dog Islands.					4	200	4	400	500			
Pêche-à-Lizotte.					1	0	1	100	60			
Old Fort.					8	400	20	100	50	40	30	
St. Paul's River.					5	200	4	400	200			
Bonne Espérance.					60	4000	130	400	200	1500	4000	
Waby Island.					10	600	24			200	200	
Burnt Island.					8	600	20			200	200	
Pigeon Island.					12	1000	24	200	100	300	300	
Stick Point.					8	700	15	200	200	200	200	1
Salmon Bay.	4	345	9500	24	100	6000	250	500	500	2000	4000	2
Little Fishery.					2	140	4	400	300			
Five Leagues.					3	260	7	400	300	100	140	
Middle Bay.	2	120	3000	10	25	1000	50			400	800	
Belles Amours.					2	100	4	100	100			
Bradore.	1	70	1400	5	20	1000	40	900	600	400	600	
L'Ance des Dunnes.					5	140	6	400	400			
Long Point.					10	400	15	600	600			
Gulch Cove.	2	100	2400	10	12	600	20			250	400	2
Blancs Sablons.	1	80	3000	6	6	500	12	500	400	100	160	
Green Island.					20	1000	60	300	400	400	400	
Total.	10	715	19300	55	335	19500	727	6380	5590	6090	11430	5

ANTICOST

Fox Bay.					6	180	8	210	84			
Salmon River.					2	50	5	100	75			
Manzerolles.					10	300	20	800	400	75	90	
Tapp's Cove.					3	90	6	250	125	30	45	
Cow Bay.					8	240	20	800	400	30	45	
Potatoe River.					5	200	10	300	150	25	30	
Capelin Bay.					3	90	3	100	300	30	45	
Macdonald's Cove.					15	450	30	1100	550	30	45	
Point au Foin.					1	20	2	20	10			
Indian Harbor.					5	150	12	800	400	30	45	
Oil Creek.					1	30	2	60	30			
English Bay.	2	50	1200	9	10	300	20	1000	500	125	160	
Strawberry Cove.					15	269	28	900	420	109	100	
Becacie River.					1	15	1	40	40			
Jupiter River.					3	100	2	100	100			
Shallop Creek.					3	100	2	100	100			
Dauphine River.					1	20	1	100	100			
Total.	2	50	1200	9	92	2604	172	6780	3784	484	605	

Nets, &c., in the County of Saguenay, &c.—Continued.
(Ohiaticata to Blancs Sablons).

KINDS OF FISH.								FISH PRODUCTS.					Fish used for Local Consumption, barrels.	VALUE.	
Salmon, barrels.	Cod, cwt.	Halibut, lbs.	Herring, barrels.	Herring, Smoked, boxes.	Trout, barrels.	Eels, barrels.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	Seal Skins, No.	Seal Oil, gallons.	Cod Oil, gallons.	Fish used as Bait, barrels.	Fish Guano, tons.	Fish used as Manure, barrels.		
4	15				6			20	60	15	10			\$	cts.
29	200		100		2			20	60	200	200				
2	30				2			90	540	30	30				
14					2										
	400				6			40	240	400	400				
80	20				7			10	40	20	40				
11	3500		40		2					3000	2000				
	600									600	400				
	700									700	500				
10	700									700	500				
10	450									450	300				
10	5000				4					4000	3000	60			
15	100				1			30	180	100	100				
5	150		100					50	300	140	140				
7	1500		40							1400	1000				
	50									40	30				
	1500		200					200	1200	1500	1100				
	100		50					40	240	100	80				
	300		50					200	1200	300	200				
	1600							100	600	1500	1100				
	200		30					120	720	200	200				
	1000		100					40	240	1000	500				
197	18115		710		36			960	5620	16395	12030	60		1538	116,130 00

ISLAND.

3	320	1600						40	150	300	150				15
10								105	450						3
	500	1200	500							400	220				10
	150	600	150							130	70				2
	400	600	400							375	150				6
	250		280							200	100				7
	150	1000	200							140	30				2
2	750	1200	800							625	300				12
	20	220	20		1	2	25	52	182	16	8				10
	250	600	400							225	175				4
	20		40					8	34	18	9				2
	500	5000	250	650	2		500	29	90	369	500		100		40
	300	200	110		3	30	107	30	52	288	400		130		60
2															2
14															2
20															3
7															1
58	3610	12220	3150	650	6	32	632	264	958	3086	2112		230	181	43,516 10

Return showing the Total Number and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, &c., in the County of Saguenay Division, extending from Manicouagan to Blancs Sablons, &c.—Continued.

TOTAL FOR COUNTY OF SAGUENAY.

NAME OF PLACE.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.				FISHING MATERIAL.				KINDS OF FISH.								
	Vessels.		Boats.		Nets.		Seines.		Trap-Nets.		Smelt, lbs.	Salmon, barrels.	Salmon, fresh, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Cod, cwt.	Haddock, cwt.	Halibut, lbs.
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Value.	No.	Value.							
Godbout Sub-division...	1	15	300	3	27	556	24	1175	2093	2512			13323		18		9000
Trinity do ..	8	202	5000	19	117	2670	127	3340	1394	410	225		8	25118	1608		18476
Moisie do ..	6	138	2900	21	67	3386	171	9336	7679	651	789		9	107140	6688		10350
Mingan do ..	23	662	22009	130	405	11454	519	3500	2350	3170	2	500	494	20000	13230		12500
Nasabquan do ..	9	270	4000	56	93	2790	201	6900	3850	1000	550		224		1450		4000
Washecootai do ..	1	25	400	3	20	630	17	835	535	30	30		47		202		420
St. Augustin do ..	2	22	310	6	116	4343	154	6132	4910	1390	1550	1	195		4200		
Bonne Espérance do ..	10	715	19300	55	335	19500	727	6380	5690	6090	11430	5	1500		18115		
Anticosti do ..	2	50	1200	9	92	2604	172	6780	3784	484	605		58		3610		12220
Total	65	2099	55410	302	1272	47873	2112	44678	31214	14648	20891	8	2195	724	165581	48131	66965
TOTAL FOR GULF DIVISION.																	
Bonaventure County.	31	3200	170160	186	973	24750	1620	44670	28902	2280	2615	3	75		203772	10345	39
Gaspé do	45	2080	67300	350	2284	72373	3974	87556	5367	9358	7131		41	46	106484	8448	14382
Saguenay do	65	2099	55410	302	1272	47873	2112	44578	31214	14648	20891	8	2195	724	165581	48131	66965
Grand Total	141	7379	292870	838	4529	144996	7706	176804	113183	26286	30637	11	2270	7704	475837	8448	81347

RETURN showing the Total Number and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, &c., in the County of Saguenay Division, &c.—*Con.*
TOTAL FOR COUNTY OF SAGUENAY.

NAME OF PLACE.	KINDS OF FISH.										FISH PRODUCTS.								VALUE.		
	Herring, barrels.	Herring, smoked, boxes.	Mackerel, barrels.	Trout, barrels.	Eels, barrels.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	Lobsters, in cans, lbs.	Sturgeon, lbs.	Coarse and Mixed Fish, barrels.	Seal Skins, No.	Porpoise Skins, No.	Guanos, tons.	Seal Oil, gallons.	Porpoise Oil, gallons.	Whale Oil, gallons.	Cod Oil, gallons.	Fish used as Bait, barrels.	Fish used as Manure, barrels.		Fish used for Local Consumption.	
Godbout Sub-division...	62			2				9000		219	16		1012	32		5			35	\$	cts.
Trinity do	362		4	17															171	5,694	20
Moisie do	502		14	7		24				90			450	12				20	201	17,231	10
Mingan do	6840									6565			45925					270	1243	51,856	40
Natashquan do										1304			4155					50	389	129,628	50
Washecootai do										8			20						21	15,380	50
St. Augustin do	794			16						2160			8630						244	2,869	40
Bonne Esperance do	710			36						960			5620						1538	33,133	00
Anticosti do	3150	650		6	32	632				264			958					230	181	116,130	00
Total	12420	650	18	84	32	656	9000	9000		11570	16	60	66790	44		39196	21402	570	4023	415,439	20
TOTAL FOR GULF DIVISION.																					
Bonaventure County.	2075	9080	71		104	130	78111		1675							8295	2865	68500	6590	181,730	22
Gaspe do	4443	62	539	69	16	167	76987			11229			30886	225	5000	79532	24430	7303	8872	705,287	94
Saguenay* do	12420	650	18	84	32	656	9000	9000		60	11570	16	66790	44		39196	21402	570	4023	415,439	20
Grand Total.....	18938	9762	628	153	152	953	857098	9000	1675	60	22799	16	97675	269	5000	127023	48697	77373	19485	1,302,457	36

* 9,000 lbs. of Sturgeon, at 10 cts. per lb., and 60 tons of guano, at \$50 per ton, included in total value for County of Saguenay.

STATEMENT of Value of Lobster Canneries and Outfit, Gulf Division, for 1877.
COUNTY OF BONAVENTURE.

Locality.	Value of Traps, Boats, &c.	Value of Buildings, Ma- chinery, &c.	Total Value.
Capelin	\$ 800	\$ 900	\$ 1,700
Little Bonaventure	479	900	1,379
New Carlisle	370	932	1,302
Nouvelle	850	800	1,650
Port Daniel	1,300	1,600	2,900
L'Anse au Gascon	650	600	1,250
Total	4,449	5,732	10,181

COUNTY OF GASPÉ (Mainland).

Newport	800	2,800	3,600
do	300	350	650
Grand Pabos	585	800	1,385
Little Pabos	300	400	700
Little River, West	300	800	1,100
do East	300	200	500
Cape Despair	900	1,700	2,600
Cape Cove	250	225	475
Percé	150	150	300
do	450	1,450	1,900
Bonaventure Island	325	500	825
Corner of the Beach	550	1,400	1,550
Belle Anse	200	275	475
Chien Blanc	250	250	500
Bois Brûlé	500	650	1,150
Seal Cove	300	1,700	2,000
Cape aux Os and Cape des Rosiers	1,100	900	2,000
Total	7,560	14,150	21,710

COUNTY OF GASPÉ (Magdalen Islands).

Entry Island	900	260	1,160
Amherst	1,800	3,750	5,550
L'Anse à la Cabane	2,800	1,600	4,400
South Beach	2,100	3,575	5,675
Etang du Nord	2,300	1,750	4,050
do	1,800	3,000	4,800
Hospital	1,000	700	1,800
Grinestone	4,000	2,400	6,400
do	1,000	2,000	3,000
do	1,750	1,200	2,950
House Harbor	650	600	1,250
do	1,500	800	2,300
do	700	500	1,200
Grand Entry	3,000	3,000	6,000
do	3,450	3,200	6,650
Old Harry	750	900	1,650
Grosse Isle	700	400	1,100
do	750	450	1,200
Red Head	600	600	1,200
Bryon Island	1,200	1,000	2,200
do	900	560	1,460
Total	33,650	32,345	65,995

COUNTY OF SAGUENAY (Labrador).

Wolf Bay	650	850	1,450
do	400	500	900
Total	1,050	1,300	2,350
Total, County of Bonaventure	4,449	5,732	10,181
do Gaspé (Mainland)	7,560	14,150	21,710
do Gaspé (Magdalen Islands)	33,650	32,345	65,995
do Saguenay	1,050	1,300	2,350
Grand Totals	46,709	53,527	100,236

STATEMENT of Value of Material employed in Gulf Fisheries, Season of 1887.

Description.	Value.
	\$
Vessels, 141, of 7,379 tons	292,870
Boats, 4,529	144,996
Nets, 176,804 fathoms	113,183
Seines, 26,286 do	30,637
Traps and brush fisheries, 11	2,270
Lobster factories and plant	100,236
Total	684,192

STATEMENT of Number of Men employed in Gulf Fisheries, Season of 1887.

Description.	Number.
Sailors	838
Fishermen and Shoremen	7,706
Total	8,544

RECAPITULATION.

STATEMENT of Quantities and Values of Gulf Fisheries, for the Season of 1887.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantity	Rate.		Value.
		\$	cts.	
Smelt.....	Lbs. 4,000	0	03	120 00
Salmon, salted	Brls. 770 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	00	12,328 00
do fresh, in ice	Lbs. 475,873	0	20	95,167 40
do canned	" 8,448	0	15	1,267 20
Cod, salted.....	Cwt. 164,100	4	00	656,400 00
Haddock.....	" 1,237	4	00	4,948 00
Halibut.....	Lbs. 81,347	0	10	8,134 70
Herring, salted.....	Brls. 18,938	4	50	85,221 00
do smoked.....	Boxes. 9,762	0	25	2,440 50
Mackerel, salted	Brls. 628	12	00	7,536 00
Trout do	" 153	10	00	1,530 00
Eels do	" 152	10	00	1,520 00
Ood Tongues and Sounds, salted	" 953	10	00	9,530 00
Lobsters, canned	Lbs. 857,098	0	12	102,851 76
Coarse and Mixed Fish, salted.....	Brls. 1,675	3	00	5,025 00
Seal Skins.....	Pieces 22,799	1	00	22,799 00
Seal Oil	Galls. 97,675	0	40	39,070 00
Porpoise Oil	" 289	0	40	107 60
Whale do	" 5,000	0	40	2,000 00
Cod do	" 127,023	0	40	50,809 20
Fish as bait, fresh.....	Brls. 48,697	1	50	73,045 50
Fish as manure	" 77,373	0	50	38,686 50
Fish for local use.....	" 19,485	4	00	77,940 00
Sturgeon.....	Lbs. 9,009	0	10	900 00
Guano.....	Tons. 60	50	00	3,000 00
Porpoise Skins.....	Pieces 16	5	00	80 00
Total Value in 1887				1,302,457 36
do 1886				1,238,059 62
Increase for 1887				164,397 74

SYNOPSIS OF FISHERY OVERSEERS' REPORTS IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, EXCLUSIVE OF THE GULF DIVISION FOR THE YEAR 1887.

SOUTH SHORE DIVISION FROM POINT LEVIS TO CAPE CHATTE. POINT LEVIS TO STE. ANNE.

F. C. CARON, *Fishery Overseer.*

The yield of fish in this division is given as follows :

Kinds of Fish.		1885.	1886.	1887.
Salmon.....	Lbs.	5,100	3,010	3,740
Trout.....	"	6,500	6,000	6,000
Shad.....	No.	16,335	lbs. 105,252	lbs. 75,684
Eels.....	"	92,663	lbs. 225,602	lbs. 212,268
Sturgeon.....	Brls.	644	264	166
Bar and whitefish.....	Doz.	2,063	1,907	1,633
Mixed fish.....	Brls.	1,012	482	470
Value	\$	20,866 20	25,932 49	22,719 37

Overseer F. C. Caron's division extends from Point Levis to Ste. Anne. He states that a great many fishermen did not fish this year, probably finding more lucrative employment elsewhere. This, added to the great drought which prevailed during the whole summer, explains the falling off in almost every branch of fishery in this division. Sturgeon shows a decrease of one hundred barrels. The salmon fishery appears to hold its own. There is a slight increase over the catch of last year, although it is far from being equal to that of 1885. The bar fishery is completely ruined owing to excessive fishing.

FROM STE. ANNE TO POINT A LA LOUPE.

X. PELLETIER and NAP. LEVESQUE, *Fishery Overseers.*

The yield of fish in this division is given as follows:—

Kinds of Fish.		1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Salmon.....	Lbs.	16,580	12,620	2,960	5,480
Trout.....	"	4,000	5,000	*24,500	*22,800
Herring.....	Brls.	7,780	11,510	4,270	1,764
Sturgeon.....	"	420	857	70	28
Shad.....	No.	40,375	38,050	lbs. 123,691	lbs. 122,775
Eels.....	"	40,770	82,950	lbs. 112,148	lbs. 103,446
Sardines.....	Brls.	6,666	4,859	183	530
Whitefish.....	Doz.	.....	110	580	11
Porpoise skins.....	No.	17	41	74	90
do oil.....	Galls	1,030	2,460	4,440	5,142
Mixed fish.....	Brls.	1,726	2,050	336	8 282
Fish for manure.....	"	4,073	4,225	821	702
Value.....	\$	78,290 00	99,162 25	43,257 59	53,970 80

* Including Lake Témiscouata.

Overseer X. Pelletier whose division extends from Ste. Anne to Point à la Loupe reports a falling off in almost all kinds of fish, especially in the lower part of his division where several parties neglected to properly attend to their weirs. Herring and eels appear to be on the decline. This officer is of opinion that porpoises which frequent these waters in large numbers have a tendency to scatter the smaller species of fish.

Overseer Nap. Levesque, who has charge of the frontage of the County of Témiscouata, also reports a falling off in the catch of herring and eels. Shad fishing yielded almost an average. Although the quantity of salmon is double that caught last year, it is still 50 per cent. below the catch of 1885. Eighty-one porpoises were killed, during the season.

FROM POINTE A LA LOUPE TO RIMOUSKI.

H. MARTIN, *Fishery Overseer.*

The following table shows the yield of fish in this division:—

Kinds of Fish.		1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Salmon.....	Lbs.	14,280	18,580	15,400	11,840
Trout.....	"	13,000	9,755	9,000	9,200
Shad.....	No.	3,558	6,850	lbs. 15,465	5,945
Eels.....	"	2,875	5,500	lbs. 6,000	6,600
Herring.....	Brls.	4,992	8,325	4,075	1,870
Sturgeon.....	"	3	16	4	1
Sardines.....	"	690	1,620	540	330
Mixed fish.....	"	71	153	83	42
Fish for manure.....	"	3,340	5,100	3,740	2,450
Value.....	\$	31,382 53	53,034 50	27,516 90	14,209 70

Overseer H. Martin's division extends from Pointe à la Loupe to Rimouski. The value of the fisheries in this district appears to have diminished by one-half when compared with the previous year. This is accounted for by the fact that part of this division was added to that above. Fishermen did not complain of a scarcity of fish, nine weirs were however left unfished. Eel fishing was good. Capelin and other small fish struck in abundance. Fifteen salmon were killed with the fly in Rimouski River of an average weight of over eighteen pounds; the largest fish weighing thirty-two pounds. Several salmon were also caught in the brush weirs between the wharf and the river, as well as at St. Barnabé Island; a fact unknown for many years.

FROM RIMOUSKI TO RIVER BLANCHE.

L. E. GRONDIN, *Fishery Overseer.*

The yield of this district is stated to have been as follows:—

Kinds of Fish.		1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Salmon	Lbs.	7,640	10,830	11,060	4,530
Shad	No.	1,800	750	lbs. 11,400	20,385
Herring	Brls.	12,281	8,580	13,363	8,550
Sardines	"	1,215	315	.....	.....
Value	\$	66,358 00	45,537 00	69,158 00	40,377 60

Overseer L. S. E. Grondin has a division extending from Rimouski to Rivière Blanche. He reports a considerable falling off in salmon and herring. Shad alone shows a marked improvement. No sardines have been caught for the past two years in this division. Mr. Grondin reports no violations of the law.

FROM RIVER BLANCHE TO CAPE CHATTE.

J. BTE. SAUCIER, *Overseer.*

Statement of the yield and value of the fisheries of this division:—

Kinds of Fish.		1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Salmon	Lbs.	3,770	3,010	3,260	5,710
Herring	Brls.	750	905	335	340
Sardines	"	65	38	.....	.....
Coarse fish	"	6	299	225	370
Fish for manure	"	200	.....	.....	.....
Trout	Lbs.	.....	.....	400	550
Shad .....	"	.....	.....	.....	180
Value	\$	4,578 50	5,987 50	2,871 00	3,577 30

Overseer J. B. Saucier, who has charge of the division extending from Rivière Blanche to Cape Chatte, reports salmon more abundant than formerly, 431 having been caught with nets and 150 with the fly. The largest fish weighed 34 pounds. The poor catch of herrings usually caught in weirs during the spring was more than made up by the superior quality of the fall fishery in nets. No sardines have been caught in this division for the last two years. No violations of the law were reported.

NORTH SHORE—FROM QUEBEC TO BERSIMIS.

QUEBEC AND MONTMORENCY DIVISIONS.

L. P. HUOT, *Overseer*.

The following is a comparative statement of the Fisheries in this Division:—

Kinds of Fish.		1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Salmon.....	Lbs.	2,640	3,750	3,120	1,940	2,677
Shad.....	No.	2,575	3,425	4,535	lbs. 23,259	lbs. 19,697
Eels.....	"	21,595	34,836	31,192	lbs. 119,052	142,977
Sturgeon.....	Brls.	207	162	136	182	12
Bar and whitefish.....	Doz.	1,904	1,161	1,655	3,175	1,977
Small fish.....	Brls.	131	131	220	385	15
Pickarel.....	Lbs.	.....	15,880	15,944	16,727	13,147
Value	\$	6,454 25	7,830 40	8,140 74	15,482 03	14,512 67

Overseer L. P. Huot's division comprises the Island of Orleans and that part of the north shore of the River St. Lawrence which extends from Chateau Richer to St. Joachim. He reports an increase in the catch of salmon and eels and a falling off in other kinds of fish. This officer remarks that, were he to judge of the present standing of the bar fishery by the results of angling, he would pronounce for a complete extinction of that game fish but on second thought he feels inclined to ascribe its scarcity to some unknown cause, and that another season may bring better success. This, to say the least, is very doubtful.

MURRAY BAY DIVISION.

ULYSSE BÉREUR, *Overseer.*

ANT. FILION, }
 JOS. SIMARD, } *Wardens (Inland Lakes.)*
 HENRI COTÉ, }
 ED. MARTIN, }

COMPARATIVE Statement of the Yield of the Fisheries in this Division.

Kinds of Fish.		1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Trout.....	Lbs.	35,700	46,930	74,420	97,800
Eels.....	No.	39,100	33,460	lbs. 72,646	lbs. 86,414
Salmon.....	Lbs.	2,280	3,530	1,310	3,100
Sardines.....	Brls.	144	16	13	79
Herring.....	"	3		15	22
Sturgeon.....	"	26	60	15	
Small and mixed fish.....	"	40	60	85	96
Bar and Whitefish.....	Doz.	400	250	80	70
Fish for manure.....	Brls.	885	687	1,658	3,386
Porpoise skins.....	No.	12	3	3	25
do oil.....	Galls.	720	180	180	1,500
Value.....	\$	8,180 25	7,743 75	9,995 96	18,552 34

Overseer U. Béreur's division extends from River du Gouffre to River aux Canards, including Coudres Island. He reports a good catch of salmon; more than double that of 1886. In fact, every kind of fish shows an increase. Large numbers of trout were caught in the inland waters of this division. Twenty-five porpoises were killed at Isle aux Coudres, against three last year.

SAGUENAY DIVISION.

L. N. CATELLIER, *Overseer.*JOSEPH BOILY, *Warden.*

COMPARATIVE Statement of the Yield of the Fisheries in this Division.

Kinds of Fish.		1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Salmon.....	Lbs.	10,810	22,580	14,790	16,720
Eels.....	No.	1,500	8,500		
Trout.....	Lbs.	230,400	211,700	35,000	33,200
Herring.....	Brls.	309	27	202	123
Sardines.....	"	80	9	8	21
Sturgeon.....	"	1			
Small fish.....	"	457	233	150	125
Fish for manure.....	"		205	1,525	1,691
Shad.....	Lbs.			495	
Porpoise skins.....	No.			80	175
do oil.....	Galls.			4,000	10,500
Value.....	\$	18,299 50	17,704 95	8,383 45	12,565 00

Overseer L. N. Catellier, who has charge of the Saguenay District, reports that salmon appeared earlier than usual, before nets were set. Fly fishing was poor owing to the rivers keeping so low and clear. Large schools of porpoises stayed during the whole season at the mouth of the Saguenay. Only one violation of the law came to this officer's notice, the party accused being convicted of having his nets set on Sunday. The nets were confiscated.

LAKE ST. JOHN DIVISION.

JOB BILODEAU, }
CHAS. POTVIN, } *Wardens.*
R. MALTAIS, }

COMPARATIVE Statement of the Yield of Fish in this Division.

Kinds of Fish.		1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Trout	Lbs.	4,200	3,500	3,600	5,000
Winninish	No.	25,600	28,500	lbs. 64,600	lbs. 55,000
Whitefish	Doz.	9,725	3,400	1,630	1,300
Mixed fish	Brls.	115	135	1,160	33
Pickarel	Lbs.	29,000	12,100	89,900	90,400
Pike	"	106,600	84,700	42,500	42,600
Value	\$	27,174 25	16,813 00	15,968 50	13,994 00

Wardens Bilodeau, Potvin and Maltais who have charge of the Lake St. John Division report an average catch of fish. Trout and pickarel are on the increase, but Winninish seems to be steadily falling off.

FROM QUEBEC TO THE UPPER OTTAWA.

RICHELIEU DIVISION.

PIERRE LATRAVERSE, }
J. F. PICOTIN, } *Overseers.*
JOS. GINGRAS. }

COMPARATIVE Statement of the Yield and Value of Fish in this Division.

Kinds of Fish.		1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Shad	No.	7,000	7,200	lbs. 12,600	lbs. 9,000
Eels	"	13,900	131,000	lbs. 106,100	lbs. 92,400
Sturgeon	Lbs.	15,000	16,800	60,100	70,000
Trout	"	125	125	125	125
Maskinongé	"	4,560	5,050	4,000	3,100
Bass	"	2,500	3,300	2,000	1,400
Pickarel	"	26,500	3,500	11,800	16,500
Pike	"	3,500	3,300	13,500	14,000
Whitefish	"	2,080	1,800	1,800	1,800
Mixed Fish	"	120,000	148,600	146,720	144,600
Value	\$	8,246 20	18,899 00	15,160 40	16,729 00

VERCHERES DIVISION.

MATHIAS HURTEAU, *Overseer.*

COMPARATIVE Statement of the Yield and Value of Fish in this Division.

Kinds of Fish.		1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Trout.....	Lbs.			600		600
Shad.....	No.	6,000	7,220	7,300	lbs. 9,330	8,301
Eels.....	"	58,650	15,580	41,400	lbs. 234,400	340,960
Whitefish.....	Lbs.	12,000	2,814	3,460	13,300	13,000
Sturgeon.....	"	4,758	3,290	6,400	260,000	20,000
Maskinongé.....	"	6,000	1,775	5,030	7,220	8,790
Bass.....	"	1,343	469	1,000	700	1,235
Pickrel.....	"	3,183	1,500	1,090	3,200	1,500
Pike.....	"	3,815	1,393	1,980	3,900	3,400
Mixed fish.....	"	159,250	54,800	38,450	41,000	75,000
Value.....	\$	12,033 47	4,134 79	6,952 40	30,592 40	26,361 76

CHAMBLY AND IBERVILLE DIVISIONS.

J. B. CHEVALIER, *Overseer.*

COMPARATIVE Statement of the Yield and Value of Fish in these Divisions.

Kinds of Fish.		1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Shad.....	No.		6,500	7,000		
Eels.....	"	27,500	50,755	282,650	lbs. 109,278	107,800
Sturgeon.....	Lbs.	1,400	705	500	96,000	2,200
Bass.....	"	7,010	6,255	2,940	800	3,219
Pickrel.....	"	5,160	5,915	6,600	1,820	4,494
Pike.....	"	10,600	136,600	31,150	1,630	7,340
Mixed fish.....	"	93,600	475,000	714,000	138,760	177,850
Maskinongé.....	"	40	460	2,320		
Value.....	\$	6,208 80	20,165 15	45,776 30	14,422 98	12,765 28

CHATEAUGUAY AND BEAUHARNOIS DIVISIONS.

JOACHIM LABERGE, } Overseers.
JOHN KELLY, }

COMPARATIVE Statement of the Yield and Value of Fish in these Divisions.

Kinds of Fish.		1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Eels	No.	30,400	34,700	lbs. 82,890	46,300
Sturgeon	Lbs.	22,700	94,500	89,000	150,000
Maskinongé	"	23,000	18,600	112,195	16,200
Bass	"	154,700	132,900	80,025	31,800
Pickrel	"	95,500	96,000	106,200	62,950
Pike	"	136,600	136,350	155,200	104,800
Mixed fish	"	475,000	637,000	401,075	301,700
Value	\$	42,361 00	47,552 50	49,078 50	32,726 00

MISSISQUOI BAY DIVISION.

P. E. LUKE, *Overseer.*

COMPARATIVE Statement of the Yield and Value of Fish in this Division.

Kinds of Fish.		1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Shad	No.	6 500	5,400	lbs. 7,218	lbs. 11,400
Pickrel	Lbs.	30,960	17,000	2,125	22,800
Mixed fish	"	38,200	36,000	19,000	34,200
Value	\$	3,890 80	2,620 00	933 08	3,078 00

MAGOG DIVISION.

N. A. BEACH, } Overseers.
T. MARCHESSAULT, }

COMPARATIVE Statement of the Yield and Value of Fish in this Division.

Kinds of Fish.		1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Trout	Lbs.	18,000	20,000		14,000
Shad	No.			lbs. 15,000	
Bass	Lbs.	4,600	51,000	101,000	53,000
Pickrel	"	1,200	5,000	151,200	161,500
Mixed fish	"	12,000	39,000	28,000	45,000
Pike	"	40,000	120,000		
Eels	"				4,000
Value	\$	4,144 00	12,860 00	21,636 00	15,860 00

SHERBROOKE AND MEGANTIC DIVISIONS.

P. W. NAGLE, }
JOEL SHURTLEFF, }
A. L. DANCHE, } Overseers.
J. B. McDONALD, }
P. C. BOURKE, }

COMPARATIVE Statement of the Yield and Value of Fish in these Divisions.

Kinds of Fish.		1886.	1887.
Trout	Lbs.	24,570	20,400
Shad	"	17,400	21,650
Eels	"	12,000	17,500
Maskinongé	"	7,350	11,350
Bass	"	8,800	11,625
Pickereel	"	17,250	21,625
Pike	"	8,920	10,600
Mixed fish	"	35,800	111,500
Sturgeon	"		500
Whitefish	"		1,500
Value	\$	7,563 60	11,090 00

CHAMPLAIN AND ST. MAURICE DIVISIONS.

O. LACOURSIÈRE, }
JOSEPH DESAULNIERS, } Overseers.
JOSEPH LAMBERT, }

COMPARATIVE Statement of the Yield and Value of Fish in these Divisions.

Kinds of Fish.		1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Shad	No.	23,000	25,500	lbs. 80,000	lbs. 200,500
Eels	"	31,400	56,000	lbs. 179,000	lbs. 55,000
Pom Cod	Brls.	2,080	1,650	10,000	lbs. 500,000
Trout	Lbs.	51,200	59,300	63,500	52,900
Sturgeon	"	142,000	148,000	157,400	110,000
Maskinongé	"	12,050	16,000	16,500	13,100
Whitefish	"	6,000	11,800	12,000	32,300
Bass	"	4,000	5,000	7,200	4,750
Pickereel	"	19,350	25,000	18,000	22,600
Pike	"	55,300	60,000	60,850	47,600
Mixed fish	"	980,000	994,800	1,284,200	583,000
Value	\$	45,433 00	50,163 00	76,512 50	68,301 00

BERTHIER, JOLIETTE AND MONTCALM DIVISIONS.

J. W. HANSON,
S. A. GRANT,
J. L. MARTEL, } *Overseers.*
WILLIAM RITCHIE, }

COMPARATIVE Statement of the Yield and Value of Fish in these Divisions.

Kinds of Fish.		1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Eels	No.	1,820	1,420	lbs. 101,000	3,300
Trout	Lbs.	26,500	32,200	45,960	53,810
Whitefish	"			1,700	2,550
Maskinongé	"	1,170	1,320	2,500	3,500
Bass	"	810	210	750	1,200
Pickarel	"	4,800	1,350	10,000	8,200
Pike	"	4,600	6,800	12,500	18,050
Mixed fish	"	631,250	106,800	29,200	114,500
Shad	"			10,500	9,000
Sturgeon	"			9,000	7,000
Value	\$	15,699 40	5,424 40	13,221 00	11,854 50

MONTREAL DIVISION.

JOHN MORRIS, *Overseer.*

COMPARATIVE Statement of the Yield and Value of Fish in this Division.

Kinds of Fish.		1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Shad	No.	5,000	19,000	lbs. 60,000	lbs. 186,000
Eels	"	17,000	19,000	lbs. 38,000	lbs. 80,000
Sturgeon	Lbs.	15,500	17,000	18,000	20,000
Maskinongé	"	25,000	30,000	32,000	35,000
Bass	"	15,000	10,000	3,000	4,000
Pickarel	"	25,000	25,000	15,000	15,000
Pike	"	20,000	23,000	23,500	20,000
Mixed fish	"	90,000	90,000	90,000	95,000
Whitefish	"	500	5,000	2,000	2,000
Value	\$	11,015 00	13,200 00	13,915 00	24,410 00

TERREBONNE DIVISION.

JOSEPH LAUZON, } Overseers.
T. CLOUTIER,

COMPARATIVE Statement of the Yield and Value of Fish in this Division.

Kinds of Fish.		1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Shad	No.	1,100	1,380	Lbs. 6,350	Lbs. 7,800
Eels	"	1,105	680	" 1,785	" 1,890
Front	Lbs.		48,000	49,000	43,000
Bass	"	4,560	6,000	5,890	5,900
Pickarel	"	2,265	3,125	3,510	4,150
Pike	"	4,360	4,700	4,930	5,000
Mixed fish	"	8,700	10,000	11,300	10,600
Sturgeon	"	18,600	15,600	31,200	31,400
Value		\$2,128 50	\$5,991 00	\$7,192 60	\$7,936 40

LAKE OF TWO MOUNTAINS AND ISLE PERROT DIVISIONS.

THÉOPHILE SABOURIN, } Overseers.
JULIEN MONPETIT,

COMPARATIVE Statement of the Yield and Value of Fish in these Divisions.

Kinds of Fish.		1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Eels	No.	3,500	6,000	Lbs. 6,500	Lbs. 4,980
Shad	"	1,400	1,500	" 5,000	" 3,000
Maskinongé	Lbs.	20,000	21,000	13,000	6,130
Sturgeon	"	35,000	36,100	38,000	20,000
Bass	"	3,200	2,000	1,800	1,400
Pickarel	"	10,000	10,500	13,500	6,500
Pike	"	4,000	4,210	12,500	4,760
Mixed fish	"	30,000	32,000	24,000	16,900
Whitefish	"		2,000		
Value		\$5,696 00	\$6,245 50	\$5,879 00	\$3,266 80

LOWER OTTAWA DIVISION.

ROBERT W. JONES, *Overseer.*

COMPARATIVE Statement of the Yield and Value of Fish in this Division.

Kinds of Fish.	1884	1885.	1886.	1887.
Shad..... No.	1,200	1,450	Lbs. 6,000	Lbs. 12,000
Eels..... "	5,000	7,000	" 14,800	" 30,000
Sturgeon..... Lbs.	18,000	20,000	30,000	29,000
Trout..... "	1,500	1,100	1,400	1,500
Maskinongé..... "	5,000	12,500	14,000	1,000
Whitefish..... "	2,100	.....	600	2,880
Bass..... "	1,700	2 800	3,000	2,800
Pickereel..... "	6,500	7,000	7,500	7,000
Pike..... "	10,000	12,000	14,000	13,000
Mixed fish..... "	50,000	44,000	50,000	48,000
Value.....	\$4,328 00	\$5,197 00	\$6,568 00	\$7,378 40

ARGENTEUIL DIVISION.

ALEXANDER BEATON, *Overseer.*

COMPARATIVE Statement of the Yield and Value of Fish in this Division.

Kinds of Fish.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Pickereel..... Lbs.	.....	10,000	.....	.....
Trout..... "	5,000	5,100	15,000	20,000
Eels..... No.	5,400	5,500	.....	.....
Whitefish..... Lbs.	3,000	1,000	3,000	.....
Mixed fish..... "	15,000	8,000	8,500	.....
Pike..... "	.....	.....	4,000	10,000
Value.....	\$1,480 00	\$1,998 00	\$1,810 00	\$2,500 00

UPPER OTTAWA AND GATINEAU DIVISIONS.

JOSEPH MARION,
JAMES MOHR,
J. T. COGHLAN,

}

Overseers.

COMPARATIVE Statement of the Yield and Value of Fish in these Divisions.

Kinds of Fish.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
t..... Lbs.	120,000	135,000	142,000	150,000
..... No.	7,000	7,200	Lbs. 12,400	Lbs. 12,500
efish..... Lbs.	22,000	25,000	21,200	19,700
geon..... "	5,800	6,200	7,100	6,300
inongé..... "	1,800	1,500	1,650	1,700
..... "	13,000	11,000	12,000	12,000
erel..... "	9,400	10,000	12,120	15,000
..... "	52,000	65,000	66,100	65,500
d fish..... "	32,100	33,200	35,000	34,500
Value.....	\$17,528 00	\$19,544 00	\$20,221 60	23,749 20

STATISTICS OF FISHERIES IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC
RETURN of Fishing Stations, Number and Value of Fishing Boats and Nets, together with the Value of the Fish Caught, from Point Lévis to St. Lawrence from Point Lévis

NAMES OF PLACES.	FISHING BOATS.		No. of Fishermen.	FISHING MATERIAL.							
				Gill Nets.			Brush Fisheries with Nets.		Brush Fisheries.		Fish Caught.
	No.	Value.		No.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
		\$				\$				\$	
Point Lévis.....	8	308	7				6	2300			
Beaumont.....	4	310	4				4	1350			
St. Michel.....	5	190	5				5	2820			
St. Valier.....	3	150	4				3	3000			
Berthier.....	3	32	17				2	1200			15
St. Thomas.....	2	20	24				2	600	17	1015	
Cap St. Ignace.....			10						10	705	
Anse à Gill.....			10						10	1109	
Isle aux Grues.....			26						26	5010	
Inland waters, Co. L'Islet.....											
L'Islet.....			19								20
St. Jean and Port Joli.....			46								40
St. Roch.....			30								30
Ste. Anne.....			21				3	300	*1	200	2
Rivière Ouelle.....			34				52	2634	*1	300	
St. Denis.....			12				12	465	1	100	
Kamouraska.....			5				2	280	1	150	
Ste. André.....			14				2	830	4	360	1
Notre Dame du Portage.....			2						3	110	
Rivière du Loup.....							2	235	2	280	
Cacouna.....							1	200	11	1500	
Isle Verte.....	14	1200	26						21	2550	
do (Mainland).....	12	1500	16						7	320	
Trois Pistoles.....	2	200	4						6	260	
Inland waters, Co. Temiscouata											
Lake Temiscouata and Touladi											
River.....											
St. Simon.....	3	18	8				4	80	1	50	
St. Fabien.....	3	20	6	1	125	75	2	30	3	100	
L'Anse aux Foin.....	4	50	10	1	250	120			5	150	
Rivière Hâtée.....	8	75	20						10	400	
Rivière Rimouski.....	2	12	4								
Rimouski.....			13	1	15	20			12	240	
Ste. Anne.....			7						7	140	
Ste. Luce.....			15	1	38	30			14	300	
Ste. Flavie.....			2						2	40	
Pointe aux Snelles.....			1						1	40	
Métis.....			4						4	100	
Rivière Blanche.....			6						6	85	
Matane.....	8	80	16						11	165	
Ste. Félicité.....	5	50	10						6	90	
Oberbourg.....	4	40	8								
Mechins.....	12	120	24	4	240	192					
Capucins.....	9	90	18	1	30	24			3	45	
Totals.....	111	4465	508	9	698	461	102	16264	206	15914	1

* Porpoise fishery.

EXCLUSIVE OF THE GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE.

with the Yield, Value and Kinds of Fish, &c., on the South Shore of the River
 Pe Chatte, during the Year 1887.

KINDS OF FISH.											VALUE.
Trout, lbs.	Shad, lbs.	Herring, brls.	Eels, lbs.	Sturgeon, barrels.	Sardines, barrels.	Bar and White Fish, doz.	Coarse and Small Fish, barrels.	Fish for Manure, barrels.	Porpoise Skins, No.	Porpoise Oil, gallons.	
											\$, cts.
70	13500		12700	12		200					2,012 50
30	45627		9400	22		407					4,074 87
10	6000		1800	22		208					944 50
30	9084		26600	32		207	11				2,712 29
30	1461		11560	2		308	23				1,207 26
20	12		7510	34		253	25				953 07
			638	32		40	20				258 28
			6880	10		10	30				490 30
			52970								3,178 20
6000			20860				103				600 00
			39816				165				1,303 10
			21534				93				2,471 46
	750		27764	6		9	64				1,338 54
			52170				25		9	540	1,944 09
50	17400	2	10060		110						3,817 20
50	3000		2210	10	12		2	400			2,174 10
30	5355		3082	1	10	2	11	5			642 10
			984				11				612 52
50	9720	150	80	2	26		105	100			92 04
50	12600	350	416	4	230		1130	32			1,791 00
50	68550	750		1	130		6636	35			6,696 96
50	3600	58	700	2	12		60	110	81	4602	27,9 8 50
50	1800	34		2			238	20			3,054 80
	2500										1,047 50
											250 00
20300		420									3,920 00
50	420	20	600		10		2	50			1,022 20
50	525	100	5000		44		5	150			1,231 50
50	4500	250		1	50		15	250			2,170 00
50	500	1500			225		20	2000			8,785 00
40	9200		1000								1,001 00
20	9120	2900									13,645 20
50	4500	1500									7,158 00
50	3000	2400									11,370 00
50	75	75									357 00
50		100									450 00
50	3600	1550									7,266 00
50	90	25									131 40
50		60									545 00
50		50					20				292 50
50		20					50				240 00
50	50	100					200				1,644 80
50		110					100				855 00
38550	224969	12524	322314	195	860	1644	8694	3622	90	5142	133,679 78

RETURN of Fishing Stations, Number and Value of Fishing Boats and Nets, together
St. Lawrence, from Quebec

NAMES OF PLACES.	FISHING BOATS.		No. of Fishermen.	FISHING MATERIAL.								
				Gill Nets.			Brush Fish- eries with Nets.		Brush Fishes		Ke Fishes	
	No.	Value.		No.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.		
<i>Island of Orleans.</i>					\$			\$		\$		
St. Laurent.....			6	6	745	1095						
St. Jean.....			12	10	1050	1425						2
St. François (North side of Island).			14	7	845	1660						7
Argentenay.....			9	4	420	660						5
St. François (South side of Island)...			10						9	235		1
Ste. Famille.....			15	1	150	300			14	343		
<i>North Coast.</i>												
St. Pierre.....			1						1	20		
Isle Madame.....			3	3	300	360			1	20		
Isle aux Réaux.....			2	2	200	240						
Chateau Richer.....			5	1	75	100			4	82		
Ste. Anne.....			8						4	75	4	
St. Joachim.....			26						5	1700	21	
Baie St. Paul and neighboring lakes			46						27	1350	19	
Isle aux Coudres.....			49	*1		70			29	319	49	
Les Eboulements.....			46						28	308	46	
St. Irénée.....			19						16	128	3	
Malbaie.....			18	2	100	70			16	128		
St. Fidèle.....			8	4	265	90			4	30		
St. Siméon.....			7	5	375	164			2	20		
<i>Inland Waters of Charlevoix.</i>												
Grand Lake Nairne.....												
Little do.....												
Lake St. Hyarion.....												
Long Lake.....												
Other lakes.....												
<i>Saguenay Division.</i>												
Port aux Quilles.....	1	10	2	1	44	80			1	20		
Baie des Rochers.....			1						1	20		
Echafaud aux Basques.....	1	15	1	1	19	30						
Rivière aux Canards.....			1						1	20		
Pointe aux Bouleaux.....			1						1	20		
Anse Ste. Catherine.....			2						2	50		
Poste St. Martin.....			5						5	100		
Grande Baie.....			1						1	20		
Tadoussac.....	3	60	3						3	45		
Pointe Rouge.....	2	50	4	1	50	100						
Moulin Baude.....	1	20	2	1	40	80						
Anse Puante.....			1						1	20		
Pointe à la Carole.....	1	10	1	1	40	80						
Anse aux Pilots.....	2	30	3	2	130	100						
Petites Bergeronnes.....			2									

*Porpoise fishery.

RETURN of Fishing Stations, Number and Value of Fishing Boats and Nets, together
St. Lawrence from Quebec to

NAMES OF PLACES.	FISHING BOATS.		No. of Fishermen.	FISHING MATERIAL.								
	No.	Value.		Gill Nets.			Brush Fish- eries with Nets.		Brush Fisheries		Eel Fisheries.	
				No.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
<i>Saguenay Division—Concluded.</i>		\$				\$		\$		\$		\$
Anse à la Cave.....			1						1	20		
Escoumains.....			2						2	50		
Anse à Pelletier.....	2	20	3	2	44	80			1	25		
Islets Boisés.....	1	10	1	1	19	40						
Islets Penchés.....	1	10	1	1	25	45						
Baie des Bacons.....			3						3	60		
Sault au Mouton.....			1						1	30		
Mille Vaches.....			2						2	50		
Pointe Boisvert.....	1	15	3	1	40	60			2	40		
Portneuf.....	2	30	3	2	100	100			1	30		
Sault aux Cochons.....	1	20	2	1	50	40			1	25		
Batture aux Gibiers.....			1	1	20	40						
Pointe Colombier.....	1	300	2	3	100	200						
Ilets Jérémie.....			1						1	20		
Bersimis.....	1	10	2	1	25	40			1	20		
Inland Waters.....												
<i>Lake St. John's Division.</i>												
St. Joseph d'Alma.....			40									
Signal.....			50	50	1500	260						
Metabetchowan, East.....			30	30	900	150						
do West.....			38	38	1100	200						
Charlevoix.....			34	34	1000	175						
Paribonca.....			14	14	440	75						
Roberval.....			90	30	975	600						
Labarre and neighboring lakes.....												
Totals.....	21	610	658	262	11186	8809			192	5243	157	200

**RETURN of Fishing Stations, Number and Value of Fishing Boats and Nets,
Districts from Quebec to Upper**

NAME OF DIVISION.	FISHING BOATS.		No. of Fishermen.	KINDS OF NETS USED.						
	No.	Value.		Gill Nets.			Seines.		Eel Fisheries	
				No.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
		\$				\$		\$		\$
Richelieu	106	318	136	105	1750	120	24	360	194	1541
Verchères.....	437	2185	502	740	1480	7500			589	2700
Chambly and Iberville.....	46	507	92				21	415	20	3457
Chateauguay and Beauharnois...	147	2005	194	160	1600	480	18	540	8	70
Missisquoi Bay.....	10	119	28				10	425		
Magog and Brome.....	50	500	400							
Sherbrooke and Megantic.....			172							
*Champlain, St. Maurice and Three Rivers.....	84	546	106	200	2000	1500			200	1500
Berthier, Joliette and Montcalm	193	670	193	50	250	250	50	1000	175	1500
Montreal.....	25	250	50				25	500		
Terrebonne.....	208	1800	300						11	55
Lake of Two Mountains (includ- ing Isle Perrot).....	16	200	45	30	1400	400				
Lower Ottawa.....	15	210	20	50	1875	400				
Argenteuil.....	5	250	20							
Upper Ottawa.....	80	500	165	328	3400	2200				
Gatineau Lakes.....			32							
Totals	1422	10060	2395	1663	13755	12850	148	3240	1197	9823

*500,000 lbs. of Tom Cod are included in this District.

together with the Yield, Value and Kinds of Fish, &c., including the Inland Ottawa, during the Year 1887.

KINDS OF FISH.

Trout, lbs.	Shad, lbs.	Eels, lbs.	Sturgeon, lbs.	Whitefish, lbs.	Maskinongé, lbs.	Bass, lbs.	Pickerel, lbs.	Pike, lbs.	Coarse and Small Fish, lbs.	VALUE.	
										\$	cts.
.....	9000	92400	70000	1800	3100	1450	16500	14000	144600	16,729	00
600	8301	340960	20000	13000	8700	1235	1500	3400	75000	26,361	76
.....	.....	107800	2200	.....	.....	3219	4494	7340	177850	12,765	28
.....	.....	46300	150000	.....	16200	31800	62950	104800	301700	32,726	00
.....	11400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22800	.....	34200	3,078	00
14000	.....	4000	.....	.....	.....	53000	161500	.....	45000	15,860	00
20400	21650	17500	500	1500	11350	11625	21625	10600	111500	11,090	00
52900	220500	55000	110000	32300	13100	4750	22600	47600	583000	68,301	00
53000	9000	3300	7000	2550	3500	1200	8200	18050	114500	11,854	50
.....	186000	80000	20000	2000	35000	4000	15000	20000	95000	24,410	00
43000	7800	1890	31400	.....	.....	5900	4150	5000	10600	7,936	40
.....	3000	5000	20000	.....	6130	1400	6500	4760	16900	3,266	80
1500	12000	30000	29000	2880	1000	2800	7000	13000	48000	7,378	40
20000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10000	.....	2,500	00
.....	.....	12500	6300	.....	1700	.....	15120	.....	34500	3,172	20
150000	.....	.....	.....	19700	.....	12100	.....	65500	.....	20,577	00
356210	488651	796650	466400	75730	99780	134479	369939	324050	1792350	268,006	34

RECAPITULATION

OF the Quantity and Value of the different Fisheries, from Point Lévis to Cape Chatte, in 1886 and 1887.

Kinds of Fish.	Prices for 1887.	1886.		1887.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Shad..... Lbs.	0 06	255,808	15,348 48	224,969	13,498 14
Eels..... "	0 06	343,760	20,625 00	322,314	19,338 84
Herring..... Brls.	4 50	22,043	110,215 00	12,524	56,358 00
Sturgeon..... "	5 00	338	1,690 00	195	975 00
Sardines..... "	3 00	723	2,169 00	860	2,580 00
Trout..... Lbs.	0 10	39,900	3,192 00	38,550	3,855 00
Salmon..... "	0 15	35,690	5,353 50	31,400	4,710 00
Whitefish..... Doz	1 25	2,487	3,108 75	1,644	2,055 00
Porpoise skins..... No.	4 00	74	296 00	90	360 00
do oil..... Galls.	0 40	4,440	2,220 00	5,142	2,056 80
Coarse fish..... Brls.	3 00	1,126	3,378 00	8,694	26,082 00
Fish for manure..... "	0 50	4,561	1,140 25	3,622	1,811 00
Total Value of the Fisheries.....			168,735 98		133,679 78
Decrease.....					35,056 20

RECAPITULATION

OF the Quantity and Value of the different Fisheries, from Quebec to Bersimis in 1886 and 1887.

Kinks of Fish.	Prices for 1887.	1886.		1887.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Shad..... Lbs.	0 06	23,754	1,425 24	19,992	1,199 52
Eels..... "	0 06	191,698	11,501 88	229,384	13,763 04
Herring..... Brls.	4 50	217	1,085 00	145	652 50
Sturgeon..... "	5 00	197	985 00	128	640 00
Sardines..... "	3 00	21	63 00	100	300 00
Salmon..... Lbs.	0 15	18,040	2,706 00	22,490	3,373 50
Trout..... "	0 10	113,020	6,781 20	136,000	13,600 00
Pickrel..... "	0 06	106,627	6,397 62	103,544	6,212 64
Pike..... "	0 05	42,500	2,125 00	42,600	2,130 00
Bar and whitefish..... Doz.	1 25	4,885	6,106 25	3,357	4,196 25
Winninish..... Lbs.	0 06	64,600	3,876 00	55,000	3,300 00
Mixed fish..... Brls.	3 00	1,780	3,560 00	706	2,118 00
Fish as manure..... "	0 50	3,182	795 75	5,077	2,538 50
Porpoise skins..... No.	4 00	83	332 00	500	2,200 00
do oil..... Galls.	0 40	4,180	2,090 00	33,000	13,200 00
			49,829 94		69,423 95
Increase.....					19,594 01

RECAPITULATION

Or the Quantity and Value of the different Fisheries, from Quebec to Upper Ottawa, in 1886 and 1887.

Kinds of Fish.	Prices for 1887.	1886.		1887.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Shad	Lbs. 0 06	229,398	13,763 88	488,651	29,319 06
Eels	" 0 06	898,153	53,889 18	796,650	47,799 00
Sturgeon	" 0 06	795,800	39,790 00	466,400	27,984 00
Trout	" 0 10	341,420	27,313 60	356,210	35,621 00
Whitefish	" 0 08	53,800	4,304 00	75,730	6,058 40
Maskinongé	" 0 06	209,415	16,753 20	99,780	5,986 80
Bass	" 0 06	226,965	18,157 20	134,479	8,068 74
Pickarel	" 0 06	373,225	29,858 00	369,939	22,196 34
Pike	" 0 05	381,530	19,076 50	324,050	16,202 50
Mixed fish	" 0 03	2,342,555	46,851 10	1,792,350	53,770 50
Tom Cod	" 0 63	10,000	15,000 00	500,000	15,000 00
Total Value of the Fisheries			284,756 66		268,006 34
Decrease					16,750 32

RECAPITULATION.

YIELD and Value of the Fisheries of the Province of Quebec (*exclusive of the Gulf Division*) for 1887.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantity.	Value.
		\$ cts.
Shad	Lbs. 743,612	44,016 72
Eels	" 1,348,348	80,900 88
Salmon	" 53,890	8,083 50
Sturgeon	Brls. 323	1,615 00
do	Lbs. 466,400	27,984 00
Sardines	Brls. 960	2,880 00
Trout	Lbs. 530,760	53,076 00
Herring	Brls. 12,669	57,010 50
Whitefish	Lbs. 75,730	6,058 40
Bar and Whitefish	Doz. 5,001	6,251 25
Pickarel	Lbs. 473,583	28,408 98
Pike	" 366,650	18,332 50
Winninich	" 55,000	3,300 00
Bass	" 134,479	8,068 74
Maskinongé	" 99,780	5,986 80
Porpoise Skins	No. 640	2,560 00
do Oil	Galls. 38,142	15,256 80
Mixed Fish	Brls. 18,362	81,970 50
Fish as Manure	" 8,699	4,349 50
Tom Cod	Lbs. 500,000	15,000 00
Total in 1887		471,110 07
do 1886		503,322 58
Decrease		32,212 51

GENERAL RECAPITULATION

YIELD and Value of the Fisheries in the whole Province of Quebec for 1887.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantity.	Value.	
		\$	cts.
Salmon, pickled.....	Brls. 770½	12,328	00
do fresh.....	Lbs. 529,763	103,250	90
do canned.....	" 8,448	1,267	20
Cod, pickled.....	Cwt. 164,100	656,400	00
Haddock, pickled.....	" 1,237	4,948	00
Halibut.....	Lbs. 81,347	8,134	70
Herring, pickled.....	Brls. 31,607	142,231	50
do smoked.....	Boxes. 9,762	2,440	50
Shad.....	Lbs. 743,612	44,016	72
Eels.....	" 1,348,348	80,900	88
do salt.....	Brls. 152	1,520	00
Mackerel, salt.....	" 628	7,536	00
Sardines.....	" 560	2,880	00
Sturgeon.....	Lbs. 475,400	28,894	00
do.....	Brls. 323	1,615	00
Trout.....	Lbs. 530,760	53,076	00
do salt.....	Brls. 163	1,530	00
Winninish.....	Lbs. 55,000	3,300	00
Bar and Whitefish.....	Doz. 5,001	6,251	25
Whitefish.....	Lbs. 75,730	6,058	40
Maskinongé.....	" 99,780	5,966	80
Bass.....	" 134,479	8,068	74
Pickarel.....	" 473,583	28,408	98
Pike.....	" 366,650	18,332	50
Tom Cod.....	" 500,000	15,000	00
Cod Tongues and Sounds.....	Brls. 953	9,530	00
Smelt.....	Lbs. 4,000	120	00
Lobsters, preserved, in cans.....	" 857,998	102,851	76
Small and Mixed Fish.....	Brls. 20,037	86,995	50
Seal Skins.....	No. 22,799	22,799	00
Porpoise Skins.....	" 656	2,640	00
Fish as Manure and Bait.....	Brls. 134,769	116,081	50
Fish Oils.....	Galls 268,169	107,243	60
Guano.....	Tons. 60	3,000	00
Local Consumption.....	Brls. 19,485	77,940	00
Total in 1887.....		1,773,567	43
do 1886.....		1,741,382	20
Increase.....		32,185	23

THE following is an estimate of capital invested in the fisheries of the Province of Quebec for the year 1887:—

Exclusive of the Gulf Division.	Value.	Total.
	\$	\$
1,554 fishing boats.....	15,135	
2,082 nets and seines (30,079 fathoms).....	25,360	
2,046 weirs (Brush and Eel).....	56,469	
Total value Gulf Division (see page 213).....		96,964
		684,192
		781,156

APPENDIX No. 7.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE FISHERIES OF BRITISH COLUMBIA FOR
THE YEAR 1887, BY MR. THOMAS MOWAT, INSPECTOR.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., 31st December, 1887.

Hon. GEORGE E. FOSTER,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my annual report on the fisheries of British Columbia for the year 1887, together with statistical returns and overseers' reports.

The returns show an increased value, inclusive of Indian consumption, over last year as follows:—

Total value, 1887.....	\$1,974,887 00
do 1886.....	1,577,348 00
Increase, 1887.....	<u>\$397,539 00</u>

Notwithstanding this increase, the amount of capital invested and the number of men employed show a falling off:—

Capital invested, 1886.....	\$872,445 00
do 1887.....	767,455 00
Decrease in 1887.....	<u>\$104,990 00</u>

The above decrease is chiefly due to the loss of two schooners in a heavy gale, the destruction of an oil factory by fire and the non-operation of several canneries on the northern coast, the value of which are not included in this season's figures.

The number of men employed compare as follows:—

1886.....	6,211
1887.....	6,154
Decrease in 1887	<u>57</u>

This decrease is also due to the above mentioned causes.

SALMON.

The catch of salmon was much better than that of last year, contrary to the expectations of those engaged in the business. This fact, together with the high prices which ruled during the year, made this season one of the most profitable which canners in this Province have had since engaged in the business. These high prices must be attributed to the shortness of the pack in the rivers from the Columbia.

to the Sacramento, inclusive, the extent of which was 409,800 cases, or 240,000 cases less than packed on the Columbia alone in 1883. This shows a wonderful falling off in all the southern rivers of the north Pacific coast, and caused American cannerymen to seek new fields for this large increasing industry. These they found in the adjoining territory of Alaska, where the pack this season reached a total of 163,000 cases.

The comparative yield of canned salmon in our own Province stands thus :—

1887, cases of 4 doz. 1 lb. tins.....	204,083
1886 do do	161,270
Increase for 1887.....	<u>42,813</u>

The aggregate pack in 1 lb. tins was 9,795,984 lbs. As one-fourth at least of the weight is lost in preparing the fish for canning, this represents 13,061,312 lbs of fresh salmon.

By adding the salt, smoked and fresh salmon, exclusive of the Indian consumption, we find the total catch by the white population to have been 16,209,762 lbs.

The proportion packed by the canneries on the coast and on the Fraser River is as follows :—

		Cases.
Fraser River, 12 canneries.....	.....	128,806
Coast 8 do .....	.....	<u>75,277</u>
Total cases.....	.....	<u>204,083</u>

The increase in the packing on the Fraser is 1,422,192 one lb. tins. It will thus be seen that the rule of periodical runs referred to in my last report has again changed, and a larger run of fish occurred in all the rivers except the inlets, and the only reason I can adduce for the failure in the latter is that they have been overfished. The increase of pack in the other rivers may be partly accounted for by the extraordinary efforts made by cannerymen to secure all the fish they could, while prices were high; in consequence of which a greater proportion of *cohoes* were caught and canned than during former years. There was an improvement in the run of *Sdw quai*, which may be accounted for by the returns from artificial hatching, referred to in my report on the hatchery. The run of *Quinnat*, or spring salmon, was about the same as last season, but the proportion of whitefish was somewhat in excess of former years. It is thought by many of our practical cannerymen and fishermen that the red and white spring salmon, as they are styled, are two distinct species. This I maintain is erroneous, and in support of my opinion beg to quote the following correspondence between Professor G. Brown Goode and myself :—

“ NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., 9th September, 1887.

“ PROFESSOR G. BROWN GOODE,

“ Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

“ DEAR SIR,—I send you by express to-day a white and red *quinnat* salmon which please examine and let me know if they are the same species. * * * These are fair samples of the fish running at present, and their external appearance is in every respect like that of the *Quinnat* run of June and July.

“ I find that some of the run are pure white; some very pale pink; some a little darker, and others of a fair color, like the samples sent. I also find that some are white on the outside near the skin for about one inch in depth, then gradually turn a pale pink, deepening in color as the bone is reached. A few fish of this description are found among the July run, but the majority of the *Quinnat* salmon running now are white or pale pink. Fish wanting in color are not canned as cooking will draw the balance of the coloring from them. On examining a number of these

fish a few days ago, I found some of them with a slight tinge of pink around the bone and that the majority of them would spawn within a month. The ova like the fish also varied in color; but the lighter they were, the larger and nearer to maturity. The same particularities as to color occur in the eggs taken from the fish on the spawning grounds.

"I find that the habits of the *Quinnat* in salt and brackish waters differ from those of the *coho* and *Saw-qua*. The former may be caught with a hook and line in the Straits of Fuca and Georgia during the months of December, January, February and March, and in fact during nearly every month of the year while the *cohoes* are only caught during parts of September and October, and *Saw-qua*s are seldom, if ever, caught with a hook and line.

"Indians and whitemen know when the latter species make their appearance round the east end of Vancouver Island, on their way from the ocean to their various spawning rivers. The *Quinnat* are found feeding in the straits at various seasons of the year, and it is not clearly established from which direction they come. On looking over a chart of the gulf you will see that the tides meet at Valdes Island, causing a heavy tide rip and thus keeping a large quantity of the fresh water from the Fraser and other rivers confined in the gulf. This is proved by the fact that, in early spring, a bucket of fresh water can be taken at Plumpers Ross twenty-five miles from the Fraser River.

"Another fact worth noting is, that, there are no white salmon found off the mouths of the Sacramento or Columbia Rivers; and from close enquiries and personal examination, I found there have been no white salmon caught in salt water off the coast of Vancouver and Queen Charlotte Islands. In the various inlets of the mainland which open on the ocean, such as Rivers and Smith's Inlets, there a white salmon is seldom caught, and if an occasional one happens to be, it has in all probability strayed from the Straits of Georgia.

"In conclusion I may say that in my opinion both kinds of salmon are of the same species (*Oncorhynchus Chouicha*). In this view of the case I am supported by Mr. K. Ito, President of the Japan Fisheries Association at Sapporo, who made an examination of some of our fish with me.

"I will therefore feel much obliged by the opinion of a gentleman who has gained such experience as you have, and which will prove of great benefit in assisting to solve this question.

"I am, Sir,

"Yours very truly,

"(Signed), THOMAS MOWAT."

"SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,

"WASHINGTON, D.C., 17th September, 1887.

"THOS. MOWAT, Esq.,

"Inspector of Fisheries,

"New Westminster, B.C.

"DEAR SIR,—The specimens which you forwarded a few days ago were duly received and prove to belong to the same species—*Quinnat* salmon, *Oncorhynchus Chouicha*. In the absence of our ichthyologist I am not prepared to account for the difference in the color of the flesh as described in your letter, and as indicated by the specimen sent, but upon his return the matter will be referred to him for examination.

"Owing to the re-organization of the Fish Commission which is now going on in consequence of the death of Professor Baird, and the appointment of myself as Commissioner, there may be some delay in the investigation of this matter at present unforeseen.

"Yours respectfully,

"(Signed), G. BROWN GOODE,

"Assistant Secretary."

About the same time a letter similar in purport was sent to Mr. Samuel Wilmot Superintendent of Fish Culture for the Dominion, and samples of fish forwarded to him. In his reply, dated 28th of November, 1887, Mr. Wilmot makes the following remark:—"The salmon you sent me came in pretty fair condition, and I am of opinion they are one and the same fish. Water, food and the season of the year makes a wonderful difference in the outward appearance of the fish."

If it therefore be true that the white and red salmon are one and the same species, and knowing as we do here that none of the flavor or substance is lost in the change of color, I can see no reason why these fish could not be introduced in the eastern markets and thus add largely to the profits of our salmon trade by utilizing what is now thrown away as useless.

The shipments of fresh and frozen salmon have increased over those of last year by 650,000 pounds. There were two large freezers established this season on the Fraser with a capacity of 320,000 pounds. The fish were put up in prime condition and shipped to the United States and Eastern Canada, where they arrived in proper order owing to quick transit over the Canadian Pacific Railway. Shippers, however, complain that the freight and express charges are so high they cannot compete with Columbia River and Eastern Provinces, and they fear that they will be compelled to retire from the trade as Pacific salmon does not bring so high a price in the market as the Atlantic salmon, and the Oregon and Washington Territory salmon have the advantage of lower rates.

Salmon angling is seldom practised in this Province, from the fact that the fish are not of the right kind, or will not take the fly in fresh waters. The principal reason is, I believe, that all our species deteriorate very quickly after entering fresh water, and the larger streams are usually so muddy that the fish cannot see a fly until they arrive high up the rivers and enter small clear mountain streams for spawning purposes, when they are as near maturity as the *salmo salar* is in September, and crowded very much closer, so that they cannot be enticed by any dainty lure. It is a well known fact that the principal species of our salmon will take spoon or bait at the regular season in salt water, and I am informed on reliable authority that this sport is as good as surface fly-fishing.

The bulk of the salmon canned this season was shipped to England, although larger proportion was sent to Eastern Canada than during any previous years.

STURGEON.

These fish still continue plentiful in the Fraser River. There are no regular sturgeon fisheries in this Province yet, freight rates being too high to allow of a profitable trade in fresh sturgeon. The few that are now caught are taken mostly in salmon nets, thus giving the large breeding fish of from 200 to 600 pounds every chance of escape. I have had a number of enquiries with regard to the size, condition and quality of sturgeon eggs at different seasons of the year, such enquiries being made with a view of engaging into the caviare trade. This industry, once opened, would soon become important, the more so as the fish are of excellent quality, and the flesh can be smoked or dried, when it will fetch fair prices when exported.

SMEELTS.

These fish approach the shores of British Columbia about the middle of February for the purpose of spawning. The water of the Fraser River is too fresh for them, and but few ascend higher than about two miles up the river. They usually deposit their eggs on the sand heads and along shore where the fresh water mingles with the salt. They are so plentiful that natives catch them with dip-nets. They are only used for local consumption, and, like other cheap fish, cannot be put on the market to compete with those from the Atlantic seaboard, as the prices realized would not cover the cost of freight.

OOLACHANS.

These fish are much sought after, but the run is usually so short in our southern rivers that only a sufficient quantity is taken for immediate use, and the demand is so great that the supply of smoked and salt fish has to come from the northern rivers, where they are caught in large quantities. They are sometimes caught through the ice, like the smelts on the Atlantic. The rivers north, according to Guardian McNab's report, seem to be the home of oolachans. I would therefore urge the necessity of having a sufficient staff of guardians on them to prevent the destruction of this valuable fishery by American Indians and others.

TROUT.

The numbers of trout caught each season by anglers and others, both for profit and pleasure, is increasing. The local demand is good, and they are not caught in sufficient quantity near the coast to supply the market. In the large lakes of the interior, such as Pemberton, Seaton, Nicola, Kamloops, Shuswap, Okanagan, Osoyoos and Lac la Hache, these fish are more plentiful, but owing to remoteness, they are not yet available for the market.

I beg to call your attention to the necessity of a change in the close season for this fish. The existing regulations are not suitable for this country. Our lakes, covering such a large extent of territory, and the climate and temperature being so different, the breeding seasons are, to a certain extent, governed by these circumstances, and fish are found spawning in one or another locality nearly every month in the year. I would, therefore, recommend that an Order in Council be passed making two close seasons for trout in this Province, namely:—

On Vancouver Island from 15th October to 15th March, and on the mainland from 1st February to 1st May. I would also recommend that a regulation be made prohibiting the use of salmon roe as bait for trout.

WHITEFISH.

These fish have not yet been marketed to the coast towns for the same reason which prevents lake trout from finding its way to them, namely, being at too remote a distance, and the great trouble there would be in their transport; also, a lack of proper appliances to catch them. They are not generally so large and so fine flavored as the whitefish of the Atlantic side; but I am informed on good authority that those found in the lakes of the Arctic slope will compare favorably with any found on the continent.

SHAD.

These fish have certainly increased during the last few years on the Pacific coast. This is clearly set forth by the California Fish Commissioners Report, and I dare say they could be caught in limited numbers on the west coast of Vancouver Island. Captain John Deveraux, superintendent of the dry dock, informed me that while in Alberni with the steamer "Douglas" he saw several shad brought on board by natives, their weight averaging from eight to ten pounds. On the 4th of November I received two beautiful specimens of young shad from Mr. George Frye, Surveyor of Customs at Victoria. They measured 14½ inches and would each weigh 1½ pounds. They were caught off Race Rocks, which leads me to believe they were hatched in some stream near the Sacramento, and to express the hope they may eventually find their way into Fraser River. I consider it is hardly fair our people should be kept waiting for an industry which proves so remunerative to our American neighbors on this coast, when the planting of a few hundred thousand fry at a trifling cost would, in a few years, secure such a valuable addition to the wealth of our fisheries. I feel sure no better place could be found than the overflows of the Fraser for the natural propagation of these fish.

DEEP SEA FISHING.

Nothing of any consequence has been done to develop this important industry. No prospecting expedition was sent out since my short exploring trip in October 1886. It was intended to have a vessel this season but unfortunately, as I informed you, a suitable one could not be secured at the proper time. I therefore trust you will favorably consider my suggestion and employ a steamer for an exploring trip this coming season, which, if well equipped, will do more in two months to gain reliable data than a sailing schooner in a year.

I am informed by Mr. James G. Swan, Fish Commissioner and assistant collector at Port Townsend, W.T., it is the intention of the United States Fish Commission to send their steamer "Albatross" to this coast next season for the purpose of ascertaining the value and extent of the fisheries. With Mr. Swan's permission I beg to insert a copy of his communication.

"PORT TOWNSEND, W.T., 24th November, 1887.

"DEAR MR. MOWAT,—I received to-day a letter from Professor G. Brown Goode United States Fish Commissioner, dated Washington, D. C., 16th November, in which he writes regarding the lobster, bass and *salmo salar* ova which you expected and of which I advised the Commissioner in October. I will quote the whole letter.

"I have been much interested in reading your letter of 31st October, and should be glad to learn the condition of the fish on their arrival which the Canadian Government is transporting to British Columbia and also to receive any memorandum which you think would be of interest. It gives me pleasure to hear of the friendly feeling which exists between the Fisheries Inspector of British Columbia and yourself. I am sure you will do all in your power to maintain and strengthen this position.

"I feel that the time has now come for the thorough investigation and development of the fisheries of the Pacific Coast, and earnestly hope that the expedition of the "Albatross" may bear most fruitful results.

"Yours truly,

(Signed)

"G. BROWN GOODE,

"Commissioner.

"JAMES G. SWAN, Esq.,

"Port Townsend, W. T.

"I am gratified with this letter as it gives assurance of the desire of the United States Fish Commission to co-operate with the Dominion Government in developing the fisheries of the Pacific along our coast and interior.

"I hope you will continue to write to me freely and you may be assured that I will do all in my power to maintain and strengthen the friendly feeling which has been evinced towards me by yourself as well as by your predecessors, Captain Pittendreigh and the late Mr. Anderson.

"Any suggestions you may make, I will report to the Commission, and will also refer them to Captain Tanner, of the "Albatross," on his arrival here next spring."

"Yours very truly,

"JAS. G. SWAN,

"Assistant to United States Commissioner.

"THOS. MOWAT, Esq.,

"Inspector of Fisheries, New Westminster, B.C."

COD.

Mr. Wyman, of the firm of Wm. Wyman & Co., Grande Grève, Gaspé, P.Q., has been on this coast for some time, and he informs me it is the intention of his firm

to engage in the codfish business here as soon as they are sure of a market, and are satisfied the fish can be got in sufficient numbers to make it a paying business.

These fish were more plentiful than usual on the markets, and in my opinion they are of a fair quality. As the local demand increases, there is more encouragement for fishermen to direct their attention in this direction. Mr. Wyman states he was well pleased with the fish he saw, but seems to think they are more watery than the Atlantic cod. It is his opinion, however, that the quality will improve further north, and be found just as good as those off the coast.

About the 10th of October codfish and young hake (feeding on squid) were plentiful in the Strait of Juan de Fuca, thus showing they have the same food here as in the Atlantic waters. Captains of sealing schooners say that, opposite Cross Sound, thirty miles from shore, cod and haddock are abundant. Every year a fleet of vessels of from 50 to 200 tons each, leaves San Francisco to fish for cod in the vicinity of Shumigan Islands, in the Aleutian Archipelago and in Behring Sea. A larger number go to the Okhotsk Sea, and the sea of Kamtschatka. The fish are salted in bulk, taken to San Francisco, and there dried and exported; some finding their way to this Province to supply our markets.

HALIBUT.

Only a few of these fish were shipped in ice to San Francisco, as the fishermen there are so afraid of the supply from Victoria, that they club together to run it out of the market. As no one has made it a business to ship by schooner load, this was easily achieved, it being impossible to compete with San Francisco fishermen and pay regular freights. American coasting sloops however take an occasional load from Flattery Banks to Seattle and Tecoma, from whence they are distributed. I learn that some eastern fishermen were on the coast recently with a view of opening up this trade and exporting halibut in a "fletched" condition, as is done at present from Hudson's Bay.

SKIL (BLACK COD.)

The demand for these fish is, as usual, good amongst those who know it. But so few are aware of its excellent qualities that there is not sufficient demand to warrant schooners engaging in the trade, and by so doing lose the season for sealing. I am satisfied that until we have more vessels and enterprising men to introduce it into the market, this fishery will not be properly developed.

TOOSHQUA (CULTUS COD.)

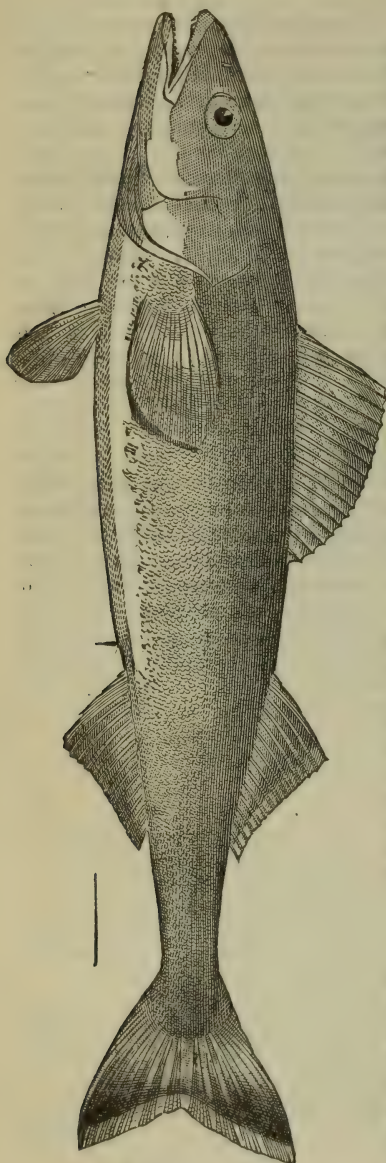
These fish are caught in yearly increasing numbers to supply a rapidly growing population. As stated in my last annual report, they have a wide range, and are scattered along the Pacific coast in depths varying from three to eighty fathoms of water. They are never very abundant in any one place, and are not known to shoal like the *gadus*. The tooshqua is a good table fish at all seasons of the year, and some are occasionally shipped in ice to the interior. They are altogether caught with hook and line.

ROCK FISH, OR ROCK COD.

There are at least twenty-eight varieties of these fish, and, like the tooshqua, they are well scattered over the coast at depths varying from two to eighty fathoms, and do not shoal. The most abundant and highly prized variety is what is known as the red cod or snapper. They are caught by hand and with trawl lines, by Indians and others, and during the winter they are found to be one of the principal fresh fishes on our local markets, and make an excellent table fish. A few are shipped, but as yet the trade is limited.

HERRING.

Since the increase in the shipping traffic this fish have almost deserted Burrard Inlet, and only a few can now be caught with a seine where the supply formerly seemed to be inexhaustible. Since the loss of the oil factory by fire and the dismantling of "Spratt's Ark," no other firm attempted to engage in the herring oil business. These fish have of late years been comparatively scarce on the southern coast of British Columbia; but going north they are found abundantly in all the bays



Skil (Black Cod.)

and inlets. Only a few salted; still less used fresh, and limited numbers which are smoked bring good prices; but the demand is so small that there is no inducement to engage in the trade.

SARDINES.

These fish were plentiful during the months of August and September in all the harbors near the straits, especially at Esquimalt. They were caught with seines by Italian fishermen in large quantities. They are of good size and quality, and larger, if anything, than the French sardines. They follow the Lant in shoals, which makes their stay in any one place rather uncertain. From what I saw of them while on the west coast, on my exploring trip, and the quantity taken at Victoria, I feel satisfied that with proper appliances they could be procured in sufficient quantity to warrant the establishment of a sardine cannery, and a market would undoubtedly be found for them.

DOGFISH

are found in unlimited numbers, but are caught only for their oil. The manager of the Skedigate Oil Company states that he could put up double the quantity now extracted if the market would warrant his doing so. I am, however, pleased to say that the demand is increasing and prices advancing. The Skedigate Oil Company extract the oil from the body of the fish as well as from the liver; but the Indians only use the livers, throwing the carcass away. Sometimes, however, they make an effort to extract oil from the fish in a very primitive fashion. After cleaning the fish, they cut them in pieces, boil them in vats, put them in large tubs, and the squaws press the oil out by tramping with their feet. This makes a very inferior oil which is mostly used for dressing skins and on logging roads. Were these fish dried in the sun as suggested in my last report, I think a lucrative trade could be built with Honolulu and China.

WHALES.

The people of this Province have not yet engaged in the whale industry, and I can scarcely understand the reason therefor, unless it be due to a scarcity of vessels or for want of properly realizing its importance. These cetaceans are very abundant all along the west coast, and I saw shoals of from 15 to 25 of them in the Straits during my voyage last year. The fleet which sailed from San Francisco to the Arctic Sea last season is reported to have captured 257 whales valued at \$1,285,000, or an average of over \$107,000 to each vessel. Considering that our people are situated 750 miles nearer the Arctic fishing grounds than our San Francisco neighbors, I am at a loss to understand why an effort is not made to participate in this remunerative business.

MARINE FURS.

The catch of fur seals by Canadian vessels this season shows a decrease as compared with last year, of 5,117 skins. There were marketed in Victoria 8,715 less skins than in 1886. The U. S. revenue cutters seized 3,598 skins. The approximate number of hair seals caught were about the same as last year, while the catch of sea otter was increased by 50 skins, as shown by the following return.

RETURN of the number of British and Canadian Schooners engaged in the Fur Seal Fishery, off the Coast of Oregon and British Columbia, and in Behring Sea, during the Season of 1887.

Names of Owners.	Names of Vessels.	Tonnage.	No. of Boats.	No. of Canoes.	No. of Men.	No. of Seals from Coast of British Columbia and Oregon.	Value.	No. of Seals from Behring Sea.	Value.	Total No. of Skins.	Value.
							\$		\$		\$
Gutman & Frank.	Black Diamond.	81	..	8	22	170	1,190	967	6,769	1,137	7,959
do	Alfred Adams....	69	..	10	25	334	2,339	*1,386	*9,702		
McLean Bros	Mary Ellen.....	67	6	.....	21	300	2,100	1,414	9,879	1,748	12,236
Troop & Co	Teresa.....	70	5	.....	18	325	2,275	2,157	15,099	2,457	17,199
White, Leibs & Co	Lottie Farfield...	165	6	.....	23	400	2,800	899	6,293	1,224	8,568
F. D. B	Wanderer.....	16	1	4	8	200	1,400	.....	.....	200	1,400
Gutman & Frank.	Mountain Chief.	40	1	6	17	500	3,500	682	4,774	1,182	8,274
J. Byrne.....	Triumph.....	14	..	4	10	500	3,500	.....	.....	500	3,500
Hall Geipel.....	Juanita.....	40	..	10	25	337	2,359	.....	.....	337	2,359
Carue & Muncie...	Pathfinder.....	66	6	.....	21	440	3,090	2,377	16,639	2,817	19,719
Indian Owners.....	Letitia.....	28	..	8	17	600	4,200	.....	.....	600	4,200
Mow Wossan.....	Discovery.....	40	..	10	22	700	4,900	.....	.....	700	4,900
J. D. Warren & Co	Mary Taylor.....	63	5	.....	18	200	1,400	837	5,859	1,037	7,259
Chas. Spring.....	Kate.....	55	2	12	30	600	4,200	1,650	11,550	2,250	15,750
do	Favourite.....	80	7	.....	23	300	2,100	1,878	13,146	2,178	15,246
Gray & Co	Penelope.....	70	5	.....	19	977	6,839	1,500	10,500	2,477	17,339
do	Ada.....	60	1	10	25	300	2,100	1,676	12,732	1,976	14,832
F. Retz (German).	Adele.....	40	1	7	19	165	1,155	1,313	9,191	1,478	10,346
J. D. Warren.....	Grace.....	80	1	12	30	391	2,737	* 781	* 5,467	1,152	8,204
do	Dolphin.....	30	1	11	28	307	2,149	* 618	* 4,326	935	6,475
do	Annie Beck.....	50	1	9	32	313	2,191	* 334	* 2,338	647	4,529
do	W. P. Sayward..	60	1	10	25	225	1,575	* 479	* 3,353	704	4,928
do	Thornton.....	35	Seized in Behring Sea in 1886.								
Chas. Spring.....	Onward.....	35									
Carue & Muncie...	Carolina.....	33									
J. D. Warren.....	Rustler.....	50	Lost on coast of British Columbia, 1887.								
Gutman & Frank.	Active.....	45									
Total.....		1,529	50	131	468	8,584	60,088	21,716	152,012	30,300	212,100
Estimate of Skins purchased from Indians.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	3,500	24,500	.....	.....	3,500	24,500
		1,529	50	131	468	12,084	84,588	21,716	152,012	33,800	236,600

Estimate of Sea Otters caught on coast of British Columbia, season 1887, 75 at \$60.00... \$4,500
do Hair Seals do do 3,500 at 75... 2,615

NOTE.—* indicates number and value of skins seized in Behring Sea.

The decrease in the fur seal catch, notwithstanding the fact that a larger fleet of vessels was engaged in the trade than in 1886, is due to the boisterous weather which prevailed on our shores during the whole sealing season, by reason of which a few vessels and a number of valuable lives were lost. But the principal reason for the decrease in Behring Sea was the uncertain state of affairs with the United States, and the annoyance caused by the seizures of our sealing schooners. As all the facts of these various cases are before your Department, there is no occasion in dwelling on the subject further than to say I sincerely hope, in the interest of this Province, that a speedy settlement may be effected.

CRUSTACEANS.

Lobsters.

I was much disappointed in not receiving the promised shipment of lobsters last November, but I am now satisfied there would have been grave doubts about their successful transport during such inclement weather as we experienced. I feel confident that shipping them in May will not only secure more equable temperature over the whole extent of their journey, but that the fish will also be healthier and in better condition for their journey.

I have from time to time advised your Department about the intended treatment of the lobsters on their arrival here. I examined and took the temperature of a number of places, which, from their surroundings, seem well adapted for the habitat of lobsters, and have no fear of the results when they are planted in these localities. I intend on their arrival to keep the parent fish for a short time in crates for the purpose of observing what effect our sea water has on them. This, with proper care and plenty of food, should be of benefit especially to the weakly ones. When once planted, should they increase as the shad have done, I have no doubt there will be an influx of eastern people to engage in the business.

I notice in the papers that it is the intention of the United States Fish Commission to introduce this shell fish into the waters of the Pacific, a proof that they are also alive to the value of the industry. In the course of correspondence with Mr. Jas. G. Swan, who has been much over the coast in the interests of his Government, I find he approves of my idea of distributing the fish, which he thinks will be giving the parent fish all the advantages that can be wished for them. When the fish are distributed it will be necessary besides passing an Order in Council for their protection, to have a reliable person to watch them at each place. I have already made provision for this detail. Captain Deveraux has promised to guard those that may be deposited in the vicinity of Esquimalt, and other reliable persons promised to give the other places their careful attention. I trust that before the close of another season this most valuable addition to our fisheries will be introduced in the waters of this Province.

Crabs

are very numerous, being found all along the coast. Large shoals are often noticed about copulating time in the shallow water at the heads of deep inlets. There are several varieties of these crustaceans, from the small spider crab to the large king crab, but the kinds generally found are the common crab of the Pacific, the red crab and the rock crab. These varieties resemble the lobster in their habits of feeding on anything they can find, and are very pugnacious. They are largely consumed by the natives, and are exposed for sale in our local markets during their season. But none are canned or exported, owing to the fact that eastern markets are too distant to make trade profitable, and the American markets on the Pacific have a plentiful supply nearer home.

Shrimps and Prawns.

Shrimps are abundant in nearly every harbor where small fish are seined for. The common shrimp is the most numerous, and in size compare favorably with those found in other parts of the Pacific, measuring from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches. The California shrimps, which are so plentiful near San Francisco, are caught in limited numbers by Italian fishermen and sold in the Victoria markets. They are larger than the common shrimps and measure from $2\frac{3}{4}$ to $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

Prawns are caught in small seines with shrimps, and when put on the market with them go under one name. Neither shrimps nor prawns are exported, for the same reason as that assigned in the case of crabs, and the local demand is as small as the population is limited.

Oysters.

Our oysters are of small size, and only taken in sufficient quantities to meet the local demand. Owing to this, a great deal of those used to supply home consumption is imported from oyster beds at Olympia. These oysters are considered of better quality and finer flavor than our own, which is attributed to cultivation and care. Sometimes a few of the transplanted eastern oysters are imported from San Francisco. They are of good size and look healthy, but are not deemed as good as those taken fresh from the Atlantic. We have a number of defined beds on this coast, but for want of proper care and attention, they have deteriorated and are now almost worthless.

Two leases for oyster beds were granted to parties in this Province, viz.:—One to the Mud Bay Oyster Company and the other to A. W. McLellan, Victoria Arm. I am informed that, it is the intention of the former company to clear the beds and stock them with eastern oysters during the coming season. Mr. McLellan imported a lot of Atlantic oysters to stock the Victoria Arm, and I have written him several times for a report which he promised, but so far he has neglected to send it. I understand however, that the venture was not a success; the location being found unsuitable the "spat" perished.

Clams.

These are plentiful and of great variety. They are extensively used by the natives and the white population for soups and chowder; a supply being always on hand at the local markets in their season. The varieties commonly in use are the guahang, the little neck clam. The giant clam are also found in limited numbers but like many others are only used for bait. A few cases of clams were canned as shown by former reports but this trade was abandoned, owing, I presume, to low prices and the difficulty of finding markets for them.

FISH-WAYS.

So far, no fish-ways have been built in British Columbia. The dam on Nicola River was completed before the fish-way model arrived, and after it came I was so busy in the office that being alone I could not spare the time to visit the localities mentioned in last year's report. While on a journey to the interior, during the summer I remained over at Spence's Bridge intending to visit the Nicola dam six miles distant; but was unable to obtain a conveyance and had to abandon the trip. In the course of a conversation with Mr. Semlin, M.P.P., in reference to the Bonaparte he stated that the fish-way over the falls on that stream was of the utmost importance.

I have received a number of communications from parties in Victoria respecting the construction of a fish-way on Mill Creek, to enable trout to ascend from the Sanich Arm to Shawnigan Lake; and as I mentioned in my report for 1886, the Star and Nanaimo Rivers are also in want of fish-ways.

FISH CULTURE.

I have already given my views anent the hatchery in my annual report on the institution, and am pleased with the favorable progress it has made since its establishment. With regard to the building of another hatchery on the Fraser River I would say if your Department deems it necessary to further supplement the supply by artificial stocking, the location for another hatchery should be chosen on the Harrison or Thompson Rivers. Since the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway, facilities for getting material to these places have increased, and from experience gained in building the present hatchery, I have no doubt a great saving might be effected when constructing another.

The opinion exists in the minds of several persons that, the early run of *Quinnat* salmon which find their way into the interior spawn before September or October, and that, while their eggs are in the first stages of incubation, the rivers are visited by later runs of *Saw-quals* and *cohoes* which turn up the semi-hatched eggs and thus cause their destruction. I think it would be a good suggestion to appoint a competent man residing at the head waters of the Fraser and in the neighborhood of the upper spawning beds, to keep a diary of the dates of early spawning and other memoranda relative to this matter, so that reliable information may be had of what is now only a subject of conjecture. This could be done at a trifling outlay and might prove of incalculable value.

PROTECTION.

The close seasons as well as the weekly close time were generally well observed in the districts where guardians are employed. The cannery owners on the Fraser as a rule are anxious that these regulations be enforced. It is therefore on account of the men employed and outside fishermen that fines have occasionally to be imposed. Mill owners and manufacturers who know the law and its requirements do not give cause for complaint, and whenever any infraction of the regulations is reported, I invariably find the offence to have been committed through ignorance, by some one new to the business.

I am informed by *Mr. McNab*, guardian on the Nasse and Skeena Rivers, that all the cannery managers, with only one exception, gave him their co-operation and assistance in having the law enforced at these out-of-the-way places. In this he considers himself fortunate, as it is a part of the country where the facilities for bringing offenders to justice are very scant. The exception was *Mr. John Cuthbert*, manager of the Balmoral cannery, who, for a time, refused to pay the license fee and did more to foster than to allay the discontent among Indian fishermen.

Guardian Guilloid, of Alberni, reports that the natives fished very little for salmon on the river, having procured a plentiful supply of fish from the ocean. The only firm engaged in the business was the Barclay Sound Fishing Company, and the regulations were well observed.

Guardian Berkely, of Comox, reports that the Indians were peaceable and that they respected the regulations in regard to weekly closing time and the opening of rivers.

Guardian York, of Nanaimo River, states that the natives strictly conformed to the law and succeeded in securing a sufficient supply of *Quinnat* salmon for their winter's use.

Guardian Raymond, of Shownigan Lake, informs me that the close season and weekly close time were observed. Angling is in the ascendant, owing to the large number of tourists who find their way here by the Island Railway striking the lake. No complaints of illegal netting or using giant powder were made.

Guardian Healey, of Sooke Lake, states that the regulations were fairly observed and that he stopped Indians from killing *hone* and *quallock* salmon on the Gold Stream which they were in the habit of leaving on the banks to the great annoyance of settlers.

Guardian Keil, of Sooke River and Harbor, says salmon had a fair chance to ascend the river, the law having been well enforced. Should the high price of salmon continue the probabilities are that, the coming season will see a large addition to the number of people now engaged in this business. This will necessitate an addition to the number of guardians, especially along the coast. Two men are inefficient on the Fraser; but with a small steamer the necessity for employing a larger force would be obviated and prove more economical in the long run. In addition to the above it will be absolutely necessary to have a guardian at Okanagan Lake to protect the fisheries of the surrounding district, also one at River's Inlet to look after the coast there down to Alert Bay.

IMMIGRATION.

Just now Crofter immigration is engaging the attention of some public men in Great Britain and leading to a great deal of discussion in the press not only of Great Britain and British Columbia but of all the Provinces generally. How much these people would improve their condition by settling in British Columbia as fishermen, I will not assume the responsibility of predicting; but I may say the fisheries of this Province, when developed, will support a large number of people. This discussion of the Crofter question has evidently drawn the attention of a number of our own eastern fishermen to this industry and I not only receive letters of enquiry but am often called upon for information by leading men in the business from the east. I cannot therefore too strongly urge upon your Department the necessity of making energetic efforts to prospect and obtain reliable information in regard to our deep sea fishing as may be servicable to people wishing to engage in this industry.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS MOWAT,
Inspector of Fisheries for B. C.

REPORT OF MR. JOHN McNAB, FISHERY GUARDIAN ON THE SKEENA AND NAASE RIVERS.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C., 15th September, 1887.

THOS. MOWAT, Esq.,
Inspector of Fisheries, British Columbia.

SIR,—In accordance with your instructions I proceeded to Skeena River *via* Victoria, which place I left on the third day of June on steamer "Maud," and reached the Skeena *via* Port Simpson on the 8th of June. I found four canneries in operation, viz.: The Inverness Packing Co., B. Stapleton, Manager; The Skeena, R. Cunningham, Manager; The British American, Gus. Holmes, Manager, and the Windsor Packing Co., at Aberdeen, W. H. Dempster, Manager. The Balmoral Packing Co., John Cuthbert, Manager, did not commence until three weeks later. The first named companies had commenced fishing about the 25th May, and their operations were conducted at a heavy loss to the proprietors until after the 10th of June, it being that date before the salmon were taken in sufficient numbers to pay current expenses. The salmon they were then taking were magnificent specimens of the spring run, ranging from 25 to 45 lbs. and upwards. The smallness of the early catch was, perhaps, owing more to high water in the river and obstructions caused by snags and *debris*, which are most destructive to nets, than to any scarcity of fish. Upon enquiry I found that the experience of this season was but a repetition of that of many others, and that the several attempts which had been made by managers of canneries to agree on a certain date early in June before which no fish would be taken proved abortive, and from consultation with cannery managers on the Skeena I can state they would unanimously receive as a boon any regulation prohibiting the taking of salmon on that stream before the first of June; some would even prefer a later date. The first Monday in June would be an acceptable date to all concerned. It is unnecessary for me to add a word about the benefit and importance of allowing a large aggregate number of these magnificent fish, the catching of which has always resulted in financial loss, to reach their spawning places unobstructed. I would also suggest that in lieu of the present system of licenses, a tax of 1½ cent per case of 48 lbs., and 8 cents per barrel of 200 lbs., be imposed. This suggestion is made more particularly in reference to the Skeena and Naase Rivers where salmon are caught almost exclusively by Indians, many of whom fish by contract, receiving so much per fish. One cannery, the Balmoral, so secured their whole pack, and the probability is that next season a large portion of the pack on the Skeena will be so caught. Now, under the present system, a difficulty arises in the fact that Indians fishing in a boat on which a license has been paid, may receive fish illegally caught from boats or canoes that fish occasionally in the more remote and distant parts of the river, and deliver them at the canneries as being of their own catch. In a large and rapid river like the Skeena where more than half the fish are caught at night over a distance exceeding 30 miles, the difficulty of preventing illegal fishing by Indians using their own canoes is apparent.

The change which I suggest would render it immaterial by whom the fish were caught, provided the nets were fished according to law. The pack on the Skeena this year will aggregate in the neighborhood of 60,000 cases. The fish were all caught in drift nets; applications for stake and anchor net licenses were made by two parties which I did not consider advisable to grant. There are but few places on the river suitable for such nets, and to secure the most good to the greatest number it is better that fishing on the Skeena be as at present confined to drift nets. If, however, it should be deemed advisable to grant privileges of fishing with set nets the river should be mapped and all available positions numbered and the privilege of setting nets thereon let by tender annually.

I visited the Naase River in the early part of July. No cannery was in operation there this season—Mr. Green was salting at Naas harbor. His pack will be up-

wards of 1,200 barrels. The cannery premises at the harbor have been purchased by Mr. McLennan, who intends having it refitted in the most approved style and operated next season.

I visited Smith and River Inlet and Alert Bay, in August. At the first two places, I am sorry to say, the season's work resulted in a comparative failure. In Alert Bay the pack, although not large, is remunerative; the fish having been caught in seines at a small cost.

When on the coast I endeavored to obtain all the information possible in reference to the sea fisheries; especially in regard to the grey and the so-called black cod. The result of my enquiries may be briefly summed up as follows:—Both species can be caught with proper appliances in most of the sounds and bays of the coasts and islands. Nothing definite is known about their habits or favorite haunts at different seasons of the year. I may here mention that I saw and handled two cod of the Atlantic or true cod caught in one of Mr. Cunningham's nets while drifting for salmon in Telegraph Passage inside of Kennedy's Island, near the mouth of the Skeena, about the first of July. Mr. Stapleton, manager of the Inverness packing Company, on the North Pass, told me he had also seen cod brought ashore in his boats which had been caught at the entrance to the North Pass. On my way home at Alert Bay, while taking salmon on board at Spencer's wharf, a fine grey cod was caught from the side of the ship and as we had it for breakfast next morning I can vouch for its excellent quality.

Halibut are to be found over the whole extent of coast between Skeena and Port Simpson in great quantities. On this section of the coast, marine vegetation is very luxuriant, affording shelter and food for small bait fish; mussel beds are very extensive. The shores are generally smooth, with good marginal sand and gravel beaches favorable for landing and curing fish, and all the conditions exist here that are found in the vicinity of the most prolific fishing grounds on the Atlantic coast. If good cod-banks are not found within easy reach of this section of coast, I would ascribe it to the immense number of voracious dog-fish which invest every bay and inlet of the whole coast the province, and whenever they strike inshore in large numbers they drive the cod into deep water.

Much I think might be done toward solving the problem of the value of sea fisheries in British Columbia by a competent party with a steam schooner devoting whole summer to the work.

Another matter which I consider of great importance and to which I beg to draw your attention is that of the Oolachan fisheries at the Naase River. Few persons, I think have any conception of the quantities of these fish which are destroyed in yearly increasing numbers, for the sake of their oil which is highly esteemed by the Indians as an article of diet. I am aware that there are difficulties in the way, as the Indians are jealous of any interference with what they consider their exclusive rights; still, I found them amenable to reason when dealt with in a proper manner and by using judicious measures, the enormous waste that is now going on under the present method of extracting oil might be rendered less and its value greatly increased. In justice to the loyal Indians of the Naase and Skeena Rivers, American Indians from Alaska should also be prohibited from participating in the Oolachan fishing at the Naas, as they are in the habit of doing in yearly increasing numbers. The more intelligent of our Indians on our northern coast complain, and with reason, that while they are expected to comply with the laws of the country, as regards fire and game: "Boston" Indians who are not subject to our laws, are allowed to share their most valued privileges. This view of the case has been taken advantage of by individuals interested in promoting from Metlakatla the exodus of the Indians who have been led to believe that by becoming subjects of the United States they will gain all the benefits of American citizens without forfeiting any of their former rights in this Province. Oolachans when cured and smoked I consider much superior

to the Bay of Fundy herring, and they are certainly a much superior fish to the smelts of the eastern Provinces. From the first to the fifteenth of March is the time when they are found in greater number.

I am Sir,

Yours very truly,

JOHN McNAB,
Fishery Guardian.

REPORT OF MR. W. H. LOMAS, FISHERY GUARDIAN ON THE COWICHAN
AND TRIBUTARIES.

QUEMICHAW, B.C., 31st December, 1887.

THOMAS MOWAT, Esq.,

Inspector of fisheries, British Columbia.

SIR,—I beg to report for your information, that during the past season, I frequently visited the Indian weirs on the Cowichan and Chemainus Rivers and found that better attention was paid to the rules of opening the same than formerly. During the spring large shoals of "salmon fry" were noticed in the Cowichan. These the Indians believe to be the growth of the eyed ova placed there, as they say they differ in looks and habits from the fry formerly seen. Trout fishing was very good in the upper reaches of the river, especially near Cowichan Lake; but lower down there was a great falling off from previous years, and near the mouth no sport at all can now be had. The spring salmon came into the bay in August, but owing to the low state of the river, very few attempted to go up, and soon afterwards fishermen arrived from the Fraser River canneries who commenced to fish with three seines. They were very successful, and in about six weeks took about 40,000 salmon, most of which were forwarded in scows towed by steamer "May Queen" to the Fraser. Of course a good deal of this success is due to the fact that the river was so low the fish were compelled to stay in the bay, in proof of which I may say that within forty-eight hours of the first rise of the river, all the best kinds of salmon had gone up, and fishermen who had taken out gill net licenses could only catch dog-salmon.

With regard to trout, I may say that in Shawnigan Lake they began spawning about the first of October. In the creeks near by they are just beginning, and in the Cowichan Lake they do not spawn till March.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. H. LOMAS.
Fishery Guardian.

REPORT OF MR. CHAS. F. GREEN, FISHERY GUARDIAN ON THE
FRASER RIVER.

LADNER'S LANDING, 8th December, 1887.

THOS. MOWAT, Esq.,

Inspector of Fisheries, B. C.

SIR,—In compliance with your request to make a report of the various fisheries under my jurisdiction, I beg to state that the salmon canneries here had a much better catch this season than during the corresponding year of 1883, which none of the people interested seem able to account for, and which rather upsets the four

year theory. I may also state that the fish caught by them have been well taken care of, and I am satisfied that none but good, clean, fresh fish were packed by any cannery in this district. Being among them every day, I have had every opportunity of seeing the fish, I also find the cannery proprietors willing to abide by the regulations, and anxious to render me all the assistance in their power to enable me to make fishermen conform to said regulations.

Since you wish to have my opinion about the question of fishing at the mouth of the river being detrimental to the general interest, I may state that, I consider that, to a certain extent, fish are prevented from coming into the river through overfishing, caused by the fishermen being allowed to go too far outside the mouth, some going even as far as the lightship (a distance of 4 or 5 miles from land). And during low tides as there is only a limited amount of water in the various channels, the great portion of the boats fishing there must certainly prevent fish from getting inside. As at least 250 boats are stationed at the mouth and Canoe Pass during the fishing season, my theory for this is the fact that many *saw-quaî* salmon were caught as late as October, which is a very unusual fact in the Fraser River. I would therefore suggest as a partial remedy that, in future only a limited number of licenses be issued and that no cannery be allowed more than 40 boats, contract or otherwise, which would materially tend to diminish the number of boats in my district. I would also recommend that licenses be denied to parties hailing from Columbia River, as they are no benefit to the country and as a rule require more watching than men belonging to the place, as they are not accustomed to our rules and regulations.

I would moreover suggest, for the better protection of the fishery interests of the Fraser River, that a small but suitable steamboat be placed thereon for the advantage of fishery guardians, as during the fishing season the current down the river is so strong that it is hard work to get about in a row boat against it, and should the water be rough, it becomes almost impossible and unsafe to be out. As I am not allowed any help, I have to use a small row boat. The cannery proprietors are very obliging in the matter of allowing me to go about in their tug boats, but should a steamer be provided by the Department, it would be very useful, especially during the weekly close time.

It seems a great waste that so many tons of offals should have been thrown into the river, where it only does harm, as it could be utilized not only for the oil, but for its value as a fertilizer. I have no doubt but were a company to take hold of this business it could be made to pay well during the fishing season, as the several canneries of this district are all within six or seven miles distance from one another and the offal could, I believe, be had for the taking away.

In conclusion I may state that I had only two breaches of the weekly close time to deal with, which is a very good showing, considering the number of fishermen employed in this district.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

CHAS F. GREEN,
Fishery Guardian.

REPORT OF MR. JOHN BUIE, FISHERY GUARDIAN ON THE FRASER RIVER.

THOS. MOWAT, Esq.,
Inspector of Fisheries for British Columbia.

SIR,—In compliance with your request for a report on the fishing of the Fraser River, I beg to submit the following:—

Salmon fishing was engaged in during the past season with more than usual vigor and a greater number of boats and nets employed than in former years. T

canneries were kept running until very late; instead of closing down during the latter part of August or the first of September, as usual. This was due to the fact that the run this year extended into September and October or until nature forced the fish to seek their spawning beds. The run of spring or *Quinnat* salmon was an average one, but the *cohoes* were almost a failure. You will see, however, from the appended synopsis of the packs on the Fraser since 1876, that the number of cases put up this year is only exceeded by the seasons of 1881 and 1882. You will also notice that the average packs for each cannery during these seasons support the theory of the fourth year periodical run, viz., two large succeeded by two small runs. The season of 1886, however, was an exception and quite a break in the usual order, notwithstanding that the canners used more than ordinary efforts to put up a large pack. It will also appear that the season of 1887 again reversed the rule, but happily in another direction; and instead of an average pack of from six to eight thousand cases, it is nearly eleven thousand.

Very few persons have any idea of the amount of salmon yearly taken out of the Fraser. This season, the canneries put up 6,182,688 one pound tins. In preparing the fish for canning, at least one quarter of the weight of fresh salmon is lost; adding this it will be found that canners used 8,243,584 lbs. of fresh salmon. The salmon used for the freezers, sent away in ice, sold by local dealers and consumed by the white population along the river, amounted to 1,481,000 lbs. The consumption by natives along the Fraser and in the interior must amount to some millions of pounds; salmon being one of their principal articles of diet, I think I am well within the mark when I say that, the Indian consumption, together with the 9,674,584 lbs. taken by the whites, will make the total catch on the Fraser River alone 12,000,000 or 13,000,000 lbs. Imagine a train of twenty cars with 20,000 lbs. in each car leaving the Fraser every morning, including Sundays, for a whole month! Comment is unnecessary.

This year, for the first time, it became possible to get a correct estimate of the number of boats fishing during the season, and I find that the 12 canneries took out licenses for 358 boats. Licenses were also granted to 109 outside boats, making a total of 467 nets dragging the Fraser day and night. Next season I think there will be a large increase in this number if the thing is permitted; but, in my opinion, it is about time that some limit should be placed on the number of nets allowed in this river, and I think the Fisheries Department cannot too soon take this matter into serious consideration.

In referring to the protective service on this river I must say I found the cannerymen willing to comply with all the requirements of the Fisheries Act, and when any of their boats were found trespassing I am satisfied it was without their knowledge or consent. But where such a large number of boats is engaged, and nearly all manned by natives, whose only idea of wrong is being caught at it, I think you cannot help agreeing with me that something more efficient than two guardians in row-boats is required during the fishing season. In this connection let me remind you that taking both arms of the river there are over 70 miles of fishing grounds to be looked after, as well as an indefinite distance above tidal water.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN BUIE.

Fishery Guardian.

RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish

NAME OF STATION.	NAME OF OWNER.	Salmon, cured, barrels.	Salmon, fresh, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, cases of 48 lbs.	Salmon, smoked, lbs.	Sturgeon, lbs.	Halibut, fresh, lbs.	Trout, fresh, lbs.
<i>Fraser River.</i>								
Lulu Island.....	Phoenix Canning Co.....	5	22000	9000	.....	10000	.....	.....
Annieville.....	British Columbia Packing Co.....	.....	25000	10000	.....	10000	.....	.....
Canoe Pass.....	British America do ..	3	20000	11000	.....	9000	.....	.....
do	Wellington do ..	10	14400	11500	.....	10000	.....	.....
Ladner's Landing.....	Harlock & Co.....	.....	15000	6500	.....	4000	.....	.....
do	E. A. Wadham.....	.....	20000	9850	.....	3000	.....	.....
do	Delta Canning Co.....	5	30000	10324	.....	5000	.....	.....
Dease Island	Finlay, Durham & Brodie.....	.....	15000	5915	.....	5000	.....	.....
Lion Island.....	Ewan & Co.....	.....	40000	23000	.....	20000	.....	.....
Sapperton.....	Laidlaw & Co.....	5	21600	10324	.....	4000	.....	.....
Coquitlam.....	Bon Accord Fishing Co.....	5	25000	12525	.....	10000	.....	.....
Richmond.....	J. H. Todd & Son .....	.....	20000	10150	.....	3000	.....	.....
New Westminster.....	W. H. Vianen.....	37½	350000	.....	600	50000	.....	.....
do	D. W. Port & Co.....	.....	410000	.....	.....	10000	.....	.....
do	E. Hosker.....	.....	.....	.....	20000	.....	.....	.....
Port Haney.....	Fraser River Freezing Co.....	5	300000	.....	.....	5000	.....	.....
Consumption by residents on the Fraser River and tributaries not otherwise mentioned (estimated).....	.....	200	150000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Skeena River.</i>								
Port Essington ..	Skeena Packing Co.....	76½	42000	13548	.....	.....	.....	.....
Inverness	Inverness do .....	.....	40000	11729	.....	.....	.....	.....
Balmoral.....	Balmoral do .....	.....	35000	8350	.....	.....	.....	.....
Port Essington ..	British America Packing Co...	17	45000	12965	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aberdeen	Windsor Canning Co.....	200	48000	12000	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>River's Inlet.</i>								
River's Inlet.....	River's Inlet Canning Co.....	8	35000	7023	.....	.....	.....	.....
do	Whannock Packing Co.....	.....	20000	4180	.....	.....	.....	.....
do	Frederick Kaye	380	10000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do	Hans Helgeson	389	10000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do	Hall & Goepel	300	2000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Naas River.</i>								
Naas River.....	A. E. Green.....	1146	50000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do	Edward Donohue.....	275	5000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Alert Bay.</i>								
Alert Bay	Alert Bay Packing Co.....	50	25000	4200	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alberni.....	Frank McQuillan.....	400	3000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do	Vancouver Oil Co.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Skidegate	Skidegate Oil Co.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10000	.....	.....

[illegible]

RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of

NAME OF STATION.	NAME OF OWNER.	Salmon, cured, barrels.	Salmon, fresh, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, cases of 48 lbs.	Salmon, smoked, lbs.	Sturgeon, lbs.	Halibut, fresh, lbs.
Kitloupe River.....	Harrison & McAllister.....	357	5000				
Smith's Inlet.....	Queshella Packing Co.....	325	4000				
Victoria.....	George Vienna.....	15	41600		2000	20000	5000
do.....	G. Tollick.....		35000		550	15000	5500
do.....	E. Brown.....	10	14000		500	6000	1600
do.....	Joseph Brown.....				5000		
do.....	John Vaio.....	10	16000		400	5000	1800
do.....	Guttman & Frank.....						
do.....	Charles Spring.....						
Fish sold by hawkers at Victoria, Nanaimo, Cowichan, Comox, Alberni, and other places on Vancouver, and Islands in the Strait (estimated).....		200	150000		2000	10000	2000
Vancouver.....	R. V. Winch.....	15	28000			5000	1000
do.....	Wright, Williams & Co.....	10	27000			3000	2000
do.....	R. Spence.....						
Fish sold by hawkers at Vancouver, Moodyville and Port Moody (estimated).....			55000			25000	2500
Oils bought by merchants, loggers and mill-owners from Indians and others in the Province (estimated).....							
British Columbia marine fur fisheries.....							
Totals.....		4459	2226600	204083	31050	249000	38600

ADD—Estimated value of salmon and other fish consumed by Chinese and others on Canadian Pacific Railway, and other places on Mainland..... \$100,00

NOTE.—Assorted or mixed fish consists of:—Codfish, "teshquaw," rockfish, soles, flounders, smelts, whiting, shad, perch and "skil."

he Province of British Columbia, &c.—Continued.

Assorted Fish, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Oolachans, fresh, lbs.	Oolachans, salted, barrels.	Oolachans, smoked, boxes.	Fur Seal Skins, No.	Hair Seal Skins, No.	Sea Otter Skins, No.	OILS.			WHERE MARKETING.
								Oolachan Oil, gallons.	Dogfish Oil, refined, gallons.	Dogfish, Seal and Porpoise Oil, gallons.	
			20	40							Oils, crude—Home consumption.
77000	1000	5000	20	20				30	500		
60000	1100	6000	20	20							
26500	600	2000	10	10							
20000	800	1500	10	10							
									12000		Furs—United Kingdom, United States and Canada.
									15000		
400000	25000	5000	25	200							
32000											
15000											
2000											
62500	2000										
					33800	3500	75	300		40000	
712000	55500	25500	115	350	33800	3500	75	340	67500	40000	

Estimate of Shell-fish for the Province :—

Native oysters	\$3,500	
Crabs, prawns and shrimps	4,500	
Clams and other shell-fish	3,500	
		\$11,500
Sardines and anchovies	2,000	
Isinglass	5,000	
		7,000
		\$18,500

RETURN showing the Number and Value of Vessels, Boat

NAME OF PLACE.	NAME OF FITTER OUT.	VESSELS.				FISHING BOATS.	
		No.	Tons.	Value.	No. of Sailors.	No.	Value.
<i>Fraser River.</i>				\$			\$
Lulu Island.....	Phoenix Canning Co.....					26	
Annieville.....	British Columbia Packing Co.....					29	
Canoe Pass.....	British America Packing Co.....	1	30	3000	3	27	
do.....	Wellington Packing Co.....	1	13	2500	3	36	
Ladner's Landing.....	Harlock & Co.....					30	
do.....	E. A. Wadham.....					33	
do.....	Delta Canning Co.....	1	15	2000	3	40	
Dease Island.....	Finlay, Durham & Brodie.....	1	15	2500	3	20	
Lion Island.....	Ewan & Co.....	2	70	11000	10	39	
Sapperton.....	Laidlaw & Co.....					40	
Coquitlam.....	Bon Accord Fishing Co.....					28	
Richmond.....	I. H. Todd & Son.....					29	
New Westminster.....	W. H. Vianen.....					7	
do.....	D. W. Port & Co.....					6	
do.....	E. Hosker.....					2	
Port Haney.....	Fraser River Freezing Co.....					8	
<i>Skeena River.</i>							
Port Essington.....	Skeena Packing Co.....					35	
Inverness.....	Inverness Packing Co.....	1	10	2000	3	40	
Balmoral.....	Balmoral Packing Co.....					32	
Port Essington.....	British America Packing Co.....					43	
Aberdeen.....	Windsor Canning Co.....					37	
<i>River's Inlet.</i>							
River's Inlet.....	River's Inlet Canning Co.....	2	26	5000	6	30	
do.....	Whannock Packing Co.....	1	10	2000	3	22	
do.....	Frederick Kaye.....					7	
do.....	Hans Helgeson.....					7	
do.....	Hall & Goepel.....	1	40	300	5	3	
<i>Naas River.</i>							
Naas River.....	A. E. Green.....					18	
do.....	Edward Donohue.....					3	
<i>Alert Bay.</i>							
Alert Bay.....	Alert Bay Packing Co.....					2	
Alberni.....	Frank McQuillan.....					2	
do.....	Vancouver Oil Co.....					1	
Skidegate.....	Skidegate Oil Co.....					150	
						2	

‡ Canoes.

ets, &c., in the Province of British Columbia, for the Year 1887.

FLAT BOATS.				NETS AND SEINES.												REMARKS.
				Salmon Nets.			Salmon Seines.		Herring Seines.			Fish Seines.				
No.	Value.	No. of Fishermen.	No. of Shoremen.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.		
	\$					\$		\$			\$			\$		
1	100	100	80	35	20000	2500	1	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	200	120	120	40	24000	3000	2	900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	200	120	120	40	24000	3000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	400	144	150	40	24000	4000	2	900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	200	120	120	30	18000	3000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	300	132	125	40	12000	4000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	450	132	140	100	32000	5610	1	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	50	80	65	32	9600	3200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	2000	150	200	100	45000	10000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	600	132	140	99	31680	5610	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	400	120	90	54	14000	3800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	100	125	125	40	12000	4000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	800	30	3	20	50' 0	1300	1	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	20	5	10	2500	1000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	300	4	2	3	750	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	50	20	5	12	4320	1200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	300	100	160	41	9000	3280	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	500	160	150	90	22500	11250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	250	64	50	32	9600	3200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	600	140	160	43	12000	3600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	150	74	150	74	25000	9000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	50	120	150	35	20000	3000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	200	90	90	35	16800	4375	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	16	7	15	3750	1875	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	14	6	7	1500	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	5	2	4	1200	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	250	36	20	19	5940	1250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	6	1	4	1200	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	75	9	40	.....	.....	.....	2	800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	4	2	3	900	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	300	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	250	200	1	80	125	{ Fish caught by natives.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	400	800	

RETURN showing the Number and Value of Vessels, Boats,

NAME OF PLACE.	NAME OF FITTER OUT.	VESSELS.				FISHING BOATS.	
		No.	Tons.	Value.	No. of Sailors.	No.	Value.
				\$			\$
Kitloupe River.....	Harrison & McAllister.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	30
Smith's Inlet.....	Queshella Packing Co.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	24
Victoria.....	George Vienna.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	16
do.....	G. Tollick.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	20
do.....	E. Brown.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	20
do.....	Joseph Brown.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	20
do.....	John Vaio.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	25
do.....	Guttman & Frank.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	15
do.....	Charles Spring.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	15
Number of boats licensed to individual fishermen.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	116	580
British Columbia Marine Fur Fisheries.....		*18	1061	54000	} 75	{ 50	500
do.....	do.....	4	270	28000		{ †131	524
Sloops granted permits by Victoria Customs, engaged in the fish and oil trade.....		†17	115	10500	35	10	20
Various craft not otherwise mentioned (estimate).....		†40	200	12000	80	100	400
Total Steamers.....		15	} 1875	137500	229	{ 991	{ 4811
do Schooners.....		18					
do Sloops.....		57					

* Schooners. † Sloops. ‡ Canoes.

Nets, &c., in the Province of British Columbia, &c.—*Concluded.*

FLAT BOATS.		NETS AND SEINES.												REMARKS.	
No.	Value.	No. of Fishermen.	No. of Shoremen.	Salmon Nets.			Salmon Seines.		Herring Seines.			Fish Seines.			
				No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.		Value.
	\$					\$		\$			\$			\$	
1	100	12	3	10	2600	1000	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1	300	7	7	7	875	700	1	400	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
.....	.....	5	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	6	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	150	200	1	160	800	.....
.....	.....	6	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	300	400	1	70	400	.....
.....	.....	8	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	150	100	1	80	400	.....
.....	.....	9	3	.....	.....	.....	1	300	2	300	200	.....	.....	200	.....
.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	200	400	.....
.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	200	400	.....
15	2500	375	.....	240	72000	25000	8	3200	3	450	600	6	1200	2400	.....
.....	.....	173	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	|| 295	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
20	3000	100	25	25	7500	2500	.....	.....	10	1500	2000	17	3400	6800	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	3000	4000	20	2500	6500	.....
96	14725	{ 3095 || 295 }	2535	1379	491215	127450	19	7700	41	6100	7700	53	8370	19225	.....

|| Native hunters.

SCHEDULE of the Salmon pack on the Fraser River, from 1876 to 1887.

Year.	Number of Canneries.	Number of Cases.	Average to each Cannery.	Remarks.
1876.....	3	9,847	3,282	The appliances for canning were crude and undeveloped this year.
1877.....	5	64,300	12,860	
1878.....	8	103,018	12,877	
1879.....	7	52,573	7,510	
1880.....	7	42,155	6,022	Canneries ran out of tin and had to close in middle of season.
1881.....	8	142,516	17,814	
1882.....	11	200,204	18,200	
1883.....	12	105,700	8,808	
1884.....	6	38,407	6,401	Made extensive preparations, but fish failed.
1885.....	6	89,617	14,936	
1886.....	11	99,137	9,012	
1887.....	12	128,806	10,734	
		1,076,280		Cases, being the pack of the Fraser during the last 12 years.

JOHN BUIE,
Fishery Guardian.

RECAPITULATION.

YIELD and Value of the different Fisheries in the Province of British Columbia,
for the Year 1887.

Kinds.		Quantity.	Price.	Value.
			\$ cts	\$ cts.
Salmon, preserved.....	Cans.	9,795,984	0 12	1,175,518 08
do fresh.....	Lbs.	2,226,600	0 10	222,660 00
do smoked.....	"	31,050	0 16	4,968 00
do salted.....	Brls.	4,459	12 00	53,508 00
Sturgeon, fresh.....	Lbs.	249,000	0 06	14,940 00
Halibut do.....	"	386,000	0 10	38,600 00
Herring do.....	"	205,600	0 03	6,168 00
do smoked.....	"	14,500	0 10	1,450 00
Assorted and Mixed Fish.....	"	712,000	0 05	35,600 00
Trout, fresh.....	"	55,500	0 10	5,550 00
Oolachans, fresh.....	"	25,500	0 06	1,530 00
do salted.....	Brls.	115	12 00	1,380 00
do smoked.....	Boxes.	350	2 00	700 00
Fur Seal Skins.....	No.	33,800	7 00	236,600 00
Hair do.....	"	3,500	0 75	2,625 00
Sea Otter Skins.....	"	75	60 00	4,500 00
Oil, Oolachan.....	Galls.	340	1 00	340 00
do dog fish, refined.....	"	67,500	0 50	33,750 00
do mixed.....	"	40,000	0 40	16,000 00
Estimated value of fish consumed in Province.....				100,000 00
Estimate shell fish, sardines and anchovies.....				18,500 00
Total.....				1,974,887 08
Estimate consumption by Indians—				
Salmon.....		\$2,732,500 00		
Halibut.....		190,000 00		
Sturgeon and other fish.....		260,000 00		
Fish Oils.....		75,000 00		
				3,257,500 00
Grand Total, approximate yield, 1887.....				5,232,387 08

NUMBER and Value of Vessels, Nets, &c., employed in the different Fisheries of the Province of **British Columbia**, during the Year 1887.

Number	Vessels, Nets, &c.	—	Value.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
90	Schooners, steamers and sloops		137,500 00
991	Fishing boats		41,915 00
181	Cedar canoes		6,240 00
96	Flat boats and scows		14,725 00
1,379	Salmon nets, 491,215 yds.		127,450 00
19	do seines		7,700 00
41	Herring do		7,700 00
53	Fish do		19,225 00
			362,455 00
20	Canneries, estimated value	360,000 00	
2	Oil factories	15,000 00	
	Various salting stations	20,000 00	
2	Fish-freezing establishments	10,000 00	
	Total		405,000 00
			767,455 00

Sailors	229
Fishermen	3,095
Native Hunters.	295
Shoremen	2,535
Total	6,154

THOS. MOWAT,
Inspector of Fisheries for British Columbia

APPENDIX No. 8.

ONTARIO.

SYNOPSIS OF FISHERY OVERSEERS' REPORTS IN THE PROVINCE
OF ONTARIO FOR THE YEAR 1887.

LAKE SUPERIOR DIVISION.

COMPARATIVE Statement of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries in this Division.

Kinds of Fish.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Whitefish..... Brls.	1,144	1,064	1,083	759
do fresh..... Lbs.	336,150	393,360	630,560	505,360
Trout..... Brls.	2,150	1,703	1,366	1,506
do..... Lbs.	215,500	570,974	568,954	401,801
Pickarel..... "	10,800	83,000	152,988	69,100
Sturgeon..... "	400	41,500	41,480	120,960
Fish used for local consumption..... "			77,625	67,261
Totals in lbs.....	1,223,650	1,642,234	1,961,407	1,617,482
Value \$	77,790	111,871 72	134,033 15	116,680 33

Overseer James Dickson's division comprises that portion of Lake Superior extending from Pigeon River to Slate Island. He reports having issued fifty boat and six pound net licenses. One of the latter was not fished; a second met with poor success, but the other four yielded ample returns to their owners. Gill net fishing shows an improvement owing to better outfits being used. Fall fishing in Thunder Bay was not equal to that of the previous season. Mr. Dickson claims that this bay is not a regular fishing resort, but is composed of spawning grounds, where a small run of whitefish appear in November, remaining all winter, when they return to deep water. He considers it of vital importance that these grounds should receive special protection, but it might prove difficult to educate fishermen to the belief that such regulations were made for their ultimate benefit. Generally speaking the season's fishing was equal to that of 1886. Still, the division of Lake Superior, taken as a whole shows a falling off of over 300,000 lbs. of fish. A single violation of the law came to the notice of the overseer; the party was convicted and fined \$5.

Overseer Jos. Wilson's district extends from Slate Island, on Lake Superior, to Collin's Inlet, on Georgian Bay. He reports average fishing on Lake Superior, but a considerable falling off in the catch of Georgian Bay, especially whitefish. So long as pound nets are as numerous as they are on the American side of St. Mary's River, very little improvement can be expected on the Canadian side. Prices ruled higher in 1886 than in 1887. The close season was fairly well observed in Lake

Superior, most of the fishermen having left before the end of October. The local fishery guardians employed under Overseer Wilson rendered good service during the close season. Guardian Strain captured a boat owned by one Leroy Hill, on the 12th of November, during the close season. He had twenty nets and 400 lbs. of fresh fish on board. The boat and nets were brought to Thessalon and the party fined. Guardian Cameron also seized one boat, six nets and about 200 lbs. of fresh fish, which were placed in charge of the Custom house officer at Killarney. Overseer Wilson visited all the fishing grounds in his division as far as Killarney, but detected no breach of the law. He is however convinced that stringent measures must be resorted to, to check the excessive fishing carried on there. He suggests determining the quantity of nets to each boat as well as the number of boats to each fishing ground; curtailing the number of pound nets, and fixing the distance between each pound net to six miles and allowing none nearer than six miles to the mouth of any river. The demand for sturgeon in the United States markets is increasing rapidly, and these fish will not long stand the present drain without some protection. There should be a close season for them.

MANITOULIN ISLAND DIVISION.

COMPARATIVE Statement of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries in this Division.

Kinds of Fish.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Whitefish..... Brls.	250	965	915	475
do..... Lbs.	1,103,932	640,960	684,078	611,876
Trout..... Brls.	1,938,194	1,412,660	1,359,440	855,747
do..... Lbs.	312	480	430	10
Bass..... Lbs.			1,316	
Pickarel.....	522,104	264,442	340,747	81,169
Pike.....				600
Sturgeon.....	234,659	477,400	451,575	170,150
Fish used for local consumption.....			2,268	7,391
Coarse fish.....				1,200
Totals in lbs.....	3,911,319	3,084,462	3,108,424	1,825,083
Value..... \$	296,551 67	218,476 12	220,102 07	154,737 65

Overseer D. Cameron, who has charge of the fishing grounds around Manitoulin, St. Joseph, Cockburn and Ducks' Islands, reports a large decrease in almost every kind of fish, especially in pickarel and sturgeon, which he attributes to excessive fishing with pound nets in past years. There appears to be a strong feeling among fishermen of this division against pound net fishing. The close season was well observed. The latter end of the year was rough and stormy; in fact no attempts at fishing could have been made with safety during the close season. The local fishery guardians did good work. The total value of this division shows a deficit of \$65,000 as compared with last year.

GEORGIAN BAY DIVISION.

COMPARATIVE Statement of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries of this Division.

Kinds of Fish.		1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Whitefish.....	Brls.	684	946	491	811
do fresh.....	Lbs.	350,184	398 000	858,571	1,795,380
Trout.....	Brls.	938	746	482	948
do.....	Lbs.	1,386,520	1,712,000	1,505,366	1,743,148
Herring.....	Brls.	449	938	472	218
do fresh.....	Lbs.				1,000
Bass.....	"	200	1,000	400	17,800
Pickeral.....	"	73,900	89,000	30,500	28,200
Pike.....	"	23,320	17,000	10,000	900
Sturgeon.....	"	2,350	600	2,000	3,015
Coarse fish.....	"	27,480	39,000	13,000	44,850
Fish used for local consumption.....	"	7,800	100 000	120,000	60,400
Maskinongé.....	"		500		500
Totals in lbs.....		2,285,592	2,883,100	2,828,837	4,090,593
Value.....	\$	164,189 06	200,890 00	207,648 96	342,739 60

Overseer F. M. G. Fraser has charge of that part of Georgian Bay extending from Parry Sound to Victoria Harbor. The run of July and August whitefish and salmon-trout was heavy. The returns of the catch are certainly undervalued, it being impossible to get reliable information from the fishermen. Very few fishermen confine themselves to the required number of fathoms of nets, and most of them exceed it by two or three thousand fathoms; neither is the five inch mesh strictly adhered to. The bad habit of gutting the fish on the way from the nets is still indulged in, especially at Point au Baril and Byng Inlet. If not put a stop to, this practice cannot fail but prove disastrous to the feeding grounds of whitefish. The close season was fairly well observed on the southern portion of this district, but on the upper part several boats, manned by Manitoulin Indians, were seen fishing. They sell their fish to Killarney dealers, who thereby encourage them to violate the law.

Overseer Samuel Frazer has charge of that part of Georgian Bay extending from Victoria Harbor to Allenwood. Owing to the severity of the winter the ice was late in breaking up on the shoals. This officer visited his district during the spring close season, and thinks that parties respected it because they were compelled to do so. He heard on good authority that large quantities of prohibited fish are shipped by dealers packed between herring or other legal fish. Fish caught during the close season are salted to facilitate their being marketed. Indians, no doubt, abuse their privilege as they can always find purchasers ready to encourage them to break the laws.

Overseer G. S. Miller's division comprises that portion of the south shore of Georgian Bay extending from Allenwood to Colpoy's Bay. He states that the catch of fish was larger than for many years past. This increase is undoubtedly due to improved modes of fishing as well as to the use of small tugs, which afford rapid transit from the fishing grounds to the various markets. The close season was generally well observed, but several fishermen complain of its length and would like to enjoy the privilege of taking salmon-trout after 15th November. The latter part of October was very cold and stormy, causing great loss of nets, &c. The prohibition of pound nets in Georgian Bay is a great benefit to gill net fishing. Large quantities of fish caught in the upper part of Georgian Bay are shipped from Wiarton to United States markets, via the Grand Trunk Railway.

LAKE HURON DIVISION.

COMPARATIVE Statement of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries of this Division

Kinds of Fish.		1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Herring	Brls.	6,592	6,912	1,932	5,0
do fresh	Lbs.			320,200	364,80
Whitefish		701,750	757,100	557,000	225,60
do	Brls				50
Trout	"				1,2
do	Lbs.	508,100	610,130	270,690	190,1
Bass	"	7,600	9,500	42,600	17,1
Pike	"	500	1,000		
Pickarel	"	198,430	246,900	119,500	171,0
Sturgeon	"	135,032	347,800	378,200	200,7
Fish used for local consumption	"	504,000	496,400	409,800	394,1
Coarse fish	"				7,2
Totals in lbs		3,373,812	4,327,230	2,484,390	1,577,5
Value	\$	163,996 40	208,032 40	132,815 20	130,928

Overseer J. Shackleton has charge of that portion of the shores of Georgian Bay which extends from Colpoy's Bay to Cape Hurd, and thence on Lake Huron to Stoke's Bay. He reports an increased catch, due to extra exertions on the part of fishermen, and the use of improved appliances. Complaints are made that rubbish, edgings, bark, &c., are left at the water's edge to be eventually carried down into the bay, injuring the fishing and the nets. The close season is very indifferently kept; the stormy weather did more to prevent fishing than anything else.

Overseer R. H. Murray, who has charge of the coast of Lake Huron between Stoke's Bay and Point Clark, reports a decreased catch, especially in whitefish and salmon-trout.

Overseer A. C. McKinnon, whose division extends from Point Clark to Kettle Point, makes no report but the returns show a good catch. Twenty-one pound net were fished in this division.

Overseer D. McMaster, whose division comprises the River St. Clair and the portion of Lake Huron extending from Sarnia to Kettle Point, again reports a falling off in the catch of fish, as compared with previous years. No definite reason can be ascribed for this deficiency. It certainly was not through want of efforts on the part of fishermen who have lately made rapid strides in the methods of marketing their fish. Prices were better than last year. No transgression of the fishing laws came to this overseer's notice.

RIVER AND LAKE ST. CLAIR DIVISION.

(Including Thames River.)

COMPARATIVE Statement of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries in this Division.

Kinds of Fish.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Whitefish	Lbs. 33,800	35,800	21,400	15,800
Trout	" 70,400	107,300	40,800	67,400
Herring	Brls. 725	541	2,066	2,066
do fresh.....	Lbs. ....	.....	288,200	231,200
Maskinongé.....	" 235	100	355	1,100
Bass	" 60,460	10,250	20,950	12,000
Pike	" 25,490	8,900	8,400	13,200
Pickrel	" 136,400	69,700	85,115	98,800
Sturgeon.....	" 320	290	4,980	5,800
Coarse fish	" 237,500	145,100	143,657	140,300
Fish used for local consumption	" 89,200	36,000	4,080	2,400
Totals in lbs.....	798,805	512,040	1,031,937	1,001,200
Value	\$ 34,878 00	24,072 50	41,202 31	40,864 00

Overseer C. W. Raymond, who attended to the upper part of Lake St. Clair, makes no report.

Overseer A. Quenneville,, whose division comprises a portion of Lake St. Clair, near the mouth of Thames River, again reports little fishing, owing to the numerous pound nets which are set in proximity to his district.

Overseer P. McCarron, of Wallaceburg, and J. B. Moody, of Wabuno, who have charge of the Sydenham River and its tributaries, report that fish meet with no obstructions to their spawning grounds. No illegal fishing of any kind was reported.

Overseer T. McQueen, whose division extends from the mouth of Thames River to Lewisville, reports an increase in the yield of its fisheries over 1886. Eighteen of the twenty-three fishing stations were in operation. There was a good run of fish during the month of December, after the fall rains. The close seasons were respected. The information that Jeannette and Baptiste Creeks were barred by seines proved, upon investigation, to be false. A source of annoyance to fishermen is the practice of farmers throwing branches and limbs of trees into the river.

Overseer John Crotty who has charge of the central portion of Thames River, extending from Lewisville to Wardsville, reports poor fishing, owing to high water and the ice remaining so long. Better results are expected for next season.

Overseer P. McCann, who has charge of the upper portion of the Thames River, reports a fair catch. Five parties were fined; one for spearing, three for selling undersized whitefish, and another for using poisonous substances to kill fish. The close seasons were well observed.

DETROIT RIVER DIVISION.

COMPARATIVE Statement of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries in this Division

Kinds of Fish.		1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Whitefish.....	Lbs.	71,950	31,000	14,500	43,400
Herring.....	Brls.	1,200	13,680	35,100	378,800
do fresh.....	Lbs.			325,600	378,800
Maskinongé.....	"	450	1,150	950	1,000
Bass.....	"	570			400
Pike.....	"	7,850	7,500	5,700	4,600
Pickrel.....	"	8,800	6,500	8,800	15,100
Sturgeon.....	"	47,000	49,780	85,950	70,000
Coarse fish.....	"	149,600	4,000	29,500	48,000
Fish used for local consumption.....	"	15,000			
Totals in lbs.....		541,220	2,835,930	7,491,000	561,500
Value.....	\$	20,025 70	74,333 00	198,992 50	29,284

POINT PELEE (MAIN) DIVISION.

COMPARATIVE Statement of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries in this Division

Kinds of Fish.		1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Herring.....	Brls.	9,118	14,730	lbs. 1,713,995	lbs. 3,394,000
Whitefish.....	Lbs.	30,842	53,380	25,530	100,000
Bass.....	"	28,000	48,030	20,685	73,000
Pickrel.....	"	30,000	37,250	33,785	58,000
Sturgeon.....	"	47,800	91,260	3,651	39,000
Coarse fish.....	"	7,400	104,000	186,069	104,000
Totals in lbs.....		1,968,642	3,284,920	1,983,706	3,771,000
Value.....	\$	54,209 36	91,120 20	96,774 70	191,190 00

Overseer Wm. Prosser, whose division extends from the mouth of Detroit River to the county line of Kent, reports a large improvement in every kind of fish except coarse fish. Whitefish show an increase of 300 per cent. over 1886. The catch of bass, pickrel, herring and sturgeon also largely exceeds that of the previous year. The total value of the fisheries of this division seems larger than it really is, owing to the fact that three million pounds of herring are rated at the uniform price of 10 cents per pound, while they might not fetch more than one cent per pound when sold in bulk on the spot.

PELEE ISLAND DIVISION.

COMPARATIVE Statement of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries in this Division.

Kinds of Fish.		1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Whitefish.....	Lbs.	.....	42,347	3,575	.....
.....	"	45,561	.....	2,700	31,300
.....	Brls.	634	8,863	Lbs. 240,000	Lbs. 105,563
.....	Lbs.	22,483	11,964	6,750	.....
.....	"	166,600	7,290	24,325	12,000
.....	"	9,800	27,858	12,200	26,150
Total in lbs.		371,244	1,862,059	289,550	175,013
Value..... \$		16,787 86	48,773 90	14,417 75	9,286 65

Overseer James Cummins who attends to the fishing grounds around Pelée Island turns a smaller catch than in 1886. Whitefish alone shows an increase over the previous year.

LAKE ERIE DIVISION (EXCLUSIVE OF PELÉE ISLAND AND PELÉE (MAIN) DIVISION.)

COMPARATIVE Statement of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries in this Division.

Kinds of Fish.		1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Whitefish.....	Brls.	.....	.....	.....	8
do	Lbs.	151,400	127,700	113,413	199,420
.....	"	500	820	700	350
.....	Brls.	4,003	6,084	.....	7,176
do	Lbs.	.....	.....	1,467,644	1,368,053
.....	"	2,900	2,000	2,350	2,995
.....	"	25,260	20,050	13,746	29,990
.....	"	13,280	17,700	23,600	34,376
.....	"	122,114	635,888	787,124	872,954
.....	"	101,620	295,715	321,878	557,829
.....	"	635,800	76,875	72,440	324,055
.....	"	36,000	49,200	32,400	505,430
Total in lbs.		1,882,974	2,147,033	2,826,689	5,333,246
Value \$		66,902 44	102,880 88	151,165 18	230,952 38

Overseer J. McMichael whose division comprises that part of the coast of Lake Erie, fronting on the county of Kent, reports a slight improvement in this year's fishing. Severe storms prevailed at the end of the season which caused much injury to the nets. No violations of the close seasons nor any other abuses came to his officer's notice.

Overseer Alex. McBride, who has charge of that part of the coast fronting on the county of Elgin, reports an increase over the catch of 1886. Two pound-net fishermen

were fined for taking undersized whitefish and selling them to London dealers. This will have the effect of checking careless fishing. Notwithstanding the damage done to pound-nets by severe gales, taken as a whole, the season was fairly successful.

Overseer D. Sharp, who has charge of that part of the coast fronting on the County of Norfolk, reports an increased catch of fish. No violations of the close seasons came to this officer's notice.

LAKE ONTARIO DIVISION, INCLUDING NIAGARA RIVER.

COMPARATIVE Statement of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries in these Divisions

Kinds of Fish.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Whitefish	16,600	9,400	21,099	16,300
Trout	102,080	181,340	60,416	28,400
Herring	6,880	6,014	30	1
* do fresh			1,014,615	1,174,000
Maskinongé	135,000	177,000	235,000	132,000
Bass	157,562	145,020	144,570	123,800
Pickrel	70,750	85,400	59,155	48,100
Pike	38,555	131,530	62,090	52,800
Eels	15,500	15,375	20,695	14,200
Sturgeon	44,440	10,050	39,330	6,600
Coarse fish	324,770	189,200	153,013	508,300
Home consumption			1,830	1,000
Totals in lbs	2,281,217	2,147,115	1,817,713	2,143,100
Value	\$ 80,358 97	83,298 15	94,471 49	101,107

* Including Ciscoes.

Overseer J. W. Kerr's division extends from Moulton Bay on Lake Erie to Whitby Harbor, on Lake Ontario, including Niagara River. He reports whitefish and salmon-trout as gradually diminishing in Lake Ontario; for the last few years people have almost ceased to look out for them. Herring and ciscoes were abundant and of good quality, the latter especially; some specimens weighing three pounds. Mr. Kerr recommends a close season for ciscoes from 1st January to 1st March. Fishing for these fish during the two first months of the year often proves disastrous to nets, besides resulting in great loss of fish. Several pound-nets were demolished by storms on Lake Erie. One party had two pound-nets and his boat completely wrecked. Overseer Kerr recommends prohibiting seine fishing on Burlington Bay for three years. The increase in the yield of fish in this division is made up of herring and coarse fish.

Overseer Chas. Gilchrist has charge of that portion of Lake Ontario coast fronting on the County of Northumberland, including Rice Lake. He reports a large falling off in the catch of salmon trout, not a single whitefish was caught in this division. Fishing was very good in Rice Lake until July, when dry hot weather caused the weeds to grow to such an extent as to make trolling impossible until the fall.

PRINCE EDWARD AND BAY OF QUINTE DIVISIONS.

COMPARATIVE Statement of the Yield and Value of Fisheries in these Divisions.

Kinds of Fish.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Whitefish	Lbs. 159,800	247,400	145,050	137,921
out	" 265,500	108,000	158,350	75,000
Herring	" 364	1,505	230	.....
do fresh	Lbs. ....	.....	40 100	112,600
ls .....	" .....	.....	7,400	1,600
skinongé	" 550	1,900	1,215	760
ss	" 45,400	75,900	4,780	25,000
ke	" 43,500	93,400	50,450	128,050
kerel	" 57,300	120,800	11,655	63,150
argeon	" 40,300	40,000	2,100	10,425
arse fish	" 564,400	576,500	249,930	361,150
sh used for local consumption	" 59,600	231,500	.....	6,500
Totals in lbs.....	1,309,150	1,796,400	717,000	1,113,156
Value	\$ 64,949 00	78,783 00	38,980 50	53,021 78

Overseer Charles Wilkins who has charge of the Bay of Quinte Division, reports an increase over the yield of last year. The catch of whitefish would have been larger, had the weather been more favorable. Herring were plentiful and of the finest quality ever seen in the bay. This officer visited the fishways in his district and found them all in good order. With a couple of exceptions the close seasons were faithfully complied with.

Overseer Redmond whose division comprises that part of the coast of Lake Ontario around the County of Prince Edward, reports about an average catch except a slight decrease in coarse fish, which is explained by the cutting off of East and West Lakes from his division. No violations of the close seasons are reported.

LENNOX, ADDINGTON AND FRONTENAC DIVISIONS.

COMPARATIVE Statement of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries in these Divisions.

Kinds of Fish.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Whitefish	Lbs. 14,800	107,300	68,100	210,400
out	" 28,400	24,350	5,400	13,850
ss	" 2,900	3,500	800	48,300
re	" 4,300	31,000	26,600	55,100
kerel	" 45,650	33,600	22,800	79,700
ls	" 1,500	300	1,050	600
Herring	Brls. 153	114	lbs. 13,000	lbs. 4,600
Coarse Fish	Lbs. 84,400	122,800	68,200	88,200
skinongé .....	" .....	.....	.....	200
Totals in lbs.....	212,550	345,650	205,950	500,950
Value	\$ 9,957 60	18,577 00	11,374 50	31,576 00

Overseer A. D. Sills who has charge of the fisheries of the County of Lennox, returns an increase in every kind of fish. More men were engaged fishing than in 1886. Whitefish, and pickerel especially, yielded 100 per cent. over the previous year. Pike and other coarse fish also increased.

Overseer R. R. Finkle who has charge of that part of Lake Ontario fronting the Township of Ernestown, reports an unusually good catch, the weather being very favorable to fishing. The close seasons were well observed.

Overseer George Lake who has charge of the inland waters of the County of Frontenac, ascribes the decrease of fish to the want of proper fishways, and he again recommends that they be built at Bobs Lake and Eagle Lake. No breaches of the law were reported. All fishing in this division is carried on with hook and line and the fish caught used for local consumption only.

Overseer Robert Gilbert who has charge of the inland waters of the County of Frontenac, states that no net fishing was carried on in his division. The close seasons were well observed. Mr. Gilbert paid frequent visits to sawmills in his division, and he is confident that sawdust and rubbish are not allowed to drift into the streams. None of the dams are provided with fish-passes. Upper Trout Lake was last year restocked with salmon-trout from the Newcastle hatchery.

Overseer H. R. Purcell who has charge of the inland waters of the County of Addington, reports fish quite plentiful and good fishing by angling and trolling. This officer seized a few gill and hoop nets in Cranberry and Grass Lakes which were destroyed. A complaint about sawdust, upon investigation, proved groundless.

WOLFE ISLAND AND KINGSTON DIVISIONS.

COMPARATIVE Statement of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries in these Divisions.

Kinds of Fish.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Whitefish..... Lbs.	700	1,200	2,500	1,000
Trout..... "	9,700	16,400	12,000	1,000
Bass..... "	900	46,000	3,900	3,000
Pickerel..... "	1,900	700	1,050	1,000
Eels..... "	3,300	3,200	2,250	8,000
Maskinongé..... "	.....	15,000	1,110	1,000
Pike..... "	1,800	1,900	27,440	47,000
Sturgeon..... "	4,900	5,550	2,200	5,000
Coarse fish..... "	.....	60,100	26,425	78,000
Fish used for local consumption..... "	125,900	.....	.....	.....
Totals in lbs.....	144,000	150,050	78,875	149,000
Value..... \$	5,277 00	7,445 50	3,910 85	6,222 00

Overseer Thomas Merritt, who has charge of the lake shore fronting on the County of Frontenac reports that the run of coarse fish in the spring was inferior. Hoop net fishing was not vigorously carried on as fishermen preferred sailing on the lake, wages being more remunerative. Angling and trolling for bass on the waters apart was better than for several years past. Several sportsmen from across the boundary visited the grounds. Mr. Merritt thinks it might be advisable to issue a limited number of net fishing licenses for the inland waters of his district, so as to check the rapid increase of coarse fish, which are very destructive to the finer grades of fish.

Overseer P. Kiel who has charge of the fishing grounds around Wolfe Island reports fish of all kinds plentiful. The fishing season proved rather stormy, otherwise the catch of salmon trout around Pigeon Island would have been larger, as the

fish were reported abundant in that vicinity. Coarse fish were also numerous, but the meagre demand and the low prices obtained induced a great many people from fishing for them. The fact that labor was much sought after in other branches of industry tended somewhat to decrease a vigorous prosecution of fishing.

Overseers John Cox and Nassau Acton who have charge of the St. Lawrence around Howe Island and up to Jackstraw Lighthouse, report angling and trolling about the same as usual. No violations of the law are reported. The close seasons were well observed.

LEEDS, LANARK AND RIDEAU DIVISIONS.

STATEMENT of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries in these Divisions.

		1886.	1887.
Whitefish.....	Lbs.	825	2,400
Trout.....	"	11,500	15,800
Herring, fresh.....	"	9,600	2,600
Eels.....	"	1,450	2,920
Maskinongé.....	"	1,000	1 000
Bass.....	"	22,525	23,250
Pickarel.....	"	9,100	9,150
Pike.....	"	49,625	32,500
Coarse fish.....	"	93,600	118,400
Total in lbs.....		199,225	208,020
Value.....		\$8,785.25	\$9,258.20

Overseer George Jeacle who has charge of the Rideau Lakes, states that fishing was not so actively pursued as during last season. Residents found more remunerative employment on the Brockville and Westport Railway in course of construction. Few herrings were caught, barely enough for local consumption. Eight violations of the close season came to this officer's notice, and were duly punished. Saw mill owners faithfully comply with the regulations. Two fishways were built during the summer, one near Westport at the head of Rideau Lake, the other at Clark's mill dam, Sand Lake, which, no doubt, will prove beneficial to the fisheries.

Overseer A. E. Mills, who has charge of the Rideau River, states that the yield of fish was about an average one. The close seasons were pretty well observed; spearing in the spring and fall being the only abuses in his division. There are only two fishways, and they need repairs before next season.

ROCKPORT, BROCKVILLE AND CORNWALL DIVISIONS.

STATEMENT of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries in these Divisions.

Kinds of Fish.		1885.	1886.	1887.
Maskinongé.....	Lbs.	22,200	23,000	24,000
Pickarel.....	"	15,000	21,000	21,000
Pike.....	"	45,000	10,000	20,000
Sturgeon.....	"	10,000	8,000	12,000
Coarse fish.....	"	28,000	25,000	26,000
Totals in lbs.....		120,200	87,000	103,000
Value.....	\$	5,810 00	4,290 00	5,200 00

PRESCOTT, RUSSELL AND CARLETON DIVISIONS.

STATEMENT of the Yield and Value of Fisheries in these Divisions for 1886 and 1887.

		1886.	1887.
Eels.....	Lbs.	8,000	10,000
Sturgeon	"	1,500	2,000
Maskinongé	"	10,500	10,100
Bass.....	"	7,800	7,500
Pickarel.....	"	16,500	15,000
Pike.....	"	16,800	17,000
Coarse fish.....	"	52,000	50,000
Total in lbs.		<u>113,100</u>	<u>111,600</u>
Value.....		<u>\$4,963</u>	<u>\$5,026</u>

RENFREW DIVISION.

STATEMENT of the Yield and Value of Fisheries in this Division for 1886 and 1887.

		1886.	1887.
Whitefish.....	Lbs.	2,700	2,500
Trout.....	"	4,400	6,000
Eels.....	"	2,200	1,500
Sturgeon.....	"	3,500	2,900
Maskinongé.....	"	4,050	3,100
Bass.....	"	4,100	4,100
Pickarel.....	"	3,800	4,400
Pike	"	11,000	8,400
Coarse fish.....	"	13,700	22,400
Total in lbs.....		<u>49,450</u>	<u>55,600</u>
Value.....		<u>\$2,531</u>	<u>\$2,847</u>

LAKE NIPISSING DIVISION.

STATEMENT of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries in this Division.

Kinds of Fish.		1885.	1886.	1887.
Whitefish	Lbs.	16,000	15,000	16,000
Trout.....	"	24,000	25,000	25,000
Pickarel.....	"	30,000	28,000	30,000
Totals in lbs.....		<u>70,000</u>	<u>68,000</u>	<u>71,000</u>
Value	\$	<u>4,220 00</u>	<u>4,100 00</u>	<u>4,600 00</u>

PARRY SOUND AND MUSKOKA DIVISIONS.

COMPARATIVE Statement of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries in these Divisions.

Kinds of Fish.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Whitefish..... Lbs.	18,000	15,000	3,000	1,600
Trout..... "	3,500	7,230	20,400	30,300
Herring..... Brls.	90	80	lbs. 1,000	lbs. 1,500
Bass..... Lbs.	1,600	1,500	8,000	8,500
Pickarel..... "	5,200	4,200	9,000	18,500
Pike..... "			1,000	500
Coarse fish..... "			16,000	17,000
Maskinongé..... "				1,500
Totals in lbs.....	46,300	43,930	58,400	79,400
Value..... \$	2,578 00	2,520 40	3,562 00	5,478 00

Overseer E. C. Roper, who has charge of the Muskoka waters east of Lake Rosseau, &c., reports an unusual observance of the fishery laws. A few isolated cases of illegal spearing were the only complaints which reached this officer.

Overseer Geo. R. Steele, of McKellar, who has charge of the inland waters of Parry Sound, reports that, with a few exceptions, the close seasons were fairly observed. This officer fined two parties for catching pickerel during the prohibited period. He also detected others fishing but could not identify them owing to the darkness; the fishing outfit was, however, seized. The sawdust regulations are better complied with, no complaints being made this summer on that account. The want of efficient fishways is badly felt on several of the streams and lake outlets. Salmon-trout seem to spawn sooner in the inland waters than in the large lakes. Settlers still complain of being prevented from netting herring for their own use.

Overseer A. H. Smith, who has charge of the Lakes Joseph, Rosseau, Muskoka and other waters in the District of Parry Sound, states upwards of ten thousand tourists visited those beautiful lakes for amusement. One mill-owner was fined for allowing sawdust to escape into the lake. Others appear to comply with the law. There is still considerable netting to be checked. Several nets were seized and a couple of transgressors convicted and fined. Fish are evidently on the increase in these lakes. This will afford greater attraction to sportsmen and benefit settlers who will thus have a cash market for their produce.

LAKE SIMCOE AND COUCHICHING DIVISIONS.

COMPARATIVE Statement of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries in these Divisions.

Kinds of Fish.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Whitefish..... Lbs.	50,000	35,000	15,000	12,000
Trout..... Lbs.	65,000	51,000	31,000	18,000
Herring..... Brls.	100	120	25,000	.....
Maskinongé..... Lbs.	5,000	4,000	6,200	4,150
Bass.....	20,000	15,000	10,000	16,200
Pickarel.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000
Pike.....	20,000	20,000	22,000	8,000
Sturgeon.....	10,000	7,000	4,000	1,200
Coarse fish.....	.....	.....	.....	10,000
Totals in lbs.....	190,000	156,000	113,200	69,550
Value..... \$	12,700 00	9,970 00	7,202 00	5,113 00

Overseer L. S. Sanders and Wm. Hastings, who have charge of Lake Simcoe report angling and trolling as good as last year. With the exception of some parties near Snake Island, who were fined, the close season was well observed.

Overseer Fred. Webber, who has charge of Lake Couchiching and Severn River, reports a marked increase in all kinds of fish frequenting these waters with the exception of speckled trout, the decrease of which he attributes to the severe frosts of the previous winter destroying large number of them in small creeks. Black bass were never known to be more plentiful than this season. Maskinongé are apparently again on the increase. Three mill-owners were convicted of breach of the sawdust Act and fined accordingly. This had a beneficial effect and since a perceptible improvement has been noticed in the condition of the streams. Mr. Webber finds great difficulty in compelling the Chippewa Indians to respect the laws. Another source of trouble is occasioned by large fishing clubs from the United States making the Severn River their headquarters. Several small meshed nets undoubtedly set for the purpose of catching bait, but which were destroying young fish of all kinds, were confiscated, the owners could not, however, be identified. These strangers make a considerable waste of fish to the detriment of settlers. The only fishway in his district on North River is in good order; others are badly needed.

Overseer Wm. McDermott, who has charge of the inland waters of the County of Simcoe, reports an improvement in all kinds of fish frequenting these waters except speckled trout. The rapid decrease of this game fish can only be explained by the severity of the past two winters. The different fishery regulations were never better complied with, only one conviction being made. All the fishways in this district are in good condition with one exception, and that, the owner has promised to repair.

LAKE SCUGOG DIVISION.

COMPARATIVE Statement of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries in this Division.

Kinds of Fish.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Maskinongé..... Lbs.	200,000	200,000	200,000	205,000
Bass.....	80,000	60,000	60,000	60,000
Coarse fish.....	100,000	100,000	100,000	90,000
Totals in lbs.....	380,000	360,000	360,000	355,000
Value..... \$	19,800 00	18,600 00	18,600 00	18,600 00

WELLINGTON COUNTY DIVISION.

STATEMENT of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries in this Division :

		1886.	1887.
Trout.....	Lbs.	172,500	150,000
Maskinongé.....	"	25,000	27,000
Pike.....	"	35,000	30,000
Total in lbs.....		232,500	207,000
Value.....		\$17,050	\$18,120

VICTORIA COUNTY DIVISION.

STATEMENT of the Yield and value of the Fisheries in this Division.

Kinds of Fish.		1885.	1886.	1887.
Herring.....	Lbs.	10,000	3,000	3,100
Maskinongé.....	"	15,000	15,000	15,000
Bass.....	"	25,000	25,000	24,500
Pickarel.....	"	2,400	3,000	3,000
Coarse fish.....	"	5,000	5,000	5,000
Eels.....	"			500
Totals in lbs.....		57,400	51,000	51,100
Value.....	\$	2,944 00	2,880 00	2,885 00

PETERBOROUGH DIVISION.

COMPARATIVE Statement of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries in this Division.

Kinds of Fish.		1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Whitefish.....	Lbs.	10,000	1,500	1,200	1,200
Trout.....	"	27,000	15,600	18,000	18,000
Herring.....	Brls.	70	27	lbs. 7,000	lbs. 7,000
Maskinongé.....	Lbs.	174,400	117,000	121,000	121,000
Bass.....	"	120,000	93,000	92,000	92,000
Coarse fish.....	"	30,000	22,000	36,000	36,000
Eels.....	"			8,000	
Totals in lbs.....		372,300	254,500	283,200	275,200
Value.....	\$	21,874 00	14,763 00	16,146 00	16,106 00

ONTA

RETURN of the Number and Value of Vessels, Boats and Fishing Materials, &c., with

NAMES OF STATIONS.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED.					
	Vessels or Tugs.				Boats.	
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.
			\$			\$
<i>Lake Superior Division.</i>						
Big Trout Bay.....	1	10	400	3	1	25
Spar Island.....					1	75
Thunder Bay.....	2	105	2600	6	21	2315
Welcome Islands.....					4	400
Point Porphyry.....	1	15	1500	3	6	705
Roche Debout.....					8	1050
Black Bay.....	1	30	1500	3		
Nepigon Bay.....					6	610
Salter's Island.....					2	225
Nepigon and other Indians.....					22	900
Peninsula Harbor.....					3	900
Dog River.....	1	10	1000	6	1	150
Michipicoton Bay.....					2	300
Caribou Island.....					2	150
Lizzard Island.....					8	1600
Pancake Bay.....					1	75
Mamainse.....					3	775
Batchewang.....					2	150
Goulet's Bay.....					7	350
Gros Cap.....					2	105
Totals.....	*6	170	7000	21	102	10860
<i>Manitoulin Islands.</i>						
Macbeth Bay.....					3	600
Grand Sable.....					3	225
Grand Batture.....	1	50	4000	12	2	400
Spanish River.....	1	8	3400	4	4	450
Serpent River.....					1	350
Squaw Island.....	1	8	1500	5	30	6000
Cockburn Island.....	1	33	3500	6	4	800
Kagawong Island.....					1	150
Duck Islands.....	3	70	11000	20	20	3000
Cape Robert.....					4	800
Green Island.....					1	200
St. Joseph Island.....					5	700
Totals.....	*7	169	23400	47	78	13675

* All tugs.

RIO.

the Kinds, Quantities and Value of Fish in the Province of Ontario, for the year 1887.

FISHING MATERIALS.				KINDS OF FISH.								Fish used for Home Consumption, lbs.	VALUE.	
Gill Nets.		Pound Nets.											\$	cts.
Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	Whitefish, barrels.	Whitefish, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Trout, barrels.	Sturgeon, lbs.	Pickeral, lbs.	Pike, lbs.	Coarse Fish, lbs.			
	\$		\$											
100	50				5000	2500						200	656	00
400	200				6000	9000						300	1,389	90
8270	4295				123000	59750						6150	15,999	50
1650	800				34500	40500						1250	6,847	50
1950	975				38500	39500						2700	7,111	00
3300	1650				42000	64000						4000	9,880	00
		6	1500		3500			30000	68000			1150	6,194	50
2700	1350			300	10000	23000	373					2450	9,903	50
700	350			350			258					900	6,107	00
1900	800											40000	1,200	00
1250	1750				23220	19000						225	3,764	35
5850	1300	2	1000	15	24100	51550	125					400	8,495	00
5400	1200			18	18400	30201	175					175	6,427	35
12500	1700						475					180	4,755	40
3400	574			50	120000		100					615	11,118	45
		1	350		20000			7000				210	2,026	30
12500	1750				20200	19000						300	3,525	00
		3	900		4000			75000	1100			210	4,893	20
330	90	3	1800		12940	43800		8960				616	5,971	28
100	70			26								5200	416	00
82300	18904	15	5550	759	505360	401801	1506	120960	69100			67261	116,680	33
		1	300		50900	40200						358	8,102	68
		1	350		5000	2460			550			218	685	54
30000	3000	4	1200		40000	80000		60000	40000			298	17,208	94
		2	800					40000				309	2,409	27
		2	600					25000				210	1,506	30
334000	15600			425	110000							6000	13,230	00
46800	3900	13	13000	50	151876	160787	10	9450	11919				30,110	92
		1	250		3000	2000							440	00
100000	10000	10	4000		120000	500000		10000	10000				60,800	00
2700	1000	4	200		100000	20000		20000	10000				11,800	00
		2	600		4000	36000							3,920	00
		6	1500		27050	14300		5700	8700	600	1200		4,524	00
513500	33500	46	24600	475	611826	855747	10	170150	81169	600	1200	7391	154,737	65

RETURN of the Number and Value of Vessels, Boats

NAMES OF STATIONS.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED.							FISHING MATERIALS.					
	Vessels or Tugs.				Boats.			Gill Nets.		Seines.		Pound Nets.	
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.
<i>Georgian Bay Division.</i>													
From Collins' Inlet to			\$			\$			\$		\$		\$
Victoria Harbor	2	200	11000	12	60	8980	163	195600	22680				
Victoria Harbor to Allen					22	325	46	12050	1220				
wood					1	150	3			166	200		
Nottawassaga River					5	700	12	6308	2950				
Collingwood	2	75	7060	10				2241	1900				
Meaford	2	44	4300	8	14	1940	37	6308	3910				
Thornbury					5	560	11	1909	1015				
Vails Point					8	870	19	2573	1000				
Owen Sound	1	35	3000	4									
Colpo's Bay to Cape					20	4000	50	174000	15000				
Hurd	4	135	16000	21									
Totals	*11	489	41390	55	135	17525	335	400989	48775	166	200		
<i>Lake Huron Division.</i>													
Fishing Islands					30	4000	90	52000	6000	400	1600		
Sauble Beach					7	70	42			1400	5600		
Saugeen and River					7	2100	28	7800	7200				
Inverburon					2	250	6	2000	400				
Kincardine					8	2000	32	80008	7520				
Goderich					3	600	9	21000	2570				
Bayfield					2	340	2	4500	540				
Lakeview								7700	1660				
Bosanquet					7	335	28			1290	1160		
Port Franks					2	400	3					2	425
Stony Point					1	150	4					2	300
Kettle Point					6	450	14					6	2380
Hillsborough					13	2000	19					11	2600
Lake Shore					14	335	37			1540	1125		
Old Military Reserve					1	25	6			100	100		
Point Edward					6	275	25			118	560		
Totals					109	13330	345	175000	25890	4848	10145	21	5705

* All tugs.

and Fishing Materials, &c.—Ontario—Continued.

KINDS OF FISH.												Fish used for Home Consumption, lbs.	VALUE.	
Whitefish, barrels.	Whitefish, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Trout, barrels.	Herring, barrels	Herring, fresh lbs.	Sturgeon, lbs.	Maskinongé, lbs.	Bass, lbs.	Pickarel, lbs.	Pike, lbs.	Coarse Fish, lbs.		\$	cts.
464	120600	124348	170	.....	1000	500	500	12000	4500	900	40000	50000	118,667	80
123	203880	105000	65	28	.....	15	.....	.....	20200	.....	2500	10400	30,416	30
10	10000	50000	40	10	.....	2500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,495	00
93	103000	34000	90	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	900	.....	950	.....	13,732	50
6	43000	60000	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	10,030	00
72	68000	88000	233	.....	.....	.....	.....	3000	.....	.....	800	.....	17,494	00
8	10100	180 00	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1300	.....	400	.....	19,528	00
35	21800	136800	55	40	.....	.....	.....	2800	800	.....	200	.....	17,126	00
.....	135000	965000	150	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	109,250	00
811	1795380	1743148	948	218	1000	3015	500	17800	28200	900	44850	60400	342,739	60
500	.....	.....	650	1500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,250	00
.....	.....	.....	350	1750	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,375	00
.....	46000	122000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,880	00
.....	1000	2000	.....	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	424	00
.....	48000	21200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,960	00
.....	6000	17000	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,680	00
.....	200	8000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1200	.....	852	00
.....	.....	5000	.....	.....	180000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	185000	15,050	00
.....	115000	.....	.....	.....	32800	7600	.....	17100	27800	.....	.....	200300	19,999	00
.....	2000	.....	.....	.....	5000	2800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	578	00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2000	1800	.....	.....	2000	.....	2000	.....	388	00
.....	3900	7200	.....	113	5000	28048	.....	.....	11374	.....	4000	.....	4,275	82
.....	3500	7500	.....	205	.....	81665	.....	.....	49000	.....	.....	8875	10,058	65
.....	.....	200	.....	425	17000	52800	.....	.....	31900	.....	.....	.....	7,864	50
.....	.....	.....	.....	200	3000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,050	00
.....	.....	.....	.....	832	120000	26000	.....	.....	49000	.....	.....	.....	14,244	00
500	225600	190100	1250	5057	364800	200713	.....	17100	171074	.....	7200	394175	130,928	97

RETURN of the Number and Value of Vessels, Boats

NAMES OF STATIONS.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED.						FISHING MATERIALS.					
	Vessels or Tugs.				Boats.		Gill Nets.		Seines.		Pound Nets.	
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Fathoms.	Value.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.
<i>River and Lake St. Clair Division (including Thames River)</i>			\$			\$		\$		\$		\$
Sarnia Bay					1	20	6		40	50		
Indian Reserve.....					7	114	25		260	370		
Moore					5	80	25		195	250		
Sombra					4	78	14		127	150		
Mitchell's Bay					10	225	20		2000	500		
Sydenham River					2	10	4		30	20		
Thames River					20	197	123		740	730		
Stony Point.....					11	530	46		10000	10000		
Totals.....					60	1254	263		13392	12070		
<i>Detroit River Division.</i>												
Detroit River, Peach Island and Point Bois Blanc Island..	*1	10	1500	3	21	1265	109		19	2150	6	2100
<i>Lake Erie Division.</i>												
Point Pelée (Mainland).....					45	4730	73				37	11122
do (Island).....					7	935	20				14	2750
Romney to Oxford.....					20	665	36	100 80	180	175	20	5620
Port Glasgow.....					1	120	3				2	300
Eagle					5	500	12				6	3000
Tyrconel					6	260	6				4	1500
Port Stanley.....	*2	48	4500	14	9	1515	4				10	6400
Port Bruce	*2	13	1900	11	8	650	6				9	3250
Port Burwell.....	*2	68	4500	6	6	730	6	900	200		11	3800
Long Point					4	100	8	1250	160			
Houghton.....	*1	4	1200	4	7	625	5				8	2450
Walsingham.....					13	1045	18		500	510	3	1000
Inner Bay, including St. Williams.....					10	275	40		1140	1355		
Outer Bay, including Turkey Point.....					4	135	15	500	60	760	900	
Normandale.....					3	200	6	750	90	150	200	
Port Dover					6	1950	13	4400	600		3	800
Nanticoke to Rainham					3	550	11				9	4600
Cayuga to Moulton Bay, including Grand River.....	†2	8	330	4	7	258	21	22	100	6	360	1000
Moulton Bay to Fort Erie, including fishing through the ice.....					10	430	21	1400	140	146	530	1700
Totals.....	9	141	12430	39	153	15673	324	9322	1330	2882	4030	48690

*Tugs. †Vessels.

and Fishing Materials, &c.—Ontario—Continued.

Hoop Nets		KINDS OF FISH.											Fish used for Home Consumption, lbs.	VALUE.	
No.	Value.	Whitefish, brls.	Whitefish, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Herring, brls.	Herring, Fresh, lbs.	Sturgeon, lbs.	Maskinongé, lbs.	Bass, lbs.	Pickereel, lbs.	Pike, lbs.	Coarse Fish, lbs.		\$	cts.
					125	17500	600			2000	600			1,623	50
					856	41500	1900			16200				7,013	00
					745	11000								3,902	50
					340	83000				6000				6,040	00
									8000		5000	6000		910	00
										1700		8000		342	00
			15800	67400		78200			2000	69000	6100	123400		20,181	00
							3300	1100	2000	3900	1500	2900	2400	852	00
			15800	67400	2066	231200	5800	1100	12000	98800	13200	140300	2400	40,864	00
1	50		43450			378855	70000	1000	400	15120	4640	48081		29,284	47
			100686			3594000	39780		73849	58030		104670		191,194	52
			31300			105563	12000					26 50		9,286	65
			56254		6804		124352	1600	4800	5636	2420	26000	15600	44,670	60
			2800			30000	8150			11800				2,921	00
			10535			58846	17476		100	13500				5,649	66
			14954			74230	13200			21659				6,999	36
			31000			400000	54000			180000				36,520	00
			24686			63405	50410			113910		9300	31280	16,221	73
			15251	100		72750	65230			123020		8200	50	16,410	08
							12800				2000			868	00
			18500	250		59000	77000	250		25000		1580	1800	10,691	40
			3220			10083	5411		2600	11308	2200	4125		2,154	64
						2000		275	3140	34180	12000	18050	1100	3,530	20
						20100	50	110	1200	16000	5500	8000		2,561	60
						12260				9780	1000	6000		1,429	80
			2500			101179	3500	1250	1000	32300	1250			7,604	45
			6660			183700	11950		50	15411				11,362	46
8	50	8	1500		372		6800	450	10650	25650	8000	30000	155600	10,455	00
			11560			280500	107500	60	1450	233800		212800	300000	50,902	40
8	50	8	331406	350	7176	4867616	609609	3995	98839	930984	34370	454375	505430	431,433	55

RETURN of the Number and Value of Vessels, Boats

NAMES OF STATIONS.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED.						FISHING MATERIALS.								
	Vessels or Tugs.				Boats.		Gill Nets.		Seines.		Pound Nets.		Hoo Nets.		
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Fathoms.	Value.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
			\$			\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
Lake Ontario Division, (including Niagara River.)															
Queenstown					4	100	7		60	150			*3	425	
Niagara (Town)					11	835	20	8050	1345	270	250				
Grantham and Port Dalhousie					3	145	4	800	90						
Clinton					8	315	12	4800	460	125	150				
Grimsby					1	50	2	1500	180						
Winona					2	285	5	5500	660						
Burlington Beach					21	1942	31	14350	1944	350	125				
Broate					18	2065	48	32000	3840						
Port Credit					3	275	8	4250	490						
The Humber					1	180	2	1000	250						
Toronto Island					5	620	10	5900	726						
Port Union and The Rouge					2	45	4	1200	144						
Frenchman's Bay					2	79	4	1900	276						
Whitby					2	40	2	200	36						
Bowmanville to Brighton (in- cluding Rice Lake)					24	1100	48	10000	455	150	6100	1	100	52	520
Trent River															
Totals					107	8067	207	91450	10896	955	6775	1	100	55	945
Prince Edward County and Bay of Quinté Division.															
Wellington Beach	3	30	8000	9	40	8000	70	17000	3600	700	700	25	250
Weller's Beach															
Smith's Bay															
Bay of Quinté	1	30	300	62	1707	173	2000	484	2305	69	1970
Ameliasburg															
Sophiasburg															
Thurlow															
Tyendenaga															
Totals	4	60	8300	9	102	9707	243	19000	4084	700	3505	94	2220

* Machines.

and Fishing Materials, &c.—Ontario—Continued.

KINDS OF FISH.											Fish used for Home Consumption, lbs.	VALUE.	
Whitefish, barrels.	Whitefish, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Herring, barrels	Herring, fresh, lbs.	Eels, lbs.	Sturgeon, lbs.	Maskinongé, lbs.	Bass, lbs.	Pickarel, lbs.	Pike, lbs.	Coarse Fish, lbs.	\$	cts.
.....	133	.....	36	84288	30	430	.....	100	100	.....	150	.....	4,431 04
.....	6585	.....	.....	93790	160	2500	.....	290	5124	.....	1450	900	5,771 24
.....	500	.....	.....	22200	500	180	.....	.....	400	500	1000	100	1,272 80
.....	500	.....	.....	55750	.....	500	.....	.....	500	600	3000	.....	3,007 50
.....	1875	1875	.....	8000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	737 50
.....	2600	2600	.....	86000	.....	.....	.....	15000	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,668 00
.....	1120	.....	.....	195000	600	.....	.....	2500	.....	17880	250	.....	10,927 10
.....	.....	.....	150	375000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,425 00
.....	.....	2000	.....	92000	3000	.....	.....	.....	.....	600	8000	.....	5,250 00
.....	.....	9500	.....	60000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	400	.....	3,964 50
.....	.....	.....	.....	69000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,450 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	15000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1200	296000	.....	9,690 00
.....	3000	1500	.....	18000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7600	.....	.....	1,670 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2400	100	.....	123 00
.....	.....	11000	.....	.....	.....	.....	100000	80000	.....	.....	150000	.....	16,400 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10000	3000	32000	26000	42000	22000	48000	.....	9,320 00
.....	16313	28475	186	1174026	14290	6610	132000	123890	48124	52830	508350	1000	101,107 68
.....
.....	70000	75000	150	.....	.....	10000	.....	15000	25000	95000	74000	.....	23,745 00
195	67921	.....	610	112600	1600	425	760	10000	38150	33050	287150	6500	29,276 78
195	137921	75000	760	112600	1600	10425	760	25000	63150	128050	361150	6500	53,021 78

RETURN of the Number and Value of Vessels, Boats

NAMES OF STATIONS.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED.						FISHING MATERIALS.					
	Vessels.				Boats.		Gill Nets.		Seines.		Hoop Nets.	
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Fathoms.	Value.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.
<i>Lennox, Addington and Frontenac Divisions.</i>			\$			\$		\$		\$		\$
Lake coast fronting Lennox and Addington, including Napanee River.....					28	590	47	1595	569	100	40	93 1620
Amherst Island.....					23	350	31	7218	395			
Inland Waters, Co. Frontenac.....												
Totals.....					51	940	78	8813	964	100	40	93 1620
<i>Wolfe Island and Kingston Division.</i>												
Pigeon Island.....					3	150	7	2400	320			
Reid's Bay.....					1	40	2	300	40		2	30
Big Bay.....					1	60	2				10	150
Brother's Island to Howe Island.....					4	160	6	660	120		15	90
Howe Island.....					3	42	3	825	9		2	30
Gananoque.....					20	1000	40					
Totals.....					32	1452	60	4185	489		29	309
<i>Leeds and Lanark Divisions, (including Rideau and other Lakes.)</i>												
Charleston Lake.....					1	6	13				20	320
Rideau, Openicon, Otty and other lakes in Co. Leeds.....					24	336	33	500	100		18	450
Smith Falls.....												
Sly and Edmund Rapids.....												
Kilmarnock.....												
Merrickville.....												
Burritt's Rapids.....												
Long Reach.....												
Rocky Narrows.....					7	131	10	166	52		9	160
River Tay and Fall Bay.....					4	60	7					
Mississippi River and Lake.....					1	25	1				4	80
Totals.....					37	558	64	666	152		51	1010

and Fishing Materials, &c.—Ontario—Continued.

KINDS OF FISH.										Fish used for Home Consumption, lbs.	VALUE.	
Whitefish, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Herring, barrels.	Herring, fresh, lbs.	Eels, lbs.	Sturgeon, lbs.	Maskinongé, lbs.	Bass, lbs.	Pickered, lbs.	Pike, lbs.	Coarse Fish, lbs.	\$	cts.
24500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19500	45100	82000	.....	7,845 00
185500	11850	.....	4000	.....	.....	.....	44500	58000	.....	.....	.....	22,375 00
400	2000	.....	600	600	.....	200	3800	2200	10000	6200	.....	1,356 00
210400	13850	.....	4600	600	.....	200	48300	79700	55100	88200	.....	31,576 00
.....
1000	1500	.....	.....	.....	1700	.....	100	800	50	1000	.....	418 50
.....	.....	.....	.....	200	2000	.....	150	300	300	3200	.....	270 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12000	.....	360 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	7000	.....	.....	700	500	7800	5200	.....	1,038 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	4700	3300	.....	346 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	1000	2000	1000	3000	.....	35000	54000	.....	3,790 00
1000	1500	.....	.....	8400	5700	1000	3950	1600	47850	78700	.....	6,222 50
.....
.....	11000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9000	.....	5500	40000	.....	3,115 00
1000	2600	.....	1600	550	.....	.....	650	250	2500	25000	.....	1,382 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	700	200	700	4500	.....	236 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	1700	700	2600	4500	.....	421 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	120	.....	.....	1000	500	1800	2000	.....	247 20
.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	700	300	1000	1500	.....	167 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	1000	800	1300	2000	.....	245 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	1000	1500	1000	2500	2500	.....	422 00
1400	2200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10600	.....	650 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5000	400	10600	17000	.....	1,364 00
.....	.....	.....	1000	1250	.....	.....	2000	5000	4000	8800	.....	1,009 00
2400	15800	.....	2600	2920	.....	1000	23250	9150	32500	118400	.....	9,258 20

RETURN of the Number and Value of Vessels, Boats

NAMES OF STATIONS.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED.						FISHING.	
	Vessels.			Boats.			Gill Nets.	
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.
<i>Rockport, Brockville and Cornwall Divisions.</i>								
St. Lawrence River, from Rockport to Glengarry County Line	80	4100	80	.....	.....
<i>Prescott Russell and Carleton Counties Division.</i>								
Ottawa River, fronting these Counties, including the Inland Waters
<i>Renfrew County Division.</i>								
Ottawa River, fronting County
Bonnechere River and Lakes
Mink, Doré, Calabogie and other lakes
Totals
<i>Lake Nipissing Division</i>								
Lake Nipissing
<i>Parry Sound and Muskoka Division.</i>								
Parry Sound
<i>Lake Simcoe Division.</i>								
Lake Simcoe
<i>Wellington County Division, including Credit River.</i>								
Wellington County
<i>Lake Scugog</i>								
Lake Scugog
<i>Victoria County Division</i>								
Victoria County
<i>Peterboro' Division.</i>								
Lakefield	10	150	10	.....	.....
Bobcaygeon	20	200	20	.....	.....
Lindsay	10	200	10	.....	.....
Peterboro'	15	150	15	.....	.....
Norwood	4	40	4	.....	.....
Drag, Eagle and other Lakes
Totals	59	740	59	.....	.....

and Fishing Materials, &c.—Ontario—Continued.

MATERIALS.				KINDS OF FISH.											VALUE.	
Pound Nets.		Hoop Nets.		Whitefish, barrels.	Whitefish, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Herring, fresh, lbs.	Eels, lbs.	Sturgeon, lbs.	Maskinongé, lbs.	Bass, lbs.	Pickerel, lbs.	Pike, lbs.	Coarse Fish, lbs.	\$	cts.
No.	Value.	No.	Value.													
	\$		\$						12000	24040		21000	20000	26000	5,200	00
								10000	2000	10100	7500	15000	17000	50000	5,026	00
								500	1500	1500	2000	2100	2500	4000	701	00
					2500	1000			1200	1600	1600	1800	1200	15400	1,194	00
						5000		1000	200		500	500	5000	3000	972	00
					2500	6000		1500	2900	3100	4100	4400	8700	22400	2,867	00
						16000						25000	30000		4,600	00
					1600	30300	1500			1500	8500	18500	500	17000	5,478	00
					12000	18000			1200	4150	16200	6000	8000	10000	5,113	00
						150000				27000			30000		18,120	00
										205000	60000			90000	18,600	00
							3100	500		15000	24500	3000		5000	2,885	00
						2000				30000	15000			3060	2,990	00
						6000				26000	26000			3000	3,810	00
										100 0	10000			2000	1,260	00
										45000	35000			20000	5,400	00
										10000	6000			2000	1,020	00
					1200	10000	7000							6000	1,626	00
					1200	18000	7000			121000	92000			36000	16,106	00

RECAPITULATION of the Number and Value of Vessels, Boats and Fishing Materials, &c., with the Kinds, Quantities and Value of Fish in the Province of Ontario, for the Year 1887.

NAMES OF DIVISIONS.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED.				FISHING MATERIALS.					
	Vessels or Tugs.		Boats.		Gill Nets.		Seines.		Pound Nets.	
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.
Lake Superior Division	6	170	7060	21	102	10860	213	18904	15	5550
do	7	169	23400	47	78	13675	208	33500	46	24600
Georgian Bay	11	459	41300	55	136	17528	336	48775		
Lake Huron					109	13330	345	26890		
Lake and River St. Clair Division.					60	1254	26			
Detroit River Division.	1	10	1500	3	21	1265	109			
Lake Erie	9	14	12430	39	183	15673	324			
Lake Ontario					107	8067	207	10896		
Prince Edward and Bay of Quinte.	4	60	8300	9	102	9707	243	19000	1	100
Lennox, Addington and Frontenac								3605		
Wolfe Island and Kingston Division.					51	940	78	964		
Leeds, Lanark and Rideau					32	145	60	485		
Rockport, Brockville and Cornwall					37	558	64	152		
Prescott, Russell and Carleton.					80	4100	80			
Renfrew County Division										
Lake Nipissing										
Parry Sound and Muskoka.										
Lake Simcoe										
Wellington County										
Lake Sezug.										
Victoria County										
Peterboro' do					59	740	59			
Totals	38	1039	93930	174	1126	99146	2588	144984	232	66750
							2236	38915	331	6195

NAMES OF DIVISIONS.		KINDS OF FISH.										VALUE.					
Whitefish, barrels.	Whitefish, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Trout, barrels.	Herring, barrels.	Herring, fresh, lbs.	Eels, lbs.	Sturgeon, lbs.	Maskegon's, lbs.	Basas, lbs.	Pickarel, lbs.	Pike, lbs.	Coarse Fish, lbs	Fish used for Home Consumption, lbs.	\$	cts.		
759	505360	401801	506	.....	.....	.....	120960	.....	.....	69100	.....	.....	67281	116,680	33
475	611826	855747	10	.....	.....	.....	170150	.....	.....	81169	600	1200	7391	154,737	65
811	1795380	1743148	948	218	1000	.....	3015	500	17800	28200	900	44850	60400	342,739	60	
500	225600	190100	1250	5057	364800	.....	200713	.....	.....	171074	.....	7200	394175	130,928	97
.....	15800	67400	.....	2066	231200	.....	5800	1100	12000	98800	13700	140300	2400	40,864	00
.....	43450	.....	.....	.....	378855	.....	70000	1000	400	15120	4640	48084	.....	29,284	47
8	331406	350	.....	7176	4867616	.....	608609	3995	93839	939984	34370	454875	505430	431,423	55
.....	16313	28475	.....	186	1174026	14290	6610	132000	122890	48124	52830	608350	1000	101,107	68	
195	13792	75000	.....	760	112600	1600	10426	760	25000	63150	128050	361150	6500	53,021	78	
.....	210400	13850	.....	.....	4600	600	.....	200	48300	79700	55100	88200	.....	31,576	00
.....	1600	1500	.....	.....	8400	.....	5700	1000	3950	1600	47850	78700	.....	6,222	50
.....	2400	15800	.....	.....	2600	2920	.....	1000	23250	9150	32500	118400	.....	9,253	20
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12600	24000	21000	20000	20000	26000	.....	5,200	00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2000	10100	7500	15000	17000	50000	.....	5,026	00
.....	2500	6000	.....	.....	.....	1500	2900	3100	4100	4400	8700	22400	.....	2,867	00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25000	30000	.....	.....	4,600	00
.....	.....	16000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1500	8500	18500	500	17000	.....	5,478	00
.....	1600	30300	.....	.....	1500	.....	.....	.....	16200	6000	8000	10000	.....	5,113	00
.....	12000	18000	.....	.....	.....	.....	1200	27000	.....	.....	30000	.....	.....	18,120	00
.....	150000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	205000	60000	.....	.....	90000	.....	18,600	00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15000	24300	3000	.....	5000	.....	2,885	00
.....	.....	18000	.....	.....	7000	.....	.....	121000	92000	.....	.....	36000	.....	16,106	00
2748	3914156	3631471	3714	15463	7148897	39810	1221082	552405	583329	1689071	484240	2107709	1044537	1,631,849	73		
Totals																	

RECAPITULATION

Of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries in the Province of Ontario, during the Year 1887.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantity.	Price.	Value.
		\$ cts.	\$
White fish	Brls. 2,748	10 00	27,480 00
do	Lbs. 3,914,156	0 08	313,132 48
Trout	Brls. 3,714	10 00	37,140 00
do	Lbs. 3,631,471	0 10	363,147 10
Herring	Brls. 15,463	4 50	69,583 50
do	Lbs. 7,148,897	0 05	357,444 85
Eels	" 39,810	0 06	2,388 60
Sturgeon	" 1,221,082	0 06	73,264 92
Maskinongé	" 552,405	0 06	33,144 30
Bass	" 583,329	0 06	34,999 74
Pickarel	" 1,689,071	0 06	101,344 26
Pike	" 484,240	0 05	24,012 00
Coarse fish	" 2,107,709	0 03	63,231 27
Home consumption	" 1,044,557	0 03	31,336 71
Total for 1887			1,531,848 00
do 1886			1,435,996 00
Increase			95,852 00

STATEMENT showing the Quantity and Value of Vessels and Boats and Fishing Material used in Ontario during the Year 1887.

	Value
	\$
38 vessels or tugs (tonnage 1,039)	93 00
1,126 boats	99 00
1,286,225 fathoms of nets	144 34
22,362 do seines	38 00
232 pound nets	86 00
331 hoop nets	6 00
	469 34

APPENDIX No. 9.

MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE FISHERIES OF MANITOBA AND THE
NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES, FOR THE YEAR 1887, BY MR. ALEX-
ANDER McQUEEN, INSPECTOR.

WINNIPEG, 31st December, 1887.

HON. GEO. E. FOSTER,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my annual report on the fisheries of Manitoba and the North-West Territories, for the year ending 31st December, 1887, together with reports of overseers and statistics from traders, Customs and other authorities, showing the progress and development of the fisheries during the past season. The total catch of fish for home and export trade amounts to 2,994,737 pounds, realizing to those engaged in the trade the sum of \$129,084. The Indian consumption is estimated at 1,500,000 pounds of all kinds of fish, which would make an aggregate catch of 4,494,737 pounds. The fisheries of Manitoba are attracting more attention with the opening up and settlement of the country. The business is only as yet in its infancy, and each year adds to the number seeking to engage in the trade of our great lakes. The resources of our inland waters are very great, and there are many lakes and rivers as yet unexplored, which Indians and fur traders report teeming with abundance of fish of various kinds. The fish trade in Manitoba has given employment during the year to upwards of 850 persons. There are seven tugs and barges of a total burden of 550 tons, valued at \$26,500, and 65 boats aggregating 118 tons, valued at \$6,785, engaged in the fisheries. The work of vessels is exclusively confined to Lake Winnipeg. The introduction of the license system here for the first time this year has proved a success, as it locates all those engaged in the trade, prevents, to a great extent, illegal fishing, and is a source of revenue to the Government. Three seine licenses and 130 gill net licenses were issued during the year, from which the sum of \$472 has been realized in fees. Pound nets having been prohibited during the past year accounts for there being little or no catch of sturgeon, usually plentiful in Lake Winnipeg, and I think the use of these nets might be allowed, provided the size of the mesh be no less than 8 inches, which would permit of whitefish escaping. The fishery regulations were generally observed, and I have very few infractions of the law to report. Overseer Wood, on Lake Winnipeg, seized a quantity of whitefish in the possession of two traders, one at Fort Alexander and the other at Black River, these having been caught during the close season, and afterwards sold to traders. The seizure will have a salutary effect, as it will prevent traders buying from Indians fish allowed by special permission to be caught during the close season for their own use only.

EXPORT OF FISH.

The export of fish is more than double that of last year. I herewith submit statements from the collectors of Customs at Winnipeg and Emerson, showing the

export during the year, to the United States; and from shippers the quantity sent to Ontario.

Port of Winnipeg.

	Lbs.	Value.
Whitefish (fresh)	841,480	\$ 39,048
do (salted)	314,500	10,900
Jackfish or pike	238,604	6,345
Yellow perch	86,587	4,559
Pickereel	56,792	2,502
Pike	19,475	803
Tullibee	18,736	657
Gold eyes	3,621	118
Doré	5,003	220
Perch	1,487	53
Salmon (fresh)	4,725	227
do (canned)	73	7
Suckers	164	2
	<u>1,591,247</u>	<u>\$65,441</u>

Port of Emerson.

	Lbs.	Value.
Whitefish	2,000	\$ 120
Jackfish	3,000	50
Pickereel	1,200	36
	<u>6,200</u>	<u>\$206</u>

A statement received from United States Consul, corroborates the above statements and shows that shipments of fish were made during the past year to the following places in the United States:—Buffalo, Detroit, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Omaha, Chicago, Duluth and Kansas City.

Export of Ontario.

	Lbs.	Value.
Whitefish (fresh)	853,900	\$ 42,695
do (salted)	182,400	5,472
Pickereel	20,000	600
Jackfish	30,000	600
	<u>1,086,300</u>	<u>\$49,367</u>

Showing a total export of 2,683,747 lbs. of all kinds of fish.

HOME CONSUMPTION.

The following figures are intended for the purpose of giving an approximate idea of the home consumption of fish :—

	Lbs.	Value.
Whitefish.....	113,090	\$ 5,654
Sturgeon.....	4,000	240
Pickereel.....	61,500	2,460
Catfish.....	6,100	183
Pike.....	20,000	400
Gold eyes.....	44,000	898
Buffalo fish.....	5,900	119
Suckers.....	42,000	840
Bass (moon eyed).....	13,500	270
	<u>310,990</u>	<u>\$11,064</u>

Messrs. C. W. Gauthier & Co. are the principal exporters of fish to Ontario, most of their catch being shipped to their headquarters at Windsor, from which place they are reshipped to different points in the United States.

REPORTS OF OVERSEERS.

Subjoined will be found synopses of reports from local fishery guardians throughout Manitoba with interesting details regarding the fisheries.

H. Martineau, Narrows, Lake Manitoba, visited the fishing grounds on the west, east, and north-east shores of Lake Manitoba, Ebb and Flow, and Dog Lakes, and found the close season well observed. In several instances was obliged to give permission to destitute persons to fish with one net of about 100 feet in length, but of the requisite size of mesh. The nets in use were the ordinary gill nets. The quantity used was about 2,900 fathoms, valued at about \$1,400. The number of whitefish caught in this district was about 247,000, and that sold to traders 55,000, valued at from 8 to 10 cents apiece. The fish were sold by the piece. The number of men engaged in fishing is 33. The number of small boats or skiffs used 40, valued from \$10 to \$25 each. The Indians generally use canoes in fishing. The catch of Half-breeds this year was more limited than usual, on account of their receiving ship, thus enabling them to subsist without fishing. The portable sawmill at Ebb and Flow Lake has not worked since last year; and the sawdust from that at Lilly Bay is deposited in a marsh some distance from the lake. The most prominent buyers are the Hudson's Bay Co., Smalley & Chantler, Moar & McDonald, John McKenny & Co. and John Munroe.

Daniel Devlin, St. Laurent, Lake Manitoba,—visited the fishing grounds on the west shore of Lake Manitoba, from Long Point to Totogan River North Oak Point, Long Marshy Point, Swan Creek, Swan Creek Point, Rabbit Point, Sandy Bay, Rocky Point and Long Point; to the south, Rock Island Clandeboye Bay, Portage Creek, and two little creeks at Totogan. During inspection of the above places, he found the close season well observed. The nets used are the common gill nets. Fishermen use skiffs and canoes in fishing. Found three or four parties fishing for cr   and jackfish, and putting them in marshes to keep them alive until cold weather set in, when they are sent to market. Was informed that large numbers of fish kept in this manner, died and were spoiled; thus driving other fish from their fishing grounds. Found one person using a barrel net and obstructing the channel of the Clandeboye Creek; warned him not to use any net obstructing the channel. About 100 men find employment in connection with fisheries in this district. There are about 4,000 fathoms of gill net used, valued at \$1,800. There were 25,000 pounds of whitefish marketed at an average of 5 cents per pound, realizing \$1,250;

125,000 pounds of doré, at an average of $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound, value \$4,375, and 300,000 pounds of jackfish at 2 cents per pound, value \$6,000; making a total value of \$11,625. The home consumption is estimated at 50,000 pounds of whitefish, value \$2,500; 15,000 pounds of doré, value \$525; and 20,000 pounds of jackfish, value \$400; making the total value for home consumption \$3,425. No large boats are used in fishing, simply small skiffs and canoes, of which there are 60 in use; but the largest amount of fishing is carried on in winter by setting nets under the ice. The principal buyers are the Hudson's Bay Company, A. G. Hepworth, John M. Kenny & Co., Pierre Chaboyer, Hugh Armstrong and N. D. Bradstock.

Wm. Archer, St. Martin's Narrows, Lake Manitoba. I am indebted to Mr. W. Archer of St. Martin's Narrows for the following additional particulars regarding the fisheries of this section of Lake Manitoba. The catch for the past season was about 60,000 whitefish and 5,000 perch; all sold to the traders. The whitefish will average three pounds each or 180,000 pounds. The Indians received on an average seven cents per fish. This does not include the fish caught by Indians for food, which may be estimated at 200,000 pounds, making the total catch of fish in this district 380,000 pounds. The greater portion of these fish were caught in the first fifteen days of the open season, commencing 10th November, as both Lake Manitoba and Fairford River are very shallow this fall, in fact lower than for many years. The early winter and severe frosts entailed quite a loss on those engaged in fishing, as the nets were in many instances frozen in the ice. About 100 persons are engaged in fishing in this district, with about an equal number of small boats and canoes, valued at \$700. They use about 7,000 fathoms of gill nets valued at \$2,200. The number of fish caught this season may fall short of last year, but I think the weight of the catch will more than make up the difference, the fish being larger this year.

Jno. A. Fraser, Woonona, Shoal Lake, Manitoba, reports few fishermen at work when he made a tour of the lake at the end of November, and again in the middle of December. The principal kinds of fish found in Shoal Lake, which lies a little north of Stonewall, are pike and suckers; the former being a very palatable fish, more so than that of the same species caught in other waters of Manitoba. The lake is about thirty-two miles in length, and varies from five to twelve miles in width. There are two narrows, known as the lower and upper narrows, at both of which points good fishing is met with. Mr. Fraser estimates the quantity of fish taken out of Shoal Lake during the year at 114,300 pounds, which were sold to the traders at an average price of $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound, realizing \$2,857. The home consumption is estimated at 10,000 pounds. There are twenty-eight persons engaged in fishing, and their outfit is valued at \$232.

J. B. Johnson, Bull's Head, Lake Winnipeg, reports making a visit on the 1st of June to the fishing establishments of Messrs. Reid, Clark & Co. and C. W. Gauthier & Co., at Swampy Island and at the mouth of the Little Saskatchewan River. At both places he found summer fishing in progress, with great success. The refuse of fish was manufactured into oil, which commands a ready sale for machinery purposes. He cautioned fishermen about carelessness in allowing refuse to escape into the lake. His request was complied with, and he found everything satisfactory at a subsequent visit in July. He noticed very few coarse fish in the possession of fishermen, and on enquiry ascertained that when coarse fish were found in the same nets with whitefish, only the latter were retained. Mr. Johnson reports having, in addition to the fishing stations in his district, four lumber mills and five Indian reserves to look after, and his district is also the principal seat of winter fishing. It extends from Grindstone Point to the mouth of the Little Saskatchewan River, on the west side of Lake Winnipeg, and from Loon Straits to Beren's River on the east side. He visited Drake & Rutherford's mill at Humbug Bay, in June, and found it in very bad shape, the sawdust escaping into the lake in close proximity to a good whitefish spawning ground. The nuisance complained of has now been redressed. In August he visited Capt. Robinson's mill at Moose Creek, Brown & Rutherford's mill at Fisher Bay, and the Selkirk Lumber Company's mill at Fisher River, and found everything in a satisfactory

actory condition. He further reports having made a tour of the fishing stations commencing on the 15th December. He first visited Rabbit Point, at which place the Fisher River Indians pursue their winter fishing. At this place he found thirteen Indians, using on an average 5 gill nets measuring 25 fathoms. Whitefish were less numerous than formerly. The next station visited was Boren's River, a distance of 5 miles from Rabbit Point. There were 35 Indians there, using on an average 6 gill nets of 25 fathoms each. Whitefish were not so plentiful as in previous years. After giving men and dogs two days' rest he crossed the lake, a distance of 35 miles, to Cat Head, where he found the Jack Head Indians engaged fishing. Twelve men were at work using 4 gill nets each. Fishing was good. Dog's Head was next visited, at which place sturgeon is the only fish caught. One man employed by the Hudson's Bay Company and one Indian, each fishing two 40 fathom nets. At Bull's Head a large number of gill nets are used, principally by men engaged in summer fishing. There are 98 nets in use, and the number of fathoms is 5,640. He summarizes the number of gill nets in his district at 158, and the number of fathoms at 3,715; the total value \$2,076. This, together with 32,000 fathoms used by Messrs. W. Gauthier & Co., and Reid, Clark & Co., make an aggregate of 45,715 fathoms of nets used in the district, and a total value of \$6,850. The quantity of fish used for home consumption he estimates at 200,000 lbs., caught principally by Indians during the close season, and 200,000 lbs. more may be added, used in feeding dogs,—all whitefish. No correct estimate can be given of other kinds of fish, but an approximate one places the catch at about 250,000 lbs. The quantity of whitefish sold to traders amounts to 75,000 lbs. with about 11,000 lbs. of sturgeon, all caught during the winter fishing season. The summer catch is referred to later on. Mr. Johnson is strongly opposed to the reckless destruction of whitefish by Indians, at a season of the year when every possible care should be taken to preserve them. It is to be regretted that such unpardonable encroachments are allowed to be made on the resources of so valuable an article of food as the whitefish of Lake Winnipeg. It might perhaps be a serious thing to prevent Indians preserving what they require for their own actual needs; but that they should give the greater portion of their catch during the close season to dogs in the winter is an inexcusable and unpardonable offence. Mr. Johnson, however, finds it a source of gratification that since the opening of winter fishing the destruction of whitefish during the close season has not been so great, from the fact that Indians can now dispose of their fresh fish, and obtain such requisites as pork, beef, flour, &c., and therefore do not require so large a number of fall fish to carry them over during the winter months.

John Wood, Bad Throat River, Lake Winnipeg.—This district extends from Big Stone Point, near the mouth of Broken Head River to Loon Straits, on the east side of Lake Winnipeg. It includes Winnipeg, Black, Sand, Bad Throat and Hole Rivers, and a number of smaller streams, also Elk Island, Grand Marais and other points along the coast. There are four Indian reserves in this district; on the Brokenhead River, at Fort Alexander, on Black River and on Hole River. There are five saw mills, two at Fort Alexander and three on Bad Throat River. All were in operation during the year, manufacturing lumber, except one at Fort Alexander. There has been no cause for complaints about saw dust, with the exception of one on Bad Throat River, where sawdust was allowed to get into the river, but the owners in this case, complied with the request made to observe the regulations.

Mr. Wood reports flagrant violations of the law as regards the catch of white fish by Indians. Evidence has been adduced of the fact of Indians having sold to traders large quantities of whitefish, caught during the close season for their own use. In one instance a trader named Henderson had 800 of such fish in his possession at Fort Alexander, which he purchased from Indians. Upon examination he found the fish full of spawn. On another occasion Mr. Wood seized 500 fish illegally purchased by a man named Breyer from Indians. Several other cases were reported but it was expected that the enforcement of the law in the above two cases, would be sufficient to deter both traders and fishermen from again violating the regulation. Mr. Wood also reports the catching of whitefish by Indians during the close season.

and keeping them in ponds until trading time arrives, when they are taken out and sold. This practice is resorted to in order to avoid the law, but he has given Indian to understand that a repetition of this offence would be considered an infraction of the regulations. Violations are not confined to any Indian reserve in particular, but charges are made against those at St. Peter's, Fort Alexander, Black River and Hole River; and should Indians be allowed to escape, white fishermen are closely on the watch and would only be too glad to have a chance of charging the fishery office with being lenient to Indians.

Mr. Wood reports that all along the east side of Lake Winnipeg, there are inland lakes and waters, literally filled with whitefish and trout, as well as other varieties. This is especially the case in the Blood Vein River country. Numbers of these inland waters could be made easily accessible to the trade on Lake Winnipeg, by the opening of a few roads.

A summary of the catch for the season is estimated as follows:—

Whitefish 150,000 lbs., catfish 25,000 lbs., tullibees 40,000 lbs., sturgeon 14,000 lbs. (jackfish) pike 50,000 lbs., pickerel 35,000 lbs.; besides these a large quantity of suckers, gold eyes and other coarse fish have been caught. Of this aggregate 314,000 lbs., 100,000 lbs. were sold to the trade. 120 nets of about 3,250 fathoms were used during the year in the district, five York boats, valued at \$100 each, together with a large number of skiffs and canoes have been engaged in the fisheries. Employment was given to over one hundred persons. The trade has been an improvement in previous years, nearly double the quantity of fish being caught. The catch was closer inshore, and further up the rivers than in other years. The Indians augur from this a return to abundant seasons, following as they do periods of scarcity. Mr. Wood claims that unless something is done to restrict the unlimited privilege of Indian fishing during the close season, white people will complain; they now look upon the thing as an absurdity to permit large bands of Indians to fish, and prohibit a few white fishermen, who, unlike the Indians, are not given to hunting, to do the same when they need the fish more than the Indians do for the maintenance and that of their families.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

The fishery resources of the Territories are as yet but little known beyond what has been reported upon by Overseer Gilchrist, who has supervision of the work in Assiniboia, and discharged the duties in a satisfactory manner. I would suggest the advisability of having overseers to do similar duty in each of the other Territories, say one at Calgary for Alberta, one at Battleford for Saskatchewan and some person from Edmonton to report upon the valuable waters in Athabasca. By this means the Department would be able to obtain valuable information that might open a new avenue to commerce and extend the fishing industry of the North-West into new and unexplored waters, reported to be teeming with fish of various kinds. The Battleford overseer could examine the two Saskatchewan Rivers, Battle River, Beaver River, Carrot River and the many lakes that abound in the district. The overseer at Calgary could report on the trout fisheries of the Bow, Belly, Red Deer and other mountain streams that are tributary to the South Saskatchewan and regarding whose waters but little as yet is known.

I beg to submit the report of Overseer Gilchrist, of Assiniboia, for the year 1887.

Assiniboia Fisheries.

"FORT QU'APPELLE, ASSA., 31st December, 1887.

"SIR,—I beg to submit my report on the fisheries of Qu'Appelle River and adjacent lakes, for the year ending 31st December, 1887. Fishermen in this district retail their own fish; there is no export trade. They dispose of their catch as much as possible near home; the rest as soon as accumulated are taken to the towns along the Canadian Pacific Railway and sold. Fishermen being nearly all half-breeds and

illiterate, are adverse to keeping or giving an account of their catch, making it very difficult to get at the correct figures. Last year I made a very low estimate, but although it is considerably higher this year, it is still below the real amount. Subjoined is a statement of the catch for the season ending 31st December, 1887, together with the number of men engaged and boats and nets used.

	Lbs.	Value.
Whitefish.....	48,800	\$2,928
Tullibee.....	101,400	4,056
Pike.....	50,000	2,000
Pickrel.....	35,000	1,400
do (smoked).....	500	40
Coarse fish.....	20,000	400
Total.....	255,700	\$10,824

"There were 35 men employed fishing, exclusive of Indians, 23 boats, value \$260, and 103 nets of 200 feet each, value \$412. Licenses were issued to four persons for four nets each, average length, 200 feet; they were not issued until late in the season, owing to parties being doubtful as to the result. They claimed it was of no use for them to take out a license, because the Indians would undersell them. I kept the Indians out of the markets, and the fishermen are pleased with the license law. A larger number will take out licenses next season. It has simplified my labor to a great extent. Fish are increasing, especially tullibees, with which some of the lakes are literally swarming. Whilst ranking far below whitefish as food, this fish is nevertheless, during late winter, spring and summer held in high esteem and the catch never fails. Whilst the fishery resources of these lakes are very great, it must not be forgotten that they are small and have depending upon them for fresh fish an immense country, possessing practically no other waters, necessitating the strict carrying out of the fishery regulations. In the fishing lakes the law in regard to the close seasons were well observed. All the white and half-breed fishermen have discarded the small mesh and I am pleased to state that very few Indians use small meshed nets, where, two years ago, very few nets of five-inch mesh could be found among them; this, whilst lowering the gross catch, has raised the standard, considerably enhancing the value, to say nothing of thousands of young fish that are left to reach a more mature growth. As soon as the spring spawning fish begin to move, the Indians put fish traps across the river, catching every fish, large or small, that attempts to pass. I caused the Indians of Mys-cow-pe-tung's Reserve to take up three, which they were operating to the extent of a waggon load per day, principally suckers and pickerel being caught. They promised they would set no more traps.

The water in the lakes was as low this fall as last, and in many places the bed of the river was dry. This cannot but have a serious effect, for not only does it prevent the passage, in late summer and fall, of fish from one lake to another, keeping up the supply of fish in the smaller and less favored lakes and giving them access to favorite spawning beds, but it brings the spawning beds, which they use as of old, so near the surface that they freeze to the bottom and all the spawn is destroyed. It also gives wild ducks and sea birds a better chance to get at their work. Many of the ducks which I shot this fall were so gorged with whitefish ova that on being lifted from the water by the feet it ran from their throats in a yellow stream. So low has the water been that Buffalo Lake, a large but shallow sheet of water, at the extreme west end of my district, had in the fall of 1886 no more than five feet of water in the deepest part. On the following spring, after the ice melted, great numbers of pike, pickerel, suckers and buffalo fish were lying dead on the shore, evidently suffocated during the winter. I fear that most of the fish that were in it are dead.

"Two dams were put across the Qu'Appelle River some miles below the "Forks" by O. T. Stone, of Craven, and J. A. McCaul of Regina, for the purpose of raising the water to flood the hay marshes; they are not provided with fishways and must be a

serious obstacle to the fish, though the owners say they are not closed until the run of fish is over. They should be provided with fishways or removed. The present close season for whitefish does not cover the spawning period, for on the 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th of November the spawning beds had more whitefish on them than at any other time and up to these dates all the female fish caught had ova in them, but after 15th November nothing but spent fish were caught. The other variety of whitefish (*C. tullibee*) spawns earlier, commencing to run about the 15th October and are in the height of spawning about 30th October. I shall, with the permission of the Department, take steps if possible to settle this question next season.

"Crooked Lakes, about 80 miles east of Fort Qu'Appelle, and on the Main River, were, at one time, the best fishing lakes in this chain; but for some years past they have been failing fast, until at present they are the poorest. This I can account for only as the result of the extraordinary low water and the excessive and illegal fishing that has been carried on by the Indians of the reserves adjacent to the lakes. Whitefish, tullibee, pike and pickerel were found here in great quantities, but at the present rate of fishing, in and out of season, with large and small mesh nets, these waters will soon be barren. I shall next season give them a dose of fishery regulations.

"The Qu'Appelle Lakes proper, formerly called the Fishing Lakes, are a chain of lakes extending a distance of 30 miles, through which the river runs, and separated from one another by narrow necks of land or the very near approach of opposite points. Fort Qu'Appelle is situated equidistant from either end. The depth ranges from 5 to 55 feet, being at its greatest at Qu'Appelle Lake, in which are caught the finest whitefish. The supply of water is largely kept up by the springs, which never cease flowing from the bottom of the lakes and the foot of the hills from either side. These also tend to keep the water a few feet below the surface at an equable and low temperature, ensuring the best condition for whitefish. Were it not for these springs, our hot summers would soon cause the water to become warm, and at a temperature of 72° whitefish die. The varieties of fish found are whitefish, tullibee, pike and pickerel. All are increasing in numbers, but in some of the lakes the tullibee are in countless thousands, owing to the better protection afforded and the doing away with nearly all small mesh nets.

"Long Lake, about 25 miles north of Regina, and connected with the main Qu'Appelle by a small stream, is a fine body of clear, bright water, 60 miles long and 1½ miles wide. The finest of whitefish are found here, together with pike and pickerel, but the tullibee are comparatively few in number, which is not easily accounted for, considering how plentiful they are in the other lakes. There is another peculiarity about this lake. Whitefish do not commence to spawn until about the 13th December, that is the opinion held by the majority of those who have fished there for years past, and from observations I have made I am inclined to the same opinion; and if it is correct, irreparable waste is going on there every year. No licenses were issued there, though considerable fishing was carried on all summer.

"Buffalo fish (*Ictiobus Bubalus*) are common to all the lakes of the Qu'Appelle, and grow to a large size, 40 lbs. or more. They are coarse fish, much like beef in grain, but fat and considered good food by Indians and half-breeds, who catch them only in the summer months. Two kinds of suckers and ling are caught, the latter species being unfortunately very plentiful and must be the cause of great destruction to the other varieties, for at spawning periods they are gorged with ova. Yellow perch are plentiful and large, and last year it was reported that a sturgeon was caught here. I did not see it, and cannot speak with certainty. There is a great abundance of what among fish culturists is considered the very finest of fish food of the crustaceans, the little water shrimps or water fleas, one of the favorite foods of the whitefish; whilst there are great quantities of crawfish, which grow to a large size. A jointed worm of a bright red color, and about 1 inch long, is to be found on the muddy bottoms in such numbers that if a stick be driven into the mud, upon being withdrawn the earth clinging to it will be found to contain many of them. This

worm forms a large part of the food of the two varieties of whitefish. The larvæ of the Phryganeidæ, or, as they are commonly called, case worms, are very plentiful.

We have no good angling fish, for although the pike and pickerel are large and bite eagerly, they afford poor sport. There has been a desire evinced by the people of this vicinity to have black bass (small mouthed) placed in the waters, and considering the clear water, gravel bottoms, stony points and great abundance of favorite food, as well as their high qualities as a game fish, their excellence in the pan, and their ability to take care of themselves in the face of all enemies, I would urge the advisability of placing a number of them in the lakes.

"I have the honor to be, Sir,

"Your obedient servant,

"F. C. GILCHRIST,
Fishery Overseer."

LAKE WINNIPEG TRADE.

This lake is the chief centre of the fishery trade in Manitoba, and although only as yet partially developed, the industry has already attained considerable dimensions. The lake is about 280 miles in length, by from 16 miles to 80 miles in width, but the fishing operations do not extend much over one-fifth of its area, so that there is still ample room for an extension of the trade. Two firms—Reid, Clarke & Co., and C. W. Gauthier & Co.—were the largest operators during the past season.

Reid Clarke & Co. employed about 40 white men, 10 half-breeds and 35 Indians in fishing; also 100 Indians, at stated times, dressing and handling fish. They exchange merchandise, such as flour, tea, sugar and dry goods, with the Indians for fish. They paid as much as \$100 to an Indian family this season, for fish caught at and near the Little Saskatchewan River. The firm has two ice houses and two freezers at West Selkirk, one of each at East Selkirk, and one of each at Swamp Island and Little Saskatchewan River, all valued at \$3,500. They own two tugs of 8 and 42 tons respectively; two barges of 48 and 57 tons, 6 fishing boats of 4 tons each; the total value of their vessels and boats being \$13,300. They had 17,000 fathoms of gill net in use during the year, valued at \$2,650. Their catch for the season is as follows:—

Export Trade.

		Value.
Whitefish (fresh).....Lbs.	790,000	\$ 39,500
Pickrel..... do	48,000	1,440
Jackfish..... do	23,000	460
Whitefish (salted).....Brls.	1,607	9,642
	<u>1,077,945</u>	<u>\$51,042</u>

Local Trade.

		Value.
Whitefish.....Lbs.	65,000	\$ 3,250
Sturgeon..... do	2,300	138
Whitefish (salted).....Brls.	10	60
	<u>68,650</u>	<u>\$3,448</u>

The above firm sold out its entire business to Capt. Wm. Robinson & Co. C. W. Gauthier & Co. employed 40 white men, 30 half-breeds and 150 Indians in connection with their fishing trade, at Swampy Island and Little Saskatchewan River. The Indians and half-breeds were paid in trade, flour, groceries, &c., being

given in exchange for fish. This firm has two ice houses and freezers at West Selkirk, also one of each at Swampy Island and the Little Saskatchewan, with total capacity of 2,290 tons, valued at \$5,900. They own the following vessels and boats employed in the trade: Tug "Glendevon," 8 tons, value \$8,000. Barge "New Brunswick," 182 tons, value \$3,000. 10 boats four tons each, value \$3,500 making a total value of \$14,500. They had 16,000 fathoms of gill net in use during the season, valued at \$2,500. Subjoined is a statement of their catch for the season

Export to Windsor, Ont.

		Value.
Whitefish (fresh)	lbs. 853,900	\$ 42,696
Pickereel	do 20,000	600
Jackfish	do 30,000	600
Whitefish (salted)	do 912	5,472
	do 1,027,020	<u>\$49,367</u>

Local Trade.

	lbs.	Value.
Whitefish (fresh)	10,000	\$ 500
do (salted)	675	30
	<u>10,675</u>	<u>\$530</u>

FISHWAYS.

The law regarding the construction of fishways in mill dams on the rivers and streams throughout this Province has been pretty well observed. During the past year four fishways were constructed, one at Morris, one at Rapid City on the Little Saskatchewan, one at Moose Jaw, on the Moose Jaw River, N.W.T., and another at Keewatin where the Winnipeg River takes its rise at the Lake of the Woods.

Mr. H. C. Clay, of Rapid City, who at my request examined the section of the Province drained by the Little Saskatchewan, reports having made a tour of the stream from Rapid City to its mouth, at its junction with the Assiniboia. Ascending the river from the latter point about three miles, he found a weir across the stream, placed there by the Indians. It proved an effective barrier to the passage of fish, and he had it at once removed. He next found an obstruction in the dam at Balkwill's mill near Rapid City. At his request Mr. Balkwill made an opening in the stone work of the dam which fully served the purposes of a fishway, permitting an average of 10 fish every five minutes to pass up stream. Complaint is made that the new fishway placed in McCulloch & Co.'s new dam at Rapid City was not so successful as expected on account of the great volume of water passing through it in the spring of the year, and an alteration in its location may be necessary another year. The dams at Morris and Moose Jaw were constructed by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and in accordance with plans and specifications received by the Department of Fisheries, they were provided with suitable fishways.

RAINY RIVER DISTRICT.

This district has since the opening of the Canadian Pacific Railway between Winnipeg and Port Arthur, rapidly developed, and quite a large number of settlements are attracted to it through its lumbering, mineral and other resources. The whole region is well watered with lakes and rivers. Of the former the principal are, the Lake of the Woods and Rainy Lake, but there are hundreds of smaller lakes.

rough it. The Winnipeg River and Rainy River together with innumerable smaller streams interlace the numerous lakes, giving this district an exceptionally great water area. Very little fishing has been done by traders, but the Indians and white settlers, who have devoted some attention to those waters, report then abundant with various kinds of fish, such as whitefish, sturgeon, pickerel, tullibee, pike, bass, perch, bass, trout, &c., &c. A large farming settlement has been formed within the past two years, on the Canadian side of the Rainy River, a tract of land noted for the fertility of its soil, and settlers have become prosperous from the success attending their farming. These settlers report the sturgeon fishing on the Rainy River quite an industry among the Indians. Whitefish, pickerel and pike are also caught in great abundance. There is regular steam communication kept up for six months of the year, between Rat Portage at the north end of the Lake and Fort Frances at the source of the Rainy River; a distance of 160 miles. Quite a number of steam tugs are employed towing rafts of lumber, brought down from the Canadian side of the Rainy Lake above the falls at Fort Frances; and down the rivers on the American side. There is a regular mail boat and other boats doing considerable trade in freighting supplies to lumbermen and taking farm products to market. There are five large lumber mills in operation at Keewatin and a large quantity of sawdust is to be found in their vicinity. Hitherto there was great carelessness in preventing refuse getting into the Lake of the Woods at this point, but during the past year a vast improvement is noticed in this direction, as nearly all mill owners burn the sawdust. The Federal Government, in the early part of the season, constructed a large dam above the falls on the Winnipeg River for the purpose of raising the water sufficiently high to give these mills power enough to manufacture lumber when the water gets very low, which occurs every two or three years. The fish do not suffer in consequence, as a good fishway has been constructed in the dam. Much injury was done to fish in the Rainy River for the last two or three years, by the escape of sawdust from a saw mill in operation there for some years. The mill was burned last year, nevertheless, the sawdust still remains along the bank and is being washed into the river by the ebb and flow of the water. There is a large quantity of stone which was thrown out from the cut of Fort Frances Canal during its construction, that could be made available at a very light cost and serve the purpose of a wharf, and at the same time be a means of preventing the escape of any more sawdust into the river. I would respectfully urge this work to be done in the interest of the fishing resources of this river. With the introduction of the fishing regulations and the development of the fish trade, which is sure to follow in the wake of settlement, a field second, only to Manitoba itself, will be found in the Rainy River District.

RECAPITULATION.

I append herewith an estimate of the yield and value of the fisheries of **Manitoba** and of the **North-West Territories** for the year ending 31st December, 1887.

Kind.	Quantity.	Value.
Whitefish (fresh).....lbs.	1,810,470	\$90,523
do (salt).....do	496,900	16,372
Pickarel.....do	144,495	5,818
Pike.....do	311,079	8,198
Sturgeon.....do	4,000	240
Perch.....do	88,074	4,612
Tullibee.....do	18,736	657
Mixed fish.....do	120,983	2,664
Total.....	<u>2,994,737</u>	<u>\$129,084</u>

The Indian consumption is estimated at about 1,500,000 pounds, value \$52,000, making an aggregate catch of 4,494,737 pounds of all kinds of fish, and a total value of \$181,584.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ALEXANDER McQUEEN,
Inspector of Fisheries for Manitoba and N. W. Territories.

REPORT OF MR. SAMUEL WILMOT,

SUPERINTENDENT OF FISH CULTURE

FOR THE

DOMINION OF CANADA.

1887.

CONTENTS.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

	PAGE
Condition of the Hatcheries.....	2
Fry—kinds distributed in 1887.....	3
Fry—Province and Hatchery bred in.....	4
Eggs eyed or semi-hatched, where sent.....	4
Eggs, schedule of collection	5
Schedule of total fry distributed since 1873.....	6
Summary of transactions at all the hatcheries.....	8
Parent fish for the hatcheries.....	10
Table showing number of eggs with cost, &c.....	11
Practical results from artificial breeding.....	14
Evidence of benefits from Sandwich Hatchery.....	16

APPENDICES.

1. Report of Thos. Mowat on Fraser River Hatchery, B.C.....	1
2. do C. A. Farquharson on Sydney Hatchery, C.B....	2
3. do A. B. Wilmot on Bedford Basin Hatchery, N.S.....	2
4. do Henry Clark on Dunk River Hatchery, P.E.I.	2
5. do Charles McCluskey on St. John River Hatchery, N.B.....	2
6. do Isaac Sheasgreen on Miramichi Hatchery, N.B.....	3
7. do Alexander Mowat on Ristigouche Hatchery, Quebec.....	3
8. do Philip Vibert on Gaspé Basin Hatchery, Quebec.....	3
9. do L. N. Catellier on Tadoussac Hatchery, Quebec.....	3
10. do A. H. Moore on Magog Hatchery, Quebec	3
11. do Charles Wilmot on Newcastle Hatchery, Ontario.....	3
12. do William Parker on Sandwich Hatchery, Ontario.....	4

REPORT OF MR. S. WILMOT, SUPERINTENDENT OF FISH CULTURE FOR THE DOMINION OF CANADA, 1887.

The Honorable GEORGE E. FOSTER,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to report herewith on the condition of the several fish-breeding establishments in Canada, and to furnish detailed statements of the operations in each hatchery during the year 1887.

CONDITION OF THE HATCHERIES.

The general condition of the twelve hatcheries now in active operation throughout the Dominion is of a very satisfactory nature.

The whole of the available space for the reception of ova in many of the nurseries, is now fully utilized, and with increased quantities of fish eggs which are being collected in certain localities, some of these hatcheries will necessarily require increased room and additional apparatus for breeding purposes.

These improvements will be absolutely necessary, should the Government desire to meet the increasing demands which are being made from year to year from various sections of the Dominion, for larger supplies of young fish to replenish lakes, rivers and other waters; which from over fishing, improper fishing, and other destructive agencies, now require artificial aid to counter-balance the exhaustive drain so perseveringly made upon them.

REPORTS FROM LOCAL OFFICERS.

Subjoined will be found the reports of the several officers in charge of the individual hatcheries in each of the Provinces. In these are given detailed statements of the operations in each nursery, showing the quantities of eggs collected, and the numbers of fry turned out from them respectively; also the number of parent fish captured, together with other matter relating to the condition, wants and improvements of these hatcheries as will best promote their usefulness.

NUMBERS AND DISTRIBUTION OF FRY HATCHED IN 1887.

The gross number of young fish of various kinds hatched and distributed from the several breeding establishments in the Dominion during the year 1887, was in excess of former years, amounting in round numbers to 77,673,000; divided by species they were as follows:—

Atlantic salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>).....	7,240,000
Pacific salmon (<i>Salmo quinnat</i>)	4,414,000
Lake salmon trout (<i>Salmo namaycush</i>).....	3,129,000
Lake whitefish (<i>Coregonus albus</i>).....	37,820,000
Lake pickerel (doré) (<i>Lucioperca</i>).....	25,000,000
Speckled trout (<i>Salmo fontinalis</i>).....	70,000
Grand Total.....	<u>77,673,000</u>

The planting of this number of young fish in so many of the lakes, rivers and other streams of the country is a work of no inconsiderable magnitude and danger, especially when surrounded, as it is, with manifold difficulties and trials in their transport by railways for long distances; in waggons over rough and intricate roads to waters far inland: through woods and thickets by hand, and up rapid turbulent rivers in canoes, and in scows, towed by horses, in some instances a hundred miles and more beyond habitable parts of the country. Yet, with all these unavoidable difficulties to overcome it is satisfactory to know from the evidence of numerous

reliable eye witnesses of the work, and from the officers and men engaged in it themselves that the loss of young fish in these voyages of transportation is trifling. From lengthened experience, however, it has become demonstrated beyond a doubt that, young fish, if removed at the proper time, can be safely carried long distances by land or by water if properly attended to on the journey by careful and tried messengers.

The distribution of fry hatched in 1887 from the individual hatcheries in each Province and their species is shown in the following table. But the particular waters and the numbers of fry planted in each locality, will be found recorded in the separate reports of the officers in charge of the hatcheries, in the appendices hereto attached.

SCHEDULE of Fry turned out of Hatcheries in 1887.

Hatchery.	Province.	No. of Fry.	Species.
Fraser River.....	British Columbia.....	4,414,000	Salmon.
Sydney.....	Nova Scotia (C.B.)..	1,415,000	do
Bedford.....	do.....	1,350,000	do
do.....	do.....	30,000	Salmon trout.
do.....	do.....	2,850,000	Whitefish.
Dunk River.....	P. E. Island.....	500,000	Salmon.
St. John River.....	New Brunswick.....	45,000	do
do.....	do.....	334,000	Salmon trout.
do.....	do.....	2,100,000	Whitefish.
Miramichi.....	do.....	900,000	Salmon.
Ristigouche.....	Quebec.....	1,500,000	do
Gaspé.....	do.....	630,000	do
Tadoussac.....	do.....	900,000	do
Magog.....	do.....	675,000	Salmon trout.
Newcastle.....	Ontario.....	2,090,000	do
do.....	do.....	1,370,000	Whitefish.
do.....	do.....	70,000	Speckled trout.
Sandwich.....	do.....	31,500,000	Whitefish.
do.....	do.....	25,000,000	Pickarel.
Total.....		77,673,000	

Over and above the numbers of young fish hatched in the Ontario establishments, it was found expedient with the large stock of eggs on hand that some of the well known commercial fishes of the Great Lake region of the west should be introduced into the waters of the Maritime Provinces. Accordingly a quantity of semi-hatched eggs of the salmon-trout and white-fish were transferred from Ontario to hatcheries in the Provinces of Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia; where after hatching into fry they would be more readily conveyed to such waters as might be considered most suitable for their acclimatization and after-growth. On this account the following transfers of eyed-ova were made:—

QUANTITY of eyed or semi-hatched fish eggs transferred from Ontario hatcheries to other nurseries in the Maritime Provinces, during 1887.

Hatchery.	Province.	No. of Eggs.	Species.
Magog.....	Quebec.....	800,000	Salmon trout.
Bedford.....	Nova Scotia.....	400,000	do
do.....	do.....	3,000,000	Whitefish.
St. John River.....	New Brunswick.....	400,000	Salmon trout.
do.....	do.....	3,000,000	Whitefish.
Total.....		7,600,000	

The total of young fish and semi-hatched ova put out from the Newcastle hatchery, during the year 1887, was as follows:—

Salmon trout fry.....	2,090,000
do eggs, semi-hatched.....	1,600,000
Whitefish fry.....	1,370,000
Speckled trout fry.....	70,000
Total.....	5,130,000

COLLECTION OF FISH EGGS—SEASON OF 1887.

The following is a statement of the numbers of fish eggs collected and placed in the several hatcheries of the Dominion, during the season of 1887. The aggregate quantity is considerably in advance of previous years.

The reports from the officers in charge give the most satisfactory accounts of the healthy state of the ova, together with the strongest assurances for anticipating high percentages of fry from them at the hatching time.

The gross number of ova collected, of all kinds, amounts to 110,580,200. Their disposition in the several hatcheries is as follows:—

TABLE showing the Hatcheries and the quantity of Eggs deposited in them in 1887.

No.	Name of Hatchery.	Province.	No. of Ova.	Species of Fish.
1	Fraser River.....	British Columbia	10,170,000	Salmon (<i>Salmo gairdneri</i>).
2	Sydney	Nova Scotia, C.B.	1,780,000	do (<i>Salmo salar</i>).
3	Bedford	do	900,000	do do
4	Dunk River.....	P. E. Island	1,000,000	do do
5	St. John River.....	New Brunswick.	625,800	do do
6	Miramichi	do	1,300,000	do do
7	Restigouche.....	Quebec.....	1,900,000	do do
8	Gaspé	do	752,000	do do
9	Tadoussac.....	do	902,400	do do
10	Magog	do	.....	.....
11	Newcastle.....	Ontario	9,050,000	Salmon trout (<i>Salmo namaycush</i>).
11	do	do	200,000	Speckled trout (<i>Salmo fontinalis</i>).
12	Sandwich.....	do	50,000,000	Whitefish (<i>Coregonus albus</i>).
12	do	do	32,000,000	Pickrel, doré (<i>Lucioperca</i>).
	Total.....	.....	110,580,200	

NOTE.—Eggs were not collected for the Magog Hatchery in the Eastern Townships Lakes, but a supply of semi-hatched ova will be transferred from the Newcastle Establishment to the Magog Nursery during the winter. Whitefish and salmon trout eyed ova will, in like manner, be forwarded to the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Hatcheries.

TOTAL NUMBER OF FRY DISTRIBUTED SINCE THE HATCHERIES WERE ESTABLISHED.

The grand total of young fish put out from the several fish-breeding establishments in Canada since the commencement of the industry of artificial fish culture, now amounts to five hundred and forty seven millions, one hundred and thirty-five thousand and nine hundred (547,135,900). By far the greater proportion of these, namely, 400,000,000 were of the salmon species, consisting of the Atlantic salmon, Pacific salmon, salmon trout, and whitefish of the Great Lakes, and speckled trout of the streams; the balance were the "*Lucioperca*" or lake pickerel.

These species comprise the principal commercial fishes which are indigenous to the extensive fluvial and lacustrine waters of the country; and thus far the artificial methods of propagation have been applied only to them, but it is confidently expected that the system will soon be applied to the rearing of many other descriptions of fishes which are natives of, or might be acclimated to, the waters of Canada.

STATEMENT showing the Places where, and the Years in which the several Fish
Establishment, annually,

YEAR.	ONTARIO.		QUEBEC.			
	Newcastle.	Sandwich.	Magog.	Tadoussac.	Gaspé.	Ristigouche.
	Fry.	Fry.	Fry.	Fry.	Fry.	Fry.
1868 to 1873.	1,070,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1874.....	350,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	100,000
1875.....	650,000	.....	.....	60,000	110,000	600,000
1876.....	700,000	8,000,000	.....	150,000	50,000	300,000
1877.....	1,300,000	8,000,000	.....	1,180,000	1,051,000	600,000
1878.....	2,605,000	20,000,000	.....	707,000	650,000	1,015,000
1879.....	2,602,700	12,000,000	.....	1,250,000	1,597,000	1,470,000
1880.....	1,923,000	13,500,000	.....	1,155,000	730,000	1,500,000
1881.....	3,300,000	16,000,000	200,000	334,000	500,000	740,000
1882.....	4,841,000	44,000,000	975,000	600,000	530,000	1,400,000
1883.....	6,053,000	72,000,000	250,000	995,000	520,000	300,000
1884.....	8,800,000	37,000,000	100,000	985,000	859,000	940,000
1885.....	5,700,000	68,000,000	300,000	720,000	290,000	660,000
1886.....	6,451,000	57,000,000	1,400,000	1,627,000	576,000	1,380,000
1887.....	5,130,000	56,500,000	675,000	900,000	630,000	1,500,000
Totals.....	51,475,700	412,000,000	3,900,000	10,663,000	8,093,000	12,505,000

NOTE.—The particular descriptions of Fry above enumerated were as follows:—

Salmonidae—Atlantic and Pacific salmon, salmon trout of the Great Lakes, and
do Whitefish (*Coregonus*) of the Great Lake region.....
Percidae—Pickerel, or Doré (*Lucioperca*)

Grand Total of all kinds

Hatcheries have been erected; also the number of Fry distributed from each since they were built.

NEW BRUNSWICK.		NOVA SCOTIA.		PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.	BRITISH COLUMBIA.	TOTALS.
Miramichi.	St. John River.	Bedford.	Sydney.	Dunk River.	Fraser River.	
Fry.	Fry.	Fry.	Fry.	Fry.	Fry.	Fry.
						1,070,000
60,000						510,000
150,000						1,570,000
60,000		395,000				9,655,000
320,000		1,000,000				13,451,000
665,000		1,400,000				27,042,000
1,025,000		1,740,000				21,684,700
805,000	170,600	730,000		500,000		21,013,600
770,000	50,000	680,000		375,000		22,949,000
640,000	588,000	850,000	315,000	1,060,000		55,799,000
925,000	72,600	800,000	659,000	1,210,000		83,784,600
795,000	811,000	1,000,000	853,000	1,000,000		53,143,000
900,000	155,000	670,000	772,000	1,100,000	1,800,000	81,067,000
945,000	2,181,000	960,000	1,179,000	400,000	2,625,000	76,724,000
900,000	2,479,000	4,230,000	1,415,000	500,000	4,414,000	77,673,000
8,960,000	6,507,200	14,455,000	5,193,000	6,145,000	8,839,000	547,135,900

speckled trout of the Streams.....	136,000,000
.....	264,000,000
.....	147,135,900
.....	<u>547,135,900</u>

SUMMARY OF TRANSACTIONS AT THE SEVERAL HATCHERIES FROM OFFICERS' REPORTS FOR 1887.

(1.) *Fraser River Hatchery, British Columbia*, distributed 4,414,000 fry in the spring of 1887. Of these, 3,405,000 were of the Suckeye or *Norka* species, and 1,009,000 of the Quinnet or *Chouicha* species. There were laid down in the hatchery in the fall of 1887, 10,170,000 ova; 845,000 of these were Quinnet, and 9,325,000 Saw-quai eggs. They are reported to be in a healthy condition. Some 5,000 Saw-quai and 1,270 Quinnet parent salmon were netted; many of these were partially spawned out before being used for artificial purposes.

Great difficulty is felt in getting experienced and careful men to manipulate the fish, and for carrying the eggs from the rivers, where they are collected, to the hatchery. The officer in charge recommends the purchase of a small steam tug for this work, and for the distribution of the fry, and for general service to the coast and river fisheries. The nursery was supplied with a large number of new wire hatching baskets, these with the former supply will utilize all of the available space in the hatchery. Statements of a satisfactory character are given from various sources of the benefits arising from the hatchery, in the great numbers of small salmon seen in the rivers which have been already stocked with fry. From these results, and from the popularity of the institution, the Board of Trade of New Westminster has petitioned the Government to erect another hatchery on the Fraser.

Young shad are asked for to stock the waters of the British Columbia coast, in like manner as the United States Government has already stocked California rivers with marked success.

The principal improvements asked for during the coming year are the cleaning up of the land about the hatchery and fencing in the premises. The establishment generally speaking, is in good condition.

(2.) *Sydney Hatchery, Cape Breton*, reports 1,415,000 Atlantic salmon fry being distributed from that nursery in the spring of 1887, in the most healthy condition. In the autumn 431 parent salmon were captured, 290 of these were females and gave 1,780,000 eggs, which are now showing life. The parent fish are principally taken in the Margaree and Middle Rivers. The floor of the hatching room is decayed and requires removing. The grounds and building are in a neat and tidy condition. A new scow for transporting the parent fish is required. The outside of the building should get a coat of paint.

(3.) *Bedford Hatchery, Nova Scotia*, from this nursery 1,350,000 salmon fry (*Salmo Salar*) were put into numerous rivers throughout the Province, in the most satisfactory condition. Misfortune befell the salmon trout eggs received from Ontario, only 30,000 were turned out in a healthy state. The loss is difficult to account for. The whitefish eggs transported from Ontario did very well; 2,850,000 fry (or 95 per cent. of the eggs); were planted in the lakes of Halifax County, in fine condition. The plan of building small temporary hatcheries in the more remote parts of the Province, in which semi-hatched ova are placed during the winter months and early spring, is found to work very well. In this way the fry are nearer to the place of destination, and the danger and expense in carrying fry from Bedford hatchery in the spring months is largely overcome. Grand, Hubley's, Governor Neal's, Sandy and William Lakes received the young whitefish; and Lochaber and Wilson's Lakes got the salmon trout fry. The lakes of Antigonish County are reported as being well adapted for whitefish and salmon trout. Mr. Wilmot, the officer in charge, reports the Bedford hatchery as insufficient in hatching capacity, to supply the wants of Nova Scotia, and recommends the location of an additional hatchery in the western counties and another in the eastern part of the Province. It is said the salmon are increasing in satisfactory numbers in some of the rivers, quite equal to those of former years.

In Bedford Basin the catch was double that of the previous year.

From low water, and other causes, during the autumn the catch of parent salmon for the use of the hatchery was small, only 169 fish were taken; 78 of these were females, and gave 900,000 eggs. These are in an exceptionally good condition in the hatching troughs. As there is considerable space in the nursery unoccupied, a request is made to obtain a large supply of whitefish, and salmon trout eggs from Ontario, in order that the project of stocking many of the Nova Scotia lakes with these fish may be continued. The hatchery and its appliances are in good condition, and no unusual expenditure will be required for another year.

(4). *Dunk River Hatchery, in Prince Edward Island*, reports 500,000 salmon fry hatched and distributed from that hatching in the several streams of the Province during the spring of 1887, and that they were all put out in good condition. The number of parent fish was not as large as usual, only 230 were taken; 150 of these were females, and gave 1,000,000 eggs. A large number of these fish were small in size, supposed to be young fish. Great numbers of salmon spawned in the stream below the hatchery.

Reports from all the rivers give a large increase of salmon in them. They are more numerous all around the Island. Guardians are required for Wilmot's river, as poaching was extensively carried on last season. The spearing of eels should be prohibited in the rivers, for, under that pretext, salmon are also speared. The hatchery and dam are in good condition, and the eggs laid down are doing well.

(5). *St. John River Hatchery, New Brunswick*. Difficulties were experienced here in 1886, in procuring parent fish, only 47,000 fry were put out in the spring of 1887. Somewhat better success was had in the fall of 1887, as 167 salmon were taken in the Tobique River; 87 of these were females and gave 625,800 eggs which are doing very well. Many grilse, and also young salmon of four years' growth, were seen in the river. There were 2,100,000 whitefish and 334,000 salmon trout fry hatched from the eggs obtained from Ontario. These young fish were planted in the lakes of the Counties of Victoria, York, Charlotte and Carleton in New Brunswick. Officer McCluskey draws attention to the fact of a large number of salmon being taken by anglers in the Tobique River with the fly, a circumstance formerly unknown but now attributed to the putting out of this hatchery young salmon hatched from eggs obtained from the Restigouche River which is famous for salmon angling. The angling lessees of the Tobique forbid parent salmon to be taken from this river for the hatchery. This action will necessitate the getting of parent salmon another year at the St. John Harbor fisheries. The establishment throughout is in good working condition.

(6). *Miramichi Hatchery, New Brunswick*, reports 900,000 salmon fry distributed safely in the several branches of the Miramichi River. 20,000 fry were also put in the Nipissiguit River. 25,000 fry were obtained from the Ristigouche hatchery, and planted in the headwaters of the North-West Miramichi. Certain improvements in painting, repairing building and dams were duly performed. By the introduction of a lot of new troughs increased hatching room has been obtained. The capture of parent fish for the hatchery was commenced in September, by netting them up river, when 320 were taken; of these 190 were females, and gave 1,360,000 eggs, which are progressing most favorably. The parent fish were obtained more readily the past season on account of the closer guardianship of the river, which prevented poachers from setting nets during the close season.

(7). *Ristigouche Hatchery, Province of Quebec*. From this institution 1,500,000 fry were put into the waters of the Ristigouche. A large number were towed to the upper parts of the Kedgwick, the principal breeding tributary of the Ristigouche. They were towed up in open scows or cribs, by horses, and gradually scattered in the best adapted places throughout the whole length of the river. In this way no loss of young fish is experienced. About twenty-five miles of the river can be planted with fry in this way in a day. A shipment of some 30,000 fry was made by railway to the Miramichi River, and reached there safely. It is recommended that the eyed eggs be shipped in future to other hatcheries during the winter, as being more safe, and economical than transporting the fry in large cans of water in the spring.

Parent salmon are procured for this hatchery by the use of a Departmental net, and by purchase from net fishermen, whose stands are adjacent to the retaining pond. About 380 salmon were bought from fishermen, but many died from the effects of rough handling, and wounds caused by the nets. It is found to be almost impossible to get the ordinary fishermen to use the required care in netting the fish, that will prevent them from getting wounded and bruised, in which case it is impossible to prevent many of the salmon from dying. With the Departmental net, which is fished by its employees, very few salmon are injured or die. At the spawning time 410 salmon were found in the reservoir in a sound and healthy state, 193 of these were females, and they gave 1,900,000 eggs. After spawning, the fish were turned out in the tideway in a healthy condition. In the carriage of the eggs some fifteen miles, a few were lost from the severity of the frost and roughness of the road, the remainder are in a fine condition in the hatchery. To ensure full success for getting adequate supplies of parent salmon and preventing injury to them, or loss by death, it is suggested that the Department should locate and fish certain stations, employing their own nets and men. In this way the whole work would be facilitated at probably half the cost of the present system.

A number of young salmon were put in a small pond at the hatchery, with the view of experimenting as to whether they could be grown to the age of smolts, and whether it could be made a profitable undertaking to carry out the experiment on an extended scale. Artificial food was given the fry; some few seemed to feed, but did not thrive well; the result was that little faith can be placed in the attempt to grow salmon fry with artificial food in ponds, with the view of realizing any benefit from the proceeding. The catch of salmon in tidal waters was about equal to the previous year. Angling up river was not quite so good; some very good scores, however, were made; the water was very low and of high temperature. Parent salmon were fairly plentiful on the spawning grounds far up the river. It is feared that the general violation of the "Saturday night till Monday morning close time," in the Bay des Chaleurs, will so exhaust the numbers of salmon, that would otherwise pass up to the spawning grounds, as to most seriously affect the salmon fisheries of the bay and rivers emptying into it.

(8.) *Gaspé Hatchery, in the Province of Quebec*, turned out about 630,000 salmon fry in the Dartmouth, St. John and York Rivers, in a good healthy condition. The Government net was set on the 9th of June, and took 109 parent fish during the season. From 69 females 752,000 eggs were laid down in the nursery, these are looking healthy and well. Repairs were made to the reservoirs, which are now in good condition. It was found that the building, from imperfect construction, was spreading apart, it was at once strengthened with spruce knees, well bolted to the timbers, and is now perfectly secure. The dam of the upper retaining pond was almost re-made for safety against floods. The hatchery will require to be newly painted another season.

(9.) *Tadoussac Hatchery, Province of Quebec*. In the spring of 1887, 900,000 salmon fry were planted in several of the branches of the Saguenay River. These are reported to have been liberated with little loss. Much pains were taken to plant young fish in the St. Margaret River, many difficulties had to be overcome, but the work was satisfactorily accomplished. A considerable number of young salmon (smolts) the growth from fry put into the lake above the hatchery were seen passing down to the salt water last autumn. Salmon parrs were seen in large numbers in the "Mowat" Lakes, where fry were planted for the first time in the spring of 1886. Some were taken measuring five inches in length. The experiment of planting fry in these lakes is thus far very satisfactory. Additional supplies of young fish will be given to these lakes hereafter, as there is an easy passage from them for the young salmon to reach salt water. Salmon angling, from the lowness of the river, was not quite as good as usual last season. It is said that immense numbers of porpoises at the mouth of the Saguenay prevent the salmon from passing up to the branches. The Departmental net captured 151 parent fish for the hatchery.

94 females gave 902,400 eggs, these are in good condition and show vitality in them. Some necessary repairs were made to the banks of the dam. The buildings require a thorough inspection for general improvements that are wanted another year. The dams above the hatchery are in good order.

(10.) *Magog Hatchery, Province of Quebec.*—For the past two seasons fish eggs have not been collected in the Eastern Townships lakes for the Magog nursery. It has been found to be more satisfactory and economical to obtain supplies of semi-hatched eggs from the Newcastle hatchery, Ont. During the past season of 1887 a shipment of salmon-trout eggs was received from Newcastle, from which 675,000, or 84 per cent., of fry were hatched and distributed in good condition in lakes in the Counties of Stanstead and Brome. The salmon-trout and whitefish fry, which were planted in the above named and other lakes in the townships, have shown remarkably good results. Whitefish of good size are now seen in many of these waters. These fish were not known in these lakes previous to the time of their being planted there from this hatchery. Salmon-trout, are also reported to be more numerous than formerly, notwithstanding they are illegally destroyed during the "close time."

It is said that whilst salmon trout are increasing, many of the inferior kinds of fish are decreasing, being largely preyed upon by the trout. Black bass, planted here a short time since, are also getting quite plentiful in Lake Memphremagog, and good fishing will soon be had with this game fish. The officer in charge reports that, notwithstanding the efforts of the guardians, the fish in the Eastern Townships waters are being mercilessly slaughtered during the close season, and that over fishing is too extensively carried on. It is proposed to obtain from the Newcastle hatchery a million of eyed ova during the coming season.

(11.) *Newcastle Hatchery, Ontario.*—The various kinds of fry hatched at this establishment were turned out in good condition—2,090,000 salmon-trout were distributed pretty generally throughout the waters of Ontario; 1,370,000 whitefish fry were also put out in like manner as the salmon trout. There were also 70,000 speckled trout distributed from this hatchery. Exclusive of the above, 1,600,000 eyed eggs of the salmon-trout were transferred to the Provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Total number of all kinds put out 5,130,000.

The ponds at the hatchery were deepened and thoroughly cleaned out, with the view to the introduction of carp and bass, as many demands are made for these fish to stock waters.

The establishment generally with all its hatching apparatus and the dams are in first class condition.

Largely increased numbers of salmon-trout eggs were obtained last autumn over any previous year; 7,550,000 were collected at Wiarton on the Georgian Bay, and 1,500,000 at Pigeon Island, Lake Ontario. These are progressing favorably. There are also a large quantity of speckled trout eggs undergoing incubation in the hatchery. Some millions of the salmon-trout eggs will be transferred to other hatcheries in the Lower Provinces as soon as the embryos are sufficiently advanced for safe carriage.

A statement of the daily operations in collecting salmon-trout eggs is appended, giving the dates of capture of the fish, the quantity of eggs obtained, together with remarks relating to the work at Wiarton, all showing conclusively that the present "close season" of the month of November is the correct spawning time, and judiciously established by the Department. With a strict observance of this "close time" the salmon-trout fisheries may be indefinitely maintained.

An inspection was made around Pigeon Island with the view to establish a Government station for procuring parent fish. The result was not satisfactory, as the rocky bottom was not suitable for a stationary trap net. The stock of eggs in the hatchery are in fine condition, with the exception of some of the speckled trout ova purchased in the United States, which show some injury, evidently from over heating on their way here. The officer in charge is desirous that all applications for fry should be made early, in order that all fish may be put out of the hatchery before the warm season in June sets in.

(12.) *Sandwich Hatchery, Province of Ontario.*—Whitefish and pickerel (doré) are the only fish bred at this hatchery, 31,500,000 fry, and 7,500,000 semi-hatched eggs of the whitefish were turned out in the spring of 1887. There were also 25,000,000 fry of the pickerel hatched out at this institution. Both species were widely spread throughout the lakes of Ontario; and several millions of the whitefish were transferred to hatcheries in Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Reports from all quarters state that the distribution was performed most successfully. In view of establishing a permanent station for collecting pickerel eggs, one was selected on Lake Huron, where a reservoir was located, and a wind-mill and pump erected to supply fresh water continually during the spawning season. The parent fish were taken from the nets were kept in this reservoir until ripe for spawning. The officer reports the whole undertaking a perfect success. Three of the fishing stations on the Detroit River were worked, namely, Bois Blanc, Fighting, and Stony Islands. From these 50,000,000 of whitefish eggs were collected in November last. They were safely laid down in the hatchery and are doing well. Many of these will be transferred to eastern hatcheries at the proper time. The catch of whitefish in the Detroit River fisheries has been greatly in excess of the past year. This increase is attributed to the quantities of fry put in the river from the hatchery. Written testimony of this fact from fishermen will be found appended to the report. Only one-half of the space in the hatchery room is now fitted up with breeding apparatus. It is desirable that the other portion should be supplied with incubators, and other requisites in order to fully utilize the whole of the available space in the building. The engine and pumps are capable of doing double the amount of work now carried on, and with no additional expense, as the engine and pumps must be kept working for a small, as well as a greater supply of eggs.

PARENT FISH FOR THE HATCHERIES.

THE MEANS ADOPTED FOR CAPTURING THEM.

There are several methods in use for securing the supplies of parent fish for stocking the hatcheries with eggs, and it is a matter of much consideration which to adopt. The great object, however, is to obtain the fish by such means as will be the least likely to injure them, for if they become bruised or wounded in their capture, many will die before they become ripe for spawning, others from the same causes will get sickly and diseased in their confinement in the retaining ponds, and bring about that deadly fish scourge "*Saprolegnia Ferax*" of fungoid growth upon their bodies, which not only affects the fish outwardly, but also prevents the proper ripening of the ovaries, causing unsoundness of the eggs for healthy impregnation.

It is not only the individual fish thus affected that is ruinous to the work of containing ova, but it is the rapid spreading of the fungi, or disease to other fish confined in the same pond. Therefore it is of the first and greatest importance that the parent fish should be captured by such means, and with such careful handling, as to avoid, if possible, any chances of injury to their bodies when taken in the nets, that will cause wounds, bruises or any abrasions of the skin, for it is on such injured parts the fungoid disease first takes its hold, and then spreads rapidly over the whole body till death results,—when so to speak, a three-fold loss is experienced—the parent fish becomes destroyed for present or future benefits for reproduction; the thousands of ova within its body are also lost for the purposes of the hatchery, and the monetary value given to the fishermen for the fish is thrown away. And I must further add a disappointment to the officers, and dissatisfaction to the public, as well as the Department is experienced, from inability to fill the Government hatcheries with eggs.

As previously mentioned numerous methods have been adopted for securing supplies of parent fish, but after a close study, coupled with practical experience on this subject for some years past it has been shown that there is only one safe and reliable plan to be adopted, namely, that the Government secure the best fishing

tations available in the several localities, where the parent fish of the species required are known to frequent on their migrations up river, or in the bays where they resort to spawn; and there, under the control and working of proper officers, set such nets or other appliances as are best adapted to capture the fish in the most careful and economical manner, and convey them to properly constructed reservoirs, or retaining ponds, having sufficient area and depth of pure living water, where they may freely roam about at their pleasure until the time of spawning. In this way experience has demonstrated that parent fish may be taken without injury, and kept in a perfectly healthy state until ripe for manipulation, after which they can be liberated again without experiencing any loss.

The plan adopted of purchasing parent fish from the ordinary net fishermen, whilst from necessity it has been resorted to, is, nevertheless, one that should be discontinued, for it is found that the owners of fishing stands, though they may get the usual market price for each salmon, cannot be made to understand, nor do they wish to comprehend, the absolute necessity there is for having the proper description of nets, and using every possible precaution and care in the handling of the fish, in order that they may not get wounded or bruised. The long accustomed method of taking salmon from the nets in a rough and hurried manner by the fishermen cannot be overcome, especially when no object has been gained, for the fish dealers, from the great competition existing between them, care for nothing beyond the numbers and weight of salmon they may get, let them be wounded, bruised or otherwise injured as the case may be.

The experience already gained in purchasing parent salmon as just described has been that a large percentage of them die, or become so diseased with fungoid growth from injuries received that it will be unwise to continue it. But the correct remedy should be adopted, which is for the Government to appropriate a sufficient number of well-selected fishing stations, and carefully fish them with its own nets, apparatus and men, thus avoiding (as practical trials have shown) the unnecessary loss of parent fish, and preventing an expenditure which does not give commensurate benefits, nor such success in the work of artificial propagation as it is most desirable to attain.

A statement is herewith given of the expenditure connected with collecting parent fish and fish-eggs for the several hatcheries during the season of 1887. In some instances correct accounts have not been kept as to the number of parent fish captured for spawning purposes; this applies more particularly to Fraser River operations, where large hauls of salmon may be taken in the open river, many of which may have been partly spawned out, and others may have shed their whole supply of eggs. In such a case no accurate statement can be given of the actual cost of each fish manipulated, or of the value of ova per thousand. With the Atlantic salmon, however, the process is different, and a correct account will be found in the table as to the cost of each fish, and the eggs per thousand.

TABLE showing the Number and Cost of Parent Fish and Fish Eggs obtained for the Hatcheries in 1887.

No.	Hatchery.	Province.	Number of Parent Fish.	Males.	Females.	Number of Eggs from each Female.	Number of Eggs in each Hatchery.	Average Expenses in Collecting Parent Fish for each Hatchery.	Cost of Eggs per M.	Average cost of each Fish.	Description of Fish.
1	Fraser River.....	British Columbia.....	No true account kept.....								Pacific Salmon.
2	Sydney.....	Nova Scotia (O.B.).....	431	141	290	6,138	10,170,000	\$ 1,114 20	0 61½	2 55	Atlantic Salmon
3	Bedford.....	do.....	169	91	78	11,538	1,780,000	1,099 22	1 24	6 61	do
4	Dunk River.....	Prince Edward Island.....	230	80	150	7,000	1,900,000	1,117 63	0 04½	0 19	do
5	St. John River.....	New Brunswick.....	167	80	87	7,200	625,800	43 00	0 81	3 04	do
6	Miramichi.....	do.....	320	130	190	6,842	1,300,000	508 63	0 36	1 43	do
7	Restigouche.....	Quebec.....	403	210	193	9,840	1,900,000	460 21	0 86½	4 07	do
8	Gaspé.....	do.....	104	35	69	10,900	752,000	1,643 00	0 45	3 23	do
9	Tadoussac.....	do.....	151	58	95	9,500	302,400	336 00	0 29	1 71	do
10	Totals with Atlantic Salmon. Magog.....	Quebec.....	1,975	823	1,153	Eggs furnished from the Newcastle Hatchery during the winter—	9,160,000				Salmon Trout.
11	Newcastle.....	Ontario.....				Salmon Trout.....	9,060,000	1,501 14	0 16½		Speckled Trout.
						Speckled Trout.....	200,000	415 00	2 10		Whitefish.
						Whitefish.....	48,000,000	514 00	0 01		Pickarel (Doré).
12	Sandwich.....	do.....				Whitefish.....	32,000,000				
	Grand Total all kinds of Eggs.....					Pickarel (Doré).....	110,580,200				

PRACTICAL RESULTS FROM ARTIFICIAL BREEDING.

The following extract from the report of the Inspector of Fisheries for Nova Scotia, for 1886, is given as touching upon the artificial culture of salmon:

"A small decrease will be noticed in these fish, but chiefly in those salted in barrels and caught on the Labrador coast. A heavy storm destroyed the nets and largely reduced the home catch, otherwise a large increase would have been had over last year. This is fully stated in the reports of overseers for Pictou and Antigonish counties, where our most productive salmon fisheries exist.

"Salmon are rapidly increasing in the rivers. Wallace River, in the County of Cumberland, which no fish frequented for the past twenty-five years, owing to an impassable mill-dam, shows very gratifying results, as an evidence of artificial culture alone. Fry to the number of 40,000 per annum, have been planted in its head waters since the year 1878. In 1882 a few fish were seen at the dam, and increasing numbers have been seen every year since. During the present fall (1886) no less than from 250 to 350 salmon passed through the new fishways put on the dams, two years ago. * * * * *

"As the plantings will continue, and the river will also now begin to reproduce in the natural way, we may look for a rapid increase during the next few years, provided poachers are kept in check. * * * * *

"I am quite confident that the salmon fisheries of Nova Scotia will never again drop so low as they did in the years of 1880 and 1881. By opening the dams with efficient fish-ways, and by a continual artificial planting, there must surely be about the same result everywhere as in the case of the Wallace River, above referred to, the facts concerning which are indisputable.

"There is not another river in Nova Scotia, nor in Canada, where all the conditions are so favorable for ascertaining the above facts as this one, for the following reasons:

"(1.) It is a small river with clear, bright water, fed from mountain springs, so that all the fish can be seen from the dam.

"(2.) There were no fish in it in 1878 at the first planting, nature has done nothing so far; for the ladders have been built but two years, nor will she do anything for two or three years more. Thus the developing facts here are of intense interest and importance in salmon culture, and I will endeavor to obtain them as accurately in the future.

"(3.) The river previous to the construction of the dam, was one of the most prolific in the production of salmon. Its gravel beds, its clear bright water, its cleanliness from all foreign matter are all most favorable for the production of these fish. Thus I think it will be seen we have something upon which to base our calculations as to the profits of pisciculture, and that, to make it profitable, the same industry, economy, and judgment, are necessary in conducting this as any other industry, if fair returns are expected and disappointments avoided."

The following also speaks very favorably of the operations of fish hatcheries in Cape Breton. Mr. Bertram, Inspector of Fisheries for Cape Breton in his report for 1886, says:

"Anglers had good cause for congratulation on the fine runs of salmon, and sea trout. The better observance of the law against spearing and illegal netting, together with the *successful operations of fish hatcheries* is being attended by marked improvements each succeeding year, in the numbers of salmon and sea trout ascending Cape Breton streams. At the present rate of improvement these streams will attain to the glory of by-gone years in the abundance of these royal fish, for which they were noted in the early history of the island."

EVIDENCES OF THE BENEFITS FROM THE SANDWICH HATCHERY.

AMHURTSBURG, ONT., 23rd November, 1887.

Mr. WM. PARKER,
Sandwich Fish Hatchery.

SIR,—I take great pleasure in noticing the large increase in the catch of whitefish this fall, which is largely in excess of what we have been taking. Thanks to the hatchery. I am thoroughly convinced that if the Government would enlarge the place and give it double its present capacity the trifling expense would be money spent in the most beneficial manner.

I remain yours, &c.,

ROBT. E. JONES.

SANDWICH WEST, 30th November, 1887.

Mr. WM. PARKER,
Officer in charge Sandwich Hatchery.

DEAR SIR,—I notice that a good deal is being said on the American side regarding the increase of whitefish. As a Canadian fisherman I wish to say that I particularly notice a good increase in the catch of whitefish, and cannot help but say that this must be attributed to the numbers of young fish turned out from your hatchery.

I hope the Government will see fit to enlarge and increase the capacity of the hatchery, and I know the general public will benefit by the action.

Yours truly,

D. BONDY.

GROSSE ISLAND, MICH., 18th November, 1887.

Mr. WM. PARKER,
Sandwich Hatchery, Ont.

SIR,—It is with the greatest pleasure I take the liberty of writing you to let you know how your labor is proving to be of the utmost importance to a large number of people on this as well as on your own side of the river.

The catch of whitefish has been much larger this fall than for many years, and especially a large number of small whitefish are to be found in the river. I am confident that were it not for the large number of fry placed there by the Governments that in a few years the whitefish would be unknown here.

Hoping that when the fishery dispute is settled the two countries will both enlarge their hatcheries to double their present capacity,

I remain,

Yours very truly,

GEO. E. SEDGWICK,
Fisherman.

WINDSOR, ONT., 10th December, 1887.

Mr. WM. PARKER,
Sandwich, Ont.

DEAR SIR,—I take pleasure in informing you that the catch of whitefish in the Detroit River this fall has been twenty-five per cent. increase compared with the fall of 1886, and as the majority of the fish are below the usual average size taken in this river, to my mind this increase is due to your hatchery. In fact, I learn that this season's fishing was good at Toledo and Sandusky, on the south side of the lake, and that the fish were smaller in size at those points than usual, thus showing that they are the growth of the hatcheries.

I remain,
Yours truly,

C. W. GAUTHIER,
Fish Dealer.

SANDWICH, 3rd December, 1887.

MY DEAR MR. PARKER,—From information I have received I am exceedingly glad to be able to offer my congratulations upon what now seems to be the benefits heretofore effected from the hatchery. I am told that the run of whitefish this year was numerically greater than for some years past, and that although a large proportion were of a smaller size than heretofore obtained, yet it is the belief of those engaged in the pursuit of fishing for whitefish, that the beneficial results of the hatchery are being made manifest.

May the hatchery flourish, and may we again be able to have upon our tables (the rich and the poor), at a cheap rate and in abundance, that most delicious of all fresh water fish, "the Detroit River whitefish."

Yours truly,

F. E. MARCON.

SARNIA, 30th December, 1887.

Mr. PARKER,
Sandwich Hatchery.

DEAR SIR,—I write to inform you of the great catch of young pickerel in this section, which, I believe, is owing to the numbers of fry which you planted in these waters. I believe that the artificial hatching of fish is a complete success, and hope that the Department of Fisheries may see their way clear to enlarge your hatchery, so that you may be able to do unbounded good in all quarters where you may be directed to plant the young fish.

Yours very truly,

JOSEPH LEAUZEAU,
Fisherman.

The following letters are given as evidence of the safe carriage and after-growth of salmon-trout fry shipped from the Newcastle hatchery to a number of lakes in the North Riding of Hastings in 1886 and 1887:

RATHBUN STATION, 11th June, 1887.

S. WILMOT, Esq.,
Newcastle, Ont.

SIR,—I am glad to be able to say that the salmon trout fry planted in Humphrey's and Sweet's Lakes last year have been seen by myself and several of our men

this spring. They are now about five and six inches long, and appear to be thriving. We are much obliged for the additional supply received from you this year, which are in apparently good condition.

Yours,

W. HICKS,
Station Master.

BANCROFT, NORTH HASTINGS.

I certify that I am aware that a lot of salmon trout was deposited in a lake in this neighbourhood known as "Sidderes Lake," also in a lake known as "Little Island Lake," also in a lake known as "Birk's Creek Lake," and that the fish have been met with in each of these lakes in thriving condition.

(Signed) J. CLARK,
Police Magistrate.

NORTH RIDING OF HASTINGS,
EGAN FARM, 10th June, 1887.

This is to certify that the fry delivered by Messrs. Wilmot and Wilkins, were in lively condition when received. And the fry of 1886 are doing well, and expected to be able to send out a good sample of salmon trout.

ARCHIE RIDDELL.

EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS FROM DAVID GILMOUR, ESQ., IN REFERENCE TO WHITEFISH AND SPECKLED-TROUT FRY PLANTED IN WADSWORTH LAKE.

TRENTON, 15th December, 1887.

S. WILMOT, Esq.

DEAR SIR,—I will at once make my application for speckled-trout fry, and intend to get as large a quantity as I can of the whitefish. I can assure you that they are great sport catching with the fly and they take it very eagerly at certain times of the year. * * *

I caught quite a number of the whitefish last summer fly fishing, and they were four and five inches long, and in splendid condition. I was not successful in catching the trout, but want to try them again, they were seen several times the year before in a little stream. * * *

I am positive there were no whitefish planted in the lake before the ones you sent me; these were put in, part in spring 1886, and the remainder in spring of 1887. * * *

Yours truly,

DAVID GILMOUR.

CONCLUSION.

In bringing to a close this report of the operations connected with artificial fish culture in Canada during the past year, I desire to draw the attention of the Department to the necessity that exists for generally enlarging the work, especially in localities where the more direct benefits obtainable from the present institution cannot be satisfactorily applied. With some additional establishments, a wide scope would be given for the better development of an industry which would afford greater facilities for the Government to foster, and increase the fishing wealth of the country. As a result from such a procedure, the inhabitants generally would obtain increased supplies of fish-food for domestic purposes, and would materially add to the traffic in a great commercial wealth, obtainable from the large water areas of the Dominion.

Respectfully submitted.

SAM. WILMOT,
Superintendent of Fish Culture for the Dominion of Canada.

FISH CULTURE,

1887.

APPENDICES.

REPORTS FROM THE SEVERAL OFFICERS IN CHARGE OF FISH-BREEDING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE SEVERAL PROVINCES OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA FOR 1887.

1.—FRASER RIVER HATCHERY.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Report of the Officer in Charge of the Fraser River Hatchery for 1887.

I beg to submit my fourth annual report of this hatchery.

From the 7,316,000 salmon eggs laid on the trays during the fall of 1886, the following number of fry and semi-hatched ova of the Pacific salmon (*Chouicha*) and (*Nerka*) were distributed in the several rivers as follows:—

Suckeye Fry.

Nanaimo River, December 9th.....	500,000
Cowitchan do 20th.....	500,000
Coquitlam River, February 26th.....	375,000
Pitt Lake, March 9th.....	702,000
Harrison Lake, March 24th.....	858,000
Sumas River, April 12th.....	309,000
Mountain Creek, April 14th.....	161,000
Total.....	<u>3,405,000</u>

Quinnat Fry.

Pitt Lake, March 9th.....	209,000
Harrison Lake, March 24th.....	150, 00
Sumas River, April 12th.....	160,000
Stare River, April 12th.....	450,000
Mountain Creek, April 14th.....	40,000
Total.. ..	<u>1,009,000</u>

Grand total of fry distributed, 1887.

Sâw-quai species.....	3,405,000
Quinnat do	1,009,000
Grand Total	<u>4,414,000</u>

From the above figures it will be seen that a considerable number of the eggs laid down last fall were lost from various causes, such as, over-crowding in the hatchery, improper impregnation on the spawning grounds, want of sufficient hatching trays, and heavy fall rains, which created a sediment that formed a fungoid growth on the eggs.

Taking all things into consideration, especially the rapid advancement of the ova in this mild climate, the rate of mortality was not greater than expected.

Since this hatchery has been established there has been deposited up to the 14th of April, 1887, in various places on this coast, the following numbers of fry:—

February and March, 1885.....	1,800,000
do do 1886.....	2,625,000
do do 1887.....	4,414,000
Grand Total.....	<u>9,839,000</u>

This table will show that we have increased the number hatched each year over one-third.

From this large output of salmon fry must naturally be expected some beneficial results, and I am led to believe that the prospects for an increase are very favorable.

In order to give some idea of the periodical runs of salmon in the Fraser River for the last eleven years, I present the following table. Their peculiar fluctuations, however, during the past two seasons have somewhat upset the general adopted theory of the biennial runs, and no data beyond conjecture has been given to base this theory upon:—

Year.	No. of Canneries.	No. of Cases.	Average of each Cannery.	General Remarks.
1877.....	5	64,300	12,860	Good run.
1878.....	8	103,018	12,877	do
1879.....	7	52,573	7,510	Poor run.
1880.....	7	42,155	6,022	do
1881.....	8	142,516	17,814	Good run.
1882.....	11	200,204	18,200	do
1883.....	12	105,700	8,808	Poor run.
1884.....	6	38,407	6,401	do
1885.....	6	89,617	14,936	Good run.
1886.....	11	99,137	9,012	Record was here broken. Should have been very good.
1887.....	12	128,806	10,734	Again broken. Should have been a poor run.

The average pack in each cannery shows that for nine years the record was broken. According to the order of former years, 1886 should have been a very good year. But it turned out a poor one; the average only coming up to 9,012 cases for each cannery, notwithstanding the extraordinary endeavors made to fill the stacks of cans on hand. The season of 1887, according to the order of things should have been a poor year, and all in the business expected it to turn out as such; but contrary to their expectations they had a comparatively good run and the cannery averaged 10,734 cases each.

The decrease in 1886, is attributed to the annually increased quantities of salmon packed on the Fraser River for the last ten years, but it is confidently looked for many that the runs of fish will be more steady in the future from the assistance of re-stocking by artificial means.

Favorable accounts are given in the reports which I have received from time to time in relation to the success of this hatchery. Mr. Charles York, Guardian on the Nanaimo River, states that the Indians there have seen the fry which we turned out in that river. The Indians who live on the Harrison River informed me that they had seen large numbers of fry each season after they were turned out there. They also give it as their opinion that the large quantities of young salmon in the Harrison river this season was to be accounted for by the plantings of fry from this hatchery.

Mr. Lomas, Guardian on the Cowitchan River, makes the following statement in his report: During the spring large shoals of salmon fry were seen in the Cowitchan River, these the Indians believe to be the result of the plantings there from this hatchery."

I herewith quote the following abstract from the New Westminster Board of Trade in a resolution passed and forwarded to the Honorable the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, on the 28th of December, 1887:—

"Whereas owing to the increased quantity of salmon caught in the Fraser River this season, contrary to the expectations of all, the canning proprietors showing an increased value of the salmon industry to be \$405,604 over that of last year; and whereas the recent establishment of the Government hatchery on this river has in our opinion been the cause of producing a large increase of fish, and taking into consideration this great industry and wealth to our Province, all of which is within this district, and having given the matter of fostering this wealth our best consideration, seeing the immense quantities of salmon annually taken from this river, and knowing the inadequate facilities in the hatchery already established; we would respectfully recommend that another hatchery be established upon the Fraser River to assist in keeping up the supply of fish."

From the above statements of the results from the previous seasons' plantings of fry, I feel confident that future years will be even more successful. With a view of further increasing the supply of ova this season, and in order that there might be a surplus to send to eastern hatcheries, should occasion require, I despatched the caretaker to the spawning grounds on the Harrison River on the 14th September, with instructions to build traps, and capture if possible the parent fish without netting them, and to lay in all the "Saw-quai" eggs possible, as they prove to be the most profitable fish for commercial purposes.

It will be seen by the caretaker's statement, which is herewith appended, that 845,000 "*Quinnat*," and 9,325,000 "*Saw-quai*," making a total of 10,170,000 eggs were laid down on the hatching trays this season. This large number of ova was double the quantity that this hatchery was originally intended to accommodate, with the limited number of egg trays on hand; and it becomes necessary in some cases to put the trays four tiers deep. This it will be readily understood causes an enormous amount of work, more so owing to the season being so mild, and the water keeping at a high temperature.

The matter of providing a small steamer for the fisheries service which could be utilized for conveying ova to, and distributing fry from this hatchery, has already been brought to the notice of the Department, but as yet no action has been taken in the matter. A suitable steamer could be built here, or purchased at a small cost, to serve both purposes. It would decrease the expenses of transportation, facilitate the handling of ova and distribution of fry, as shown by the caretaker's statement, and would lessen the rate of mortality by having the transportation under our personal supervision. Since this establishment has been in operation no less than \$1,055 has been paid for steamer hire; and the planting of fry next season will again increase it several hundred dollars. The above amount would half pay for such a boat as would be required. And its services in connection with the fisheries on the Fraser River and on the coast would be incalculable.

I ordered suitable wire from San Francisco for the manufacture of additional baskets for the hatching of the ova. When made up they will be ample for all the ova that can be handled in this establishment.

I have requested the Dominion Land Agent here to reserve blocks 13 and 18 in Township 38, through which the stream that supplies the hatchery runs, in order that no deleterious substances may be drained into it from the cultivation of these lands. As the lands in the vicinity of the hatchery are now becoming settled, I would respectfully suggest that a good fence be put up around the hatchery grounds, and the land cleared up and put in order.

The flume which runs water from the dam to the building requires replacing with a larger one. A couple of new boats for next spring's operations and some new nets are required.

These requisites with a few slight repairs to the tanks and troughs inside the building, will put things in efficient working order for another season.

Since the introduction of shad by the United States Fish Commission into the Pacific waters they have increased with rapidity, and have become a great source of wealth to the American people of the Pacific Coast. But as yet the inhabitants of this Province have not been much benefitted by them. Several shad have been caught from time to time in nets off Race Rocks in the Strait of Fuca, and a few have been taken by Indians off Alberni Sound on the West Coast of Vancouver's Island. But none have yet made their appearance in the Fraser River.

I would therefore suggest that a few hundred thousand shad fry be brought from San Francisco and placed in the creeks and overflows of Pitt Lake. This place would make a suitable spawning ground for them, and on their return from the ocean for breeding purposes they would naturally pass up the Fraser River as they have done on the Sacramento.

THOMAS MOWAT,

Officer in charge Fraser River Hatchery.

REPORT OF THE CARETAKER OF THE FRASER RIVER FISH HATCHERY

On the 14th of September I took three white men, and after procuring supplies we proceeded to Harrison River for the purpose of securing salmon ova for the Fraser River hatchery. On the morning of the 15th inst. we loaded our boat with lumber, and after a day's hard work we got over the rapids of the Harrison and arrived at the spawning beds late at night.

As I deemed it advisable to change the mode of capturing the parent fish I commenced building traps without loss of time, and on the 23rd of the same month was able to take the first lot of eggs. From this date till the 23rd of October, when the last were taken, I secured 10,170,000 eggs. Of this number 845,000 were "Quinnat" or spring salmon, and 9,325,000 S  w-quai.

Owing to the manner of catching the S  w-quai salmon it was almost impossible to keep an accurate account of the number taken, but I estimated it at fully 5,000. The number of Quinnat fish taken was 1,273. Of this number 664 were females. 115 of these were lost, leaving 549 from which ova was taken.

The last lot of eggs were laid in the hatchery on the 26th of October. It was difficult to get the right kind of men for taking ova. Men were scarce, wages high and the fishermen employed till very late at the canneries. This year, with one exception, I had to employ men without any experience, and having such a large number of eggs to put in and only one man on whose judgment I could rely, it will be understood that the task of getting the ova to the hatchery was anything but a easy one.

I must call your attention to the very unsatisfactory way there is of getting the eggs to the hatchery. They have to be sent by boat to the mouth of the Harrison River, and it has been repeatedly found that the steamboat which had promised

call for them failed to stop at all at Harrison; thus compelling a trip by boat of fifty miles, and taking up the time of the men when they should be at the spawning grounds. I would, therefore, suggest that some arrangement be made that will in future ensure the quick and safe transmission of the spawn to the hatchery.

MAX. M. MOWAT,
Caretaker Fraser River Hatchery.

2.—SYDNEY HATCHERY.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Report of the Officer in charge of the Sydney Fish Hatchery for 1887.

Herewith I submit my annual report of the work done at this hatchery during the year just passed.

Last year's report shows a deposit in the hatching troughs of 2,000,000 ova. Of this number, 1,415,000 fry were hatched and distributed in a most healthy condition in the following streams:

Sydney River, C. B. County.....	250,000
Balls Creek, do	100,000
Trout Brook, do	175,000
Black Brook, do	75,000
Grand Lake, do	50,000
Twelve Mile Brook, do	50,000
Eskasoni River, do	50,000
Salmon River, do	100,000
Georges River, do	50,000
McLean's Brook, do	50,000
Margaree River, Inverness County.....	150,000
Middle River, Victoria County.....	100,000
Baddeck River, do	100,000
Grand River, Richmond County.....	50,000
Fur River, do	50,000
Hatchery Brook, C. B. County	15,000
Total.....	1,415,000

The above were successfully distributed and the fry were in splendid condition when liberated.

This fall I succeeded in catching 431 parent salmon, although the waters were never in a less favorable condition: 290 of these were females and 141 males, yielding 1,780,000 eggs, as will be seen from the following table:—

Where caught.	Males.	Females.	No. of ova collected.
Margaree River.....	35	115	720,000
Middle River.....	67	78	460,000
Sydney River.....	19	57	360,000
Salmon River.....	20	40	240,000
Total.....	141	290	1,780,000

The ova are at present healthy and in the best possible condition. The floor in the hatching room is getting very much decayed, this I mentioned in my previous report. On examination it was found that a great deal of patching would be necessary. Next summer the old floor must be taken up and some of the joice, if not all, put in and a new floor laid. I should suggest the putting down of a single floor two inches in thickness. When a floor is double it is more liable to rot when subject to dampness. The salmon tank was thoroughly overhauled and new timbers and covering having been put in.

The grounds about the hatchery are kept as neat and tidy as possible, the store-house and fence having been painted and considerable work has been done to the grounds generally.

A new scow will be required for conveying the parent fish from the head waters of the Sydney river to the hatchery. The old one was always inconvenient and expensive, being too large and heavy, and not well put together.

The outside of the building is badly in need of painting and should be attended to as early as possible in the spring. The inside of the hatchery room should also get a coat of paint. The walls are now beginning to look shabby and dirty.

C. A. FARQUHARSON,
Officer in charge.

3. BEDFORD HATCHERY.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Report of the Officer in charge of the Bedford Hatchery for 1887.

I have the honor herewith to submit my annual report upon the operations connected with the Fish Hatchery under my charge.

As stated in my last report I laid down in the hatching troughs of this establishment 2,000,000 salmon ova, from which 1,350,000 fry were obtained. In addition to the above I received from the Ontario hatcheries about 3,000,000 whitefish eggs and 400,000 salmon trout. I was very successful with the whitefish ova, having hatched over ninety-five per cent. of the number, but I regret to say that with the salmon trout ova I met with a loss similar to that of the preceding spring. When I received these eggs I examined them closely and found them to all appearances healthy, and they appeared to maintain this condition until just about to hatch when nearly all died. The young fish died as they burst from the shell and only a small percentage of them were saved. The result was quite different with one lot of 20,000 of these trout eggs which were taken to Lochaber Lake in Antigonish County, about the first of April. These were placed in the troughs of a temporary house erected there, and notwithstanding they were exposed to severe frost, and at times were thickly covered with filth and sediment, to remove which necessitated very severe and rough handling, nearly all hatched.

Not having had much experience in hatching the salmon trout ova, I am unable to assign any cause for this loss; but am of the opinion that the unclean condition of the water, or its high temperature, was injurious to the embryo when about to burst from the shell. I carried out the instructions of the officer from Newcastle, who delivered them to me, to the letter, and am satisfied that the young fish were alive and apparently strong until the moment of hatching. The whitefish hatched about three weeks earlier than the salmon trout ova, and were distributed among the most suitable lakes in this vicinity.

The distribution of the different kinds of fish hatched was as per the following schedule :—

Salmon Fry.

Musquodoboit River,	Halifax	County	80,000
Sackville	do	do	40,000
Nine Mile	do	do	80,000
Pennant	do	do	40,000
Indian	do	do	40,000
Little Salmon	do	do	20,000
Big Salmon	do	do	20,000
Ecum Secum	do	do	50 000
Salmon	do	Colchester	50 000
North	do	do	40,000
Stewiacke	do	do	40,000
Wallace	do	Cumberland	40,000
Philip	do	do	40,000
West	do	Pictou	40,000
East	do	do	40,000
Middle	do	do	40,000
Barney's	do	do	40,000
Meander	do	Hants	40,000
Herbert	do	do	40,000
Shubenacadie	do	do	40,000
Cornwallis	do	King's	40,000
Gaspereau	do	do	40,000
Gold	do	Lunenburg	20,000
Middle	do	do	20,000
East	do	do	40,000
La Have	do	do	40,000
Annapolis	do	Annapolis	40,000
Liverpool	do	Queen's	50,000
Lochaber	do	Antigonish	200 000
Total			1,350 000

White Fish Fry.

Grand Lake, Halifax County.....	750,000
Hubley's Lake, do do	150,000
Governor's do do do	150,000
Neal's do do do	150,000
Sandy do do do	750,000
Williams do do do	900,000
Total	2,850,000

Salmon Trout Fry.

Lochaber Lake, Antigonish County.....	20,000
Witson's do Halifax do	10,000
Total.....	<hr/> 30,000

Total distribution of salmon	1,350,000
do do white fish	2,850,000
do do salmon trout	30,000

Grand total, 4,230,000

The work of placing this large number of young fish in the several rivers and lakes was attended with perfect success, no loss being sustained worthy of mention.

The plan which was adopted some years ago of erecting small temporary hatcheries at the most remote points of the Province greatly facilitates the work of distribution, as the eggs can be taken to those places before hatching, and from which the fry can be planted in the adjoining rivers with safety.

In March last I received orders from your Department to place a large number of salmon fry in the rivers of Antigonish County, and knowing that the means of reaching those waters were such that, it would be quite impossible to convey the young fish such long distances with any degree of safety, I erected a small hatchery on the bank of Lake Lochaber, in which I put 200,000 salmon ova, and 20,000 trout ova, all of which were successfully hatched and distributed amongst the lakes and rivers of Antigonish County.

While travelling through this county to reach the several rivers in which these young fish were planted I was forcibly impressed with the advantages this locality possessed for artificial fish culture. The county is interspersed with most beautiful lakes, containing water of a purity quite equal to that of any of the great lakes of the west, and apparently well adapted for the production of white fish, and salmon trout. These rivers, as well as those of the adjoining counties of Guysborough and Pictou, are large and important, and now that the lumbering and milling interests are about exhausted, an opportunity presents itself to your Department to make an effort to restore these rivers to their former importance by re-stocking them with salmon, and other commercial and game fish. At present, and from this Bedford Hatchery, very little can be done, and I would respectfully urge that a hatchery equal at least to the capacity of this one be erected there.

The Lochaber district being on the watershed from which the rivers run south into the Atlantic, and east into the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and as within a radius of twenty miles, the head waters of some twelve or fourteen rivers can be reached,—appears to offer exceptionally favourable advantages for the location of a large hatchery. The St. Mary's River, an important salmon-bearing stream, is within four miles of Lochaber Lake, while in another direction the West River of Antigonish is about ten miles. From these streams an abundant supply of parent fish could be secured with which to fill the hatchery with ova.

I would respectfully urge your Department to take into consideration the insufficient hatching capacity of this establishment, having in view the extent of coast line, and the large number of rivers that should annually be stocked from it. The results that may be derived from the planting of such small numbers of fry each year in the different rivers I have stocked, cannot be observed to a satisfactory extent, and it would require a longer time to effect any marked increase; whereas if each river received 200,000 fry annually, instead of 40,000 as at present, the results would become noticeable as soon as the increase took place. With a large and properly located hatchery in the western counties, and a similar one at Lochaber in the east, to supply the extremes of the Province, and confining the work of this hatchery to the central counties, a very large number of fry could be turned out annually at a less proportionate outlay, than by extending the work of this hatchery over the whole of the Province as at present.

Having no means of obtaining statistics of the catch of salmon during the past season on our coast, I cannot speak positively of the numbers, but, from the information I have obtained I am led to believe that salmon are increasing in satisfactory numbers, and in some rivers the numbers entering in the autumn, are said to be quite equal to those of forty years ago. The reports I have obtained from the Musquodoboit river indicate a marked increase of fall or spawning fish, and those engaged in lumbering on that stream inform me that this autumn the pools were full of salmon and sea trout. In Bedford Basin the catch this past season was nearly double that of 1886, and a large number entered the river in the months of September and October.

Capture of Parent Fish.

This branch of the work, upon which depends the whole success of the year, as far as the number of ova obtained are concerned, is necessarily attended with a great deal of uncertainty and anxiety, and it is impossible to at all times guard against failure. Men may be engaged and nets set, but unless the fish reach them they cannot be taken. Having located the spawning sheds and tanks at points considered most suitable for the purpose, the fishing must be done at or near those points; but if through high freshets fishing cannot be continuously carried on, the fish will rush up the rivers, and reach points beyond the scope of the appliances. Again, if a low stage of water prevails, they will not come up to the nets. Unfortunately, the latter condition was met with this autumn, and I have to report a very small catch, as will be seen by the statement below; an unusual preponderance of male fish were caught. The fishing stations were located, as in former years, on the following rivers: Musquodoboit and Chezzetcook in Halifax County, and the West, East and Middle Rivers in Pictou County, from which the following numbers of salmon and ova were obtained:—

Rivers.	Males.	Females.	No. of Ova obtained.
Musquodoboit.....	65	25	300,000.
Chezzetcook.....	8	12	100,000.
West	10	25	300,000.
East.....	5	12	150,000.
Middle.....	3	4	50,000.
Total.....	91	78	900,000.

I am pleased to state that the condition of the ova at the present time is exceptionally good. The loss to date has been very light, and as the embryo is now visible, I can with confidence predict a successful hatching.

As the troughs are now occupied to but one-half their capacity, I have room for a large number of salmon trout, which, together with a full supply of whitefish otva, I hope you will permit me to obtain from our western hatcheries. I would suggest that these eggs be moved at the earliest moment consistent with safety, so that no loss by hatching during their transportation may be met with, and that they may be for as long a period as possible in the water in which they are to be hatched.

In conclusion, I beg to state that the hatchery and its appliances are in good condition, and that no unusual expenditure will be required during the next year.

A. B. WILMOT,
Officer in charge Bedford Hatchery.

4.—DUNK RIVER HATCHERY.

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Report of the Officer in charge of the Prince Edward Island Hatchery for 1887.

I have the honor of submitting my annual report of the work of this hatchery for the past year. As previously reported there were 500,000 young fry hatched in this establishment last spring, which were deposited in the following rivers:—

Dunk River	100,000
Wilmot's River.....	80,000
North Lake	50,000
Johnson's River	50,000
West "	50,000
Trout " (Lot 10)	30,000
Trout " New London	30,000
Tyne Valley River	30,000
De Sable "	30,000
Crapaud "	30,000
Tyron "	10,000
Inspector "	10,000
Total	500,000

These were all put in the several rivers in good condition.

I am sorry to report that we have not got a full supply of eggs this season: we only succeeded in getting 230 fish, 150 females and 80 males. From these were obtained 1,000,000 good healthy eggs. A large percentage of the fall run were young fish, the balance weighed from fifteen to twenty-five pounds. Quite as many fish spawned in the river as came into the reception house. The principal reason for this was the breaking of the dam last year, which caused such a rush of water that it formed a large spawning bed below the hatchery. Besides this there were other beds at the bridge, and the water being so low at the time the salmon came up, that they would not come into the reception house, and the bed of the river being so full of sticks and brush, that we could not drive them in. We will either have to remove the spawning beds, or make a trap at the bridge before next season. This would enable us to get a full supply of parent fish to stock the hatchery with eggs.

From all the rivers I have had reports, there has been quite a large increase of fish, not only in the rivers where we have planted them, but also in several rivers where they have not entered for years. Quite a large run came into the Tyron and Crapaud Rivers, and in several rivers west; which will go to show that the salmon are increasing around the Island. There have been a great many more caught along the coast these last few years than for a long time before.

It was very difficult to guard the river from poachers last fall on account of two of our wardens being discharged and no others appointed. Warden Tucker is about moving away, and some person should be placed in his stead before next fall if the river is to be protected. I am informed that nearly all the salmon entering Wilmot's River last autumn, were speared and killed. A warden is necessary for that river.

I should strongly advise the Department to prohibit eel fishing in these rivers from the 1st of October to the 1st of December. I am of the opinion that a large number of salmon have been speared under pretext of fishing for eels. Besides the boats running up and down the river when spearing eels frighten the salmon, as the water is very clear during that period.

I have had all the troughs and trays varnished and everything put in good repair. I find that several of the hatching troughs are decaying. These as well as some new taps will be required for next year's operations.

The dam appears to be all right. I had quite a lot of clay and stone put on the main part this season where the earth had washed away during rain storms.

The eggs are at the present time looking well and everything is working satisfactorily.

HENRY CLARK,
Officer in charge of Dunk River Hatchery.

5.—ST. JOHN RIVER HATCHERY.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Report of the Officer in charge of the St. John River Hatchery for 1887.

In accordance with the usual custom I beg leave to make my annual report of the operations of this nursery for the past year.

In the latter part of the month of September, 1886, I set about the work of capturing parent salmon and gathering ova for this hatchery. About the 5th of October I reached the first salmon pool on the Tobique River, and on the 10th I arrived with my crew at the pools and spawning grounds on the Serpentine River. Immediately after I got there, to my regret I discovered that there were very few salmon to be found. I was not altogether unprepared for that result, as I found very little encouragement from the settlers along the lower part of the river on my way up, and as a rule they are pretty good judges of the run of fish in the river. I only caught six salmon before I got to the mouth of the Serpentine River.

During the season of 1886, I captured 23 fish, from which I obtained 52,000 eggs, a majority of these fish had partially spawned, others had spawned out.

I was very sorry at my inability to secure a full supply for the house as the expenses are necessarily almost as great and the labor nearly as much as if we had gathered a million eggs. These eggs, however, were of a good quality and hatched a large percentage of fry.

On the 26th of last March I received at this hatchery per Mr. Charles Wilmot, from Newcastle, Ontario, 3,000,000 whitefish and 400,000 salmon trout eggs in very good condition. From these a good percentage of fry were hatched in the spring, and the entire lot together with the salmon fry was safely planted without any serious loss in the several lakes and streams mentioned below, being in accordance with instructions received. I find it a very difficult matter to safely carry young fish such long distances as I was required to take them, especially the salmon trout fry, for they will not bear the same hardships as the salmon or the whitefish, Those long journeys also incur heavy expenses.

Distribution of Whitefish.

Long Lake, Victoria County.....	300,000
Portage Lake ".....	300,000
Meadow " ".....	300,000
Skiff " York County.....	400,000
Magaguadavic Lake, York County.....	400,000
Chamcook Lake, Charlotte County.....	400,000
Total.....	2,100,000

Distribution of Salmon Trout.

Lakeville Lake, Carleton County.....	50,000
Debee " " "	16,000
Boundry " " "	8,000
Oromocto " York "	50,000
Magaguadavic Lake, York County.....	54,000
Foster " Charlotte County.....	48,000
Meadow " Victoria "	48,000
Portage " " "	30,000
Webster Brow " " "	20,000
Fraser's Pond " " "	10,000
Total,.....	334,000

Distribution of Salmon Fry.

Popelogan River, Charlotte County.....	30,000
Tobique " Victoria "	10,000
St. John " " "	5,000
Total.....	45,000

Total Distribution, 1887.

Salmon Fry.....	47,000
Salmon Trout Fry.....	334,000
Whitefish Fry.....	2,100,000
Grand total,.....	2,481,000

After the fry were distributed I obtained some paraffine varnish and had the trays, troughs and other appliances painted. The usual high freshet last spring washed out some portions of the water course at the head of the underground supply pipe. The freshet also carried away a portion of the large dam on the brook, and consequently washed away several rods of the land along the upper bank of the stream. This dam is of no practical use or benefit to the hatchery as no parent fish can be taken in the river to put in the pond. Nevertheless something should be done, either to have the dam repaired or have that part of it taken down between the gate and the shore, so that the water would have a straight run and thus prevent further injury to the bank.

On the 14th of last September I left home for Tobique and Serpentine Rivers under instructions from the Fisheries Department, to make another trial to capture salmon and collect ova for this establishment. I was more successful this season having caught 167 salmon, 87 females and 80 males. From this I obtained, as already report, 625,800 eggs.

I have observed unmistakable signs of an increase in the number of young salmon returning to the rivers. Quite a lot of what I would call four-year-old salmon weighing from six to eight pounds, were caught by my men last autumn, and very many grilse. The sand banks and shoal water all along the river were teeming with little salmon. It is scarcely possible to fish for trout without hooking some of them.

I would respectfully invite attention to an important fact coming under my observation. Some ten or twelve years previous to my appointment in charge of this hatchery, I was fishery overseer of this county, and every summer I made an

annual inspection of the several rivers to which salmon resorted, and in all that time I never knew of more than one or two salmon having been taken with a fly. Many years ago I went with the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, Sir Edmund Head, and party in canoes up the Tobique River, from Andover to the head of the Little Tobique Lake; the whole party fished incessantly from the beginning to the end of their journey, and not even so much as the "rise" of a salmon was got; in fact it would have been considered something wonderful in those days to hear of a salmon being caught with a fly on the Tobique waters. Now what is the result? During the past four or five years anglers have begun to have fair sport in fly-fishing for salmon, and last summer two parties landed forty-seven fine salmon in a few days, and only fished about seven miles above the forks. The parties I refer to were Major Howe and H. W. Cram, Esq., manager of the New Brunswick Railroad. From my experience and observations I am quite satisfied that the artificially-bred fry from this hatchery, hatched from the eggs received from the Ristigouche and other nurseries and planted in our rivers has brought about this great improvement in salmon angling on the Tobique River. The benefit arising from fly surface fishing for salmon in the Tobique River goes to the New Brunswick Government, as the river has been leased to certain parties who have notified me of the intention of their company to protect the salmon pools, and of preventing me from capturing parent fish in that river. This action will necessitate the getting our parent fish for breeding purposes in the St. John Harbor, or in some other convenient place, in order to avoid any possible conflict with those lessees, and to do away with that uncertainty hitherto experienced of trying to supply this hatchery with eggs from the Tobique, or the upper parts of the St. John River. I trust, therefore, the Department of Fisheries will devise some means by which this contingency may be avoided in future.

CHARLES McCLUSKEY,
Officer in charge St. John River Hatchery.

6.—MIRAMICHI HATCHERY.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Report of the Officer in charge of the Miramichi Hatchery, for the year 1887.

I beg herewith to submit my annual report of the operations connected with the hatchery under my charge.

In the autumn of 1886 I had laid down in the hatchery 1,020,000 salmon ova. These were successfully hatched and distributed with small loss in the following streams:—

North-West Miramichi River.....	350,000
South-West ".....	200,000
Little South-West ".....	300,000
Stuart's Brook.....	50,000
Nipissiquit River.....	20,000
Total.....	<u>900,000</u>

In addition to this I planted 25,000 in Stoney Brook, a head water of the North-West Miramichi. These fry were procured from the Ristigouche hatchery on the application of the Hon. Michael Adams, who wished to have some of the Ristigouche salmon introduced into Miramichi waters.

The fry have been placed much further up the rivers this year than usual. The loss met with in the whole of the distribution was trifling.

During the summer season some necessary repairs were put upon both the reception and supply dams, also the roof and chimneys of the hatchery were repaired and the building painted, which adds greatly to its appearance. According to instructions from Mr. Wilmot I had a number of new hatching troughs placed in the house, which gives room for about 160,000 more eggs than could heretofore be placed in the hatchery.

I commenced taking parent fish on the 5th September, and by the end of the season I had procured 320. Of that number 190 were females, and the remainder males. From the females I collected 1,300,000 eggs, which shows an average of about 6,840 eggs to each fish. This amount of ova was placed in the hatching troughs and is progressing favourably up to the present date.

I am pleased to state that the labor of procuring parent fish was not as difficult this fall as in past seasons, owing to the number of guardians on the river being increased, and they, by their efforts of enforcing the law caused it useless for the poachers to attempt to set nets after the close season had set in; thereby allowing the salmon to get up to the spawning grounds.

ISAAC SHAESGREEN,
Officer in charge Miramichi Hatchery.

7.—RISTIGOUCHE HATCHERY.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Report of the Officer in charge of the Ristigouche Hatchery for 1887.

I herewith transmit my annual report on the management and working of the institution under my charge during the past year.

It will be seen by my last annual report that 1,700,000 eggs were deposited in the hatchery in the fall of 1886, from which 1,530,000 fry were successfully hatched; 1,500,000 of these were planted in the Ristigouche and its tributaries in the usual manner; many of the fry being towed up to the head waters of the Kedgwick.

The new cribs constructed for distributing proved very satisfactory. The trawls or sides are so arranged as to permit of their being lifted while the cribs are being towed up river, and the little fish are allowed to gradually pass out into the river. Under this system it is possible to tow some twenty or twenty-five miles a river in a day and thus scatter the young fish gradually along the river. This branch of the work is highly approved of by the fishermen, anglers and all others visiting the river, all of whom express the strongest belief in the artificial breeding of fry as the best means of keeping up the supplies of salmon against the immense drain now made upon the salmon fisheries in the tidal waters. Some 30,000 fry were carried to the Miramichi River and deposited in the North-west Branch by the officer there. Should it be the intention of the Department to continue the practice of planting Ristigouche fry in the Miramichi or Bathurst rivers, I would suggest that the semi-hatched ova be transferred to the Miramichi hatchery in the spring months, as when hatched they can be more safely put into the rivers in which they are wanted. In this way there would be no risk of losing the fry in long journeys, and the end would be accomplished with much less expense.

Supply of Parent Salmon.

The departmental net was set on the 20th of May, and captured during the season 160 salmon. Had I received the official instructions sooner in the season to extend the wings of the net, and keep it set during "close season," a greater number of fish would have been captured. But the first and largest run of fish had already passed up river, it being the 20th of June before the instructions were received. Some 380 fish were purchased from the net fishermen, but, unfortunately, a large number of these died of fungoid growth in the gills, being injured when taken out of the traps and conveyed to the reservoir. The wounded fish which were suitable for food were again returned to the fishermen and credited to the Department. 410 fish were found in the reservoir when spawning season began. From these we collected 1,900,000 eggs. Spawning began on the 20th of October, and ended on the 3rd of November. The parent fish were divided as follows: 193 females and 210 males. 7 female fish would not yield any ova, being injured by the nets. They had not matured, and, owing to severe cold weather setting in, they could not be retained any longer. These were liberated with all the other fish that were spawned.

A great deal of hardship was experienced in manipulating the fish and transporting the eggs to the hatchery. The river became frozen over in many places before the operations were completed. A few eggs were lost in the carriage to the nursery, owing to the severity of the frost, and taking them over rough and frozen ground. With the exception of this slight loss, the remaining eggs in the hatchery are at the present time in very fine condition.

Means to increase supplies of parent fish.

With regard to the important question of enlarging the supply of parent fish for the use of the hatchery in future, I beg to direct the attention of the Department to the remarks of my last annual report on the subject, and unless the idea therein mentioned is carried out for obtaining a small steam barge for collecting and towing the parent fish from the nets to the reservoir, no great improvement can be looked for. I would also strongly urge upon the Department the importance of at once leasing or otherwise securing some stands of nets on the river, which are now being negotiated for, so that they may be entirely under our own control, and fished in such a manner by our own men, as will prove productive of the best possible results. Under the present system only a small percentage of the fish taken in the nets by the fishermen, who have contracted to supply us with salmon, are found to be alive, owing to their rough usage by the fishermen in taking them out of the nets, and yet they claim they do the best they can to prevent injury to the fish. In giving the high price we did for each fish last season, we were unable to purchase the necessary supply required. The market price runs so high for salmon, and there is so much competition among the dealers, that the fishermen will not go to the extra expense and trouble of catching and keeping the fish alive for us.

Superintendent Wilmot and myself travelled some twenty or thirty miles down the Bay des Chaleurs, below Campbellton, in the month of August last, and closely examined the shores and inlets on both sides of the bay, with a view of finding, if possible, a site to establish a salt water pond in a locality where salmon could be purchased in large quantities, and where pure salt water would always remain in the pond, as in this way the mortality among the fish hitherto experienced would be almost wholly avoided. Only two places were found that could be made suitable. River Leuseau, on the south side, five miles from Charlo Station, on the Intercolonial Railway, and Phaces Brook, on the north side of the bay, fifteen miles below Campbellton. There are streams of fresh water at both the above named places, and salt water ponds could be made by erecting a small dike, or dam, at the outlet of the streams in which the salt water could be retained. But owing to there not being any salmon stations within three or four miles of where the ponds would be located,

it would be almost impossible to convey the fish from the nets to these ponds without some sort of steam barge to tow the cribs. Therefore, these places would not make any decided improvement over the present mode of obtaining fish at tide head.

Retaining Young Fish in Ponds.

Some eight or ten thousand young fry were planted in the same pond which was built at the hatchery a year ago. These little fish were fed during the summer, yet they did not seem to thrive well as but few were to be seen in October when the pond froze over. This pond is supplied with water through a pipe leading from the hatchery, the young fish were fed daily. But I have very little faith in the attempt to grow salmon fry with artificial food in ponds with a view of realizing any benefit from the proceeding.

Experimenting with Sea Trout.

About two hundred speckled trout were obtained in the early spring from fishermen and others, and placed in a pen constructed for them adjoining the salmon pond at "Tide Head." For some time these trout seemed to thrive pretty well, but later on they got covered with fungus and two-thirds of them died. This disease resulted from the fact that the most of the trout were injured in the meshes of the nets, consequently no eggs were obtained.

General Remarks.

The catch of salmon in the tide way on the whole was quite equal to that of 1886. Some few stands did not do as well while others made a larger catch. Many good scores were made by the anglers up river, although the catch, all told, was not as good as last season. This may be accounted for in two ways: (1.) The first run of fish entered the river very early and before the snow freshet was over. These early runs of salmon always pass rapidly up to the heads of the various streams before the anglers get up the river. (2.) The summer season was unusually dry and hot, which made the water in the river very low, and gave it such a high temperature that the fish did not rise to the fly as well as in former years.

I had conversation with several of the guardians who were employed on the river during the spawning time, some of these were on duty fifty miles up the Kedgwick. They report the rivers pretty well stocked with parent fish. There was a slight falling off, however, which will be felt more seriously hereafter if the net fishermen in the tide-way, especially below Dalhousie, are not compelled to comply with the law for observance of the close time from Saturday night to Monday morning. These trap nets with bottoms to them are set at the opening of the fishing season and never lifted again till the season closes. I have to humbly suggest that the Department should cause the Sunday close time to be most strictly kept otherwise the supplies of breeding fish for natural spawning up river, will be so reduced as to seriously affect the future catch of salmon for commercial purpose throughout the Baie des Chaleurs.

ALEX. MOWAT,
Officer in Charge Ristigouche Hatchery

(8.)—GASPÉ HATCHERY.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Report of the Officer in charge of the Gaspé Hatchery for 1887.

Last year's report showed that 704,000 salmon ova were then in the troughs. These produced a large percentage of fry. The loss during the winter being only about ten per cent.

The fry hatched towards the end of May, and the 1st of June, and after all had emerged from the shell very few died.

I commenced distributing the young fish on the 17th of June, and finished the work on the 12th of July. They were planted in the following rivers:—

Dartmouth River, above the falls.....	200,000
do do below do	130,000
St. John River.....	150,000
York River.....	150,000
Total.....	<u>630,000</u>

The net for taking the usual supply of parent salmon was set on the 9th of June and fished until the 30th of July. There was a good run of fish up the river, but owing to the want of rain and to the clearness of the water, only 105 fish were captured and placed in the pond, of this number one salmon died.

Manipulation of Salmon.

The fish were placed in cribs on the 7th October, one female gave her eggs same day. The operations were continued from the 13th October and finished the 10th November.

40 females averaged 12,000 ova.....	480,000
20 do do 10,000 do	200,000
9 do do 8,000 do	72,000
1 female, no ova.....	.....
Total.....	<u>752,000</u>

These eggs at the present time are looking healthy and well.

Repairs.

Necessary repairs were made to the reservoir; on taking it apart the timber was found to be sound except the posts. These were all made new and the reservoir replaced, putting white lead and cotton wick in the grooves to keep them tight, and it has proved to be so up to the present time. On examination I found the building spreading, owing to improper construction in the first instance. I immediately notified Mr. Wilmot, the Superintendent, and received instructions from him to strengthen the building, which was at once done. Timber and spruce knees, with iron screw bolts and nuts, were secured through the posts and wall plates. This has so strengthened the building as to make it durable for some time. The upper dam at the reception pond was nearly all re-made in September, and is now considered safe against any high run of water. The building needs painting all over next summer to preserve it from the action of the weather.

PHILIP VIBERT,

Officer in Charge Gaspé Hatchery:

(9) TADOUSSAC FISH HATCHERY.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Report of the Officer in Charge of the Tadoussac Fish Hatchery for the year 1887.

I desire to submit my annual report relating to the operations carried on in the Tadoussac Hatchery for the past year.

In the fall of 1886, 997,920 eggs were deposited in the hatchery, from which 900,000 fry were successfully hatched and planted in the following rivers and lakes:

St. Margaret River, N. W. Branch.....	190,000
do do N. E. do	140,000
St. John do	140,000
Petit Saguenay River	50,000
▲ Mars do	90,000
Jacques Cartier do	20,000
Mowat's Lake	100,000
Hatchery do	170,000
Total.....	900,000

During the month of June the weather remained exceptionally cool and favorable for the transport of fry long distances. I am pleased to state that the young fish were liberated with but little loss, some of the points where they were distributed being a long distance from the hatchery. I am sorry to mention that notwithstanding all the trouble and precautions taken to deliver the fry for the North-West Branch of the St. Margaret River, making in all twenty-four miles from the hatchery, crossing the West Brook running to the river, and by carrying the cans by hand through the woods for a mile to plant a portion of the fry in a beautiful lake connected with the St. Margaret River. Yet the President of the American Club (lessees of the river) does not seem satisfied, but complains of the operations carried on at the Tadoussac Hatchery. It is impossible to take more trouble, I always went myself with the men to look after the cans and have the water changed as often as wanted.

A good many smolts grown from the fry put into the Hatchery Lake passed down to the salt water late in the month of October, when the first freshet had filled up the lake sufficiently to make the water flow over the dams. This is the second year that the same thing has taken place, of the smolts going down so late in the fall from the Little Lake.

I believe it will be unsafe to put a large quantity of fry in the Hatchery Lake next spring, as it is full of smolts and they would destroy the little fry if put in there. The Mowat Lakes are in better condition to receive a large quantity of fry. They are larger sheets of pure water, with a good passage for the young salmon to go to the salt water any time during the summer season. I visited the Mowat Lakes very often, where fry had been planted for the first time by myself, in the spring of 1886, and on the occasion of the distribution in June, 1887. But I made a closer inspection last fall and caught some of the first year's planting of 1886 to examine them well. They measured five inches in length, and there were great numbers of them in the two lakes. Hundreds of people in passing along the lakes going to the Bergeronne River have noticed the young salmon leaping up all over the lakes. As there are no trout in the Mowat Lakes, I consider them, fed as they are by a splendid stream with gravely bottom, to be good nurseries to put salmon fry in. They are only about seven miles from the hatchery and are emptied by a large brook running down to the salt water by which the smolts have free passage to the sea.

It would be desirable that a large quantity of fry should be planted in these lakes next season.

There were a good many grilse coming around the hatchery cove last year. I caught two to examine them, one measured $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and 9 inches around his body, and the other $19\frac{1}{2}$ by 13 inches. They were in perfect condition and fat.

Salmon rod-fishing in the rivers running into the Saguenay has not been good. This I attribute to a great extent to the water in the rivers being so low and clear during the time when the anglers are upon them. And I am also inclined to think that salmon are largely destroyed and driven away by the immense quantities of porpoise seen from the entrance of the Saguenay to Point la Brule. What makes me firmer in this connection that the salmon have been driven away from the Saguenay is that they have been seen in larger numbers than usual from Point aux Bouleaux to Murray Bay. Some of the brush-fisheries from St. Catherine Bay to River aux Bouleaux, which are not adapted for the catching of salmon, have nevertheless caught a good many of these fish during the past season.

I only secured for this hatchery 151 parent salmon, 2 died during the summer, leaving 94 females and 55 males for manipulation. The females gave 902,400 ova, an average of 9,600 eggs from each female. This is a smaller average than last year, owing to 10 of the females bring smaller fish.

The eggs were all laid down on the hatching trays in good condition. The embryos are now quite visible. The work of spawning commenced on the 22nd of October and was completed on the 11th of November and the parent fish were liberated without any loss.

During the summer I had the building cleaned and renovated a little, by painting the tops of the troughs and tanks in each flat, by putting a coat of coal-tar varnish in the inside of the troughs, and on the hatching trays, and by repairing the banks of the dam.

The building requires a thorough inspection and I hope it will be done next summer. At all events, part of the troughs, the tank in the upper flat; and the *dalle* from the first dam require to be removed, also new fencing around the property. The dams are still in first class order and retain the water well.

L. A. CATELLIER,
Officer in charge Tadoussac Hatchery.

(10.)—MAGOG HATCHERY.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Report of the Officer in charge of the Magog Fish Hatchery for 1887.

No attempt was made this year to secure parent fish from Lake Memphremagog, from which to procure eggs to stock this hatchery as it was thought advisable to get them from the upper lakes instead. Accordingly on the 26th of March last a quantity of semi-hatched ova of the salmon trout were received from the Newcastle, Ontario, Hatchery and deposited here in good order. From these about 84 per cent. were hatched, amounting to some 675,000 fry. These were planted successfully in the following named sheets of water:—

Memphremagog Lake,	Counties Stanstead and Brome.
Massawippi	do do do
Orford	do Brome County.

Owing to the coldness of the water the eggs were unusually late in hatching and were not distributed until late in June.

I am happy to inform you that I have received letters and other information from persons who are in a position to know, stating that whitefish are now seen in large numbers in Memphremagog, Massawippi, Megantic, Brompton, and Orford Lakes. Fish guardians, boatmen and fishermen concur in this statement that there never have been known such great numbers of salmon trout in the above named waters as now, notwithstanding that many are illegally slaughtered during the close season in spite of the fish guardians' efforts to protect them. One other good evidence of the increase of salmon trout in these lakes and especially in Memphremagog since the artificial propagation was commenced in the Magog Hatchery is the fact that nearly all the minnows, shad waiters, chubs, and shiners have gradually disappeared, so that the fishermen are compelled to use perch for bait.

In regard to the latter fish (perch) they were put into Memphremagog Lake by persons in Vermont a few years before the Magog Hatchery was built, and at the time the first salmon trout fry were deposited the lake was literally swarming with this undesirable fish. The salmon trout readily take them as bait, and as food, so that the perch too are on the decrease, none being caught now that weigh over a quarter of a pound, as many as seven or eight have been found in the stomach of the salmon trout at one time.

The black bass, too, are constantly and rapidly increasing in size and numbers in Lake Memphremagog, which will soon be one of the best bass fishing grounds in Canada.

In one or two more years the wisdom of the Government will be amply vindicated in their expenditure to increase fish food in these Eastern Townships by means of this hatchery.

I beg to again call the attention of the Department to the fact that, notwithstanding the efforts of the fishery guardians, the fish in the lakes and waters of the Eastern Townships are not adequately protected from evil-disposed persons, who succeed in mercilessly slaughtering them during the close season, and in using seines, nets and night lines at other times in the year so extensively.

A. H. MOORE,
Officer in Charge.

(11.)—NEWCASTLE FISH HATCHERY.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Report of the Officer in Charge of the Newcastle Fish Hatchery for 1887.

I beg herewith to submit my report of the operations connected with fish breeding at this establishment during the past year.

It is satisfactory to state that the several kinds of fry hatched last spring were turned out in very good condition. No loss of any moment was sustained, notwithstanding the long distances that some of the fry were transported.

The following schedule will show the kinds of fish hatched, the places where they were distributed, and the numbers deposited therein :

Distribution of Salmon Trout.

Cobourg, Lake Ontario.....	100,000
Whitby do	100,000
Toronto do	100,000
Brighton do	100,000
Kingston do	200,000
Kingston do	100,000
Bowmanville do	100,000
Newcastle do	100,000
Ottawa, Fisheries Museum.....	20,000
Cobden Station, Canadian Pacific Railway.....	50,000
Sand Point, Riley's Lake.....	50,000
Barrie, Lake Simcoe.....	100,000
Orillia do	50,000
Orillia, Lake Couchéeching.....	50,000
Belleville, Bay of Quinté.....	100,000
Halliburton, Kuskog Lake.....	25,000
do Crooked Lake.....	25,000
do Drag Lake.....	25,000
do Redstone Lake.....	50,000
Warton, Georgian Bay.....	200,000
Levant, Trout Lake.....	100,000
Welland, Welland Canal.....	50,000
Mono Road, Alexander Lake.....	50,000
Toronto, Lake Ontario	100,000
North Hastings, Eagle Lake.....	25,000
do Humphrey's Lake	15,000
do Sweet's Lake	10,000
do Livingston's Lake.....	15,000
do Lemable Lake.....	25,000
do Riddle's Lake.....	15,000
do Batoche Lake.....	15,000
do Bartlett's Lake.....	25,000
Grand total.....	<u>2,090,000</u>

Distribution of Speckled Trout.

J. Gilmore, Trenton.....	3,000
Judge Dartnell, Whitby	2,000
Robert Croft, Baltimore.....	2,000
George Neely, Dorchester	2,000
H. J. Shaw, Brantford	2,000
Geo. Monterief, Petrolea.....	4,000
J. Davey, London.....	2,000
P. McCann do	2,000
P. J. Burk do	2,000
I. S. Leary, Freelon.....	2,000
W. J. Laton, Mapleton.....	2,000
J. Southerland, Woodstock.....	3,000
Fisheries Museum, Ottawa	4,000
P. White, M.P.P., Cobden Station.....	4,000
Judge Wood, Stratford	4,000
J. Puddicombe, Baden.....	2,000
I. Puddicombe (Parties did not meet fry at station; intend- ed for Guelph Fishing Club).....	3,000
I. Croft Hulme, Belleville.....	3,000
Wm. Robbins, Brewster's Lake	4,000
Archie Riddle, North Hastings.....	5,000
E. G. Burk, Campbellford.....	4,000
Wm. McIntosh, Newcastle.....	4,000
Kept on hand at Newcastle Hatchery.....	5,000
Grand Total	70,000

Distribution of Whitefish.

Port Hope, Lake Ontario.....	200,000
Toronto do	300,000
Newcastle do	50,000
Newcastle do	50,000
Bowmanville do	50,000
Cobourg do	150,000
Belleville, Bay of Quinte.....	500,000
Gilmore Station, Gilmore Lake.....	20,000
Sand Point, Riley's Lake.....	50,000
Grand Total.....	1,370,000

Total distribution from Newcastle, 1887.

Salmon trout fry.....	2,090,000
Speckled trout do	70,000
Whitefish do	1,370,000
Semi-hatched eggs sent to Magog, Quebec.....	800,000
do do do Grand Falls, N.B.....	400,000
do do do Bedford, N.S.....	400,000
Grand Total.....	5,130,000

During the past summer some very important alterations were made in connection with the ponds at the nursery, with the view to their use for carp and bass culture. It was found that they were too shallow. During the winter months ice formed so thickly as to consume most of the water, which caused the fish to die from suffocation. This difficulty, I have to report, has been obviated by digging them several feet deeper, and it is now expected that the ponds are suited for the growth of carp and bass. I would, therefore, strongly recommend the Department to get a supply of these fish as soon as possible. There should be no difficulty in propagating large numbers of these fish for distribution into the waters suitable for them throughout the several Provinces.

This establishment and all its appliances are in a good state of repair. It is very satisfactory indeed to report on the evident strength and durability of the new dam as it stood firm after all the heavy freshets of last spring, and I have every confidence in its withstanding the floods of future years.

The following table will show the number and kinds of eggs placed in the hatchery last fall and where they were obtained:—

Salmon trout eggs collected Pigeon Island.....	1,500,000
do do do Wiarton	7,550,000
Whitefish eggs sent from Sandwich.....	2,000,000
Speckled trout sent from Tadoussac.....	100,000
do obtained from United States.....	200,000
Grand Total	<u>11,350,000</u>

The above large number of salmon trout eggs laid down last fall being more than double the quantity of last season, gives evidence that this work was much more successfully carried on than in the previous year. Much of this success may be attributed to the satisfactory carrying out of Captain J. S. Allan's contract with your Department for capturing the parent fish at Wiarton on the Georgian Bay.

Fully one half of these salmon trout eggs should be transferred at an early date to some of the eastern hatcheries as there will not be sufficient room to warrant safety in hatching such a large quantity at this nursery in the spring.

In accordance with instructions received, I herewith append a statement of the daily operations at Wiarton, which shows the number of parent fish handled, the quantity of eggs collected, and gives full particulars as to the correct spawning time of the salmon trout.

Records of this kind will no doubt be found to be of great importance to your Department as guides for framing the proper close season for these fish, and might be made applicable also for all other species desirable to protect.

A STATEMENT showing the daily operations of Collecting Salmon Trout Eggs at Wiarton, during the Season of 1887.

Date of Lifting Nets.	No. of Nets Lifted	Number of Fish from which Spawn was collected and liberated		Number of Fish spawned out before entering nets, and liberated	Number of Fish found injured or dead in nets.		Number of Eggs Collected.	GENERAL REMARKS.
		Males.	Females		White-fish	Salmon Trout.		
Nov. 1...								Arrived at Wiarton, 6 p.m.
do 2...								Large number of fish in nets, but too rough to lift.
do 3...	1	32	270	20	9	41	600,000	These injured fish had been speared in nets. Weather rough. Impossible to lift nets.
do 4...								Fish scarcely ripe for spawning. Employed Officer Shackleton to guard nets from poachers
do 5...	2	10	30		1	5	100,000	Sunday. Weather fine all day; blowing hard at night.
do 6...								Shipped 3 boxes eggs to Newcastle. Blowing hard; could not go out to nets.
do 7...								Blowing a gale; too rough to lift nets.
do 8...								Blowing pretty fresh and cold. Capt. Allard has not been able to set No. 3 net yet, owing to rough weather.
do 9...	1	40	300	90	2	11	800,000	Fine weather; snowing. Eggs running freely. No fish ripe in nets. Left for home with eggs
do 10...	1	72	388	30	3	15	1,100,000	Blowing. Could not lift.
do 11...								Sunday. Fine weather.
do 12...								Weather moderate, but cold.
do 13...								Did not lift. No fish ready for spawning.
do 14...	1	89	298	42		17	750,000	* These fish had been speared and gaffed. Shackleton seized 300 fish at White Cloud Isl'd, said to be taken from our pound nets
do 15...								Rough weather. Could not lift nets.
do 16...	1	152	329	89	5	*37	800,000	Left for home, with eggs. About 2,000 fish still in nets, but not ripe for spawning.
do 17...								Fish not ripe. Great scarcity of male fish.
do 18...	1	49	387	67	2	21	1,000,000	Sunday. About 3 inches of snow fell. Cold
do 19...								Fine weather. Large number of fish not yet ripe.
do 20...								Blowing hard. Could not go out to nets.
do 21...	1	37	333	83		24	650,000	do do do do
do 22...								Lifted one net and liberated all fish. Upwards of 700 fish turned out not ripe for spawning.
do 23...								Very cold, and freezing. Rough weather.
do 24...								do do do do
do 25...	1	21	309	117	1	9	950,000	Could not lift. do do
do 26...	1	13	183	47		15	500,000	Liberated all fish from nets. Upwards of 600 fine fish set free, not yet ripe for spawning
do 27...								Very cold.
do 28...								Left Wiarton for good. Completed operations
do 29...	1	19	112	37	1	14	300,000	
do 30...								
		534	2,940	622	24	209	7,550,000	

There are many salmon trout spawning here after the 1st of December, but the majority of them spawn between the 10th and 25th of November.

A good deal of comment has been made by fishermen and fish dealers directly interested in the traffic of this commercial fish, as regards the present close time (the whole of November). But all persons interested in maintaining the fisheries

will say that much wisdom has been shown by your Department in fixing this period as the proper close season.

With this close time thoroughly enforced, and with the large numbers of fry now being annually planted in many of the important waters of the country, a very marked improvement in the standard of this favorite marketable fish will undoubtedly be the result.

In September last I was instructed by your Superintendent of Fish Culture to make an inspection of the fishing grounds in the vicinity of Pigeon Island Bar, Lake Ontario, with the view of ascertaining whether one or more pound nets could be safely set in that locality for the purpose of capturing and retaining parent fish till ripe for spawning, in the same manner as has been carried on at Wiarton for several years past.

In order to properly carry out this work, Captain Allan who is an experienced fisherman in pound net fishing, was engaged to accompany me. We spent several days prospecting in the neighborhood of Pigeon Island, and the bays on the shore of Wolfe Island, between Horse Shoe Island and Bear Point; but could hardly find a square foot of clay or gravelly bottom in the whole district. We made a pole 45 feet in length for sounding, and attached an iron bar to it six feet long and probed the bottom in numerous places, but strange as it may appear, not a rod of clay or gravel could be found. The whole of the lay of that part of the lake for miles around appears to have a formation of solid flat rock. Consequently stakes for pound nets could not be driven, and as the storms in the fall of the year are of a very rough and damaging character, it would be very expensive and I fear unsafe to set pound nets in that locality.

At the present time the eggs are all doing well, with the exception of a few speckled trout eggs of the lot obtained from the United States, a considerable number of these are hatching prematurely, caused, no doubt, by overheating in the car while being transhipped to this establishment.

I would urge upon your Department the necessity of having all orders for fry sent in at an early date, thus saving a great deal of trouble to the officers, and much dissatisfaction and annoyance to applicants, who appear to think they should get supplies of young fish at all seasons of the year, notwithstanding they must all be liberated by the middle of June at the very latest.

CHARLES WILMOT,
Officer in charge Newcastle Establishment.

(12.)—SANDWICH HATCHERY.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Report of the Officer in charge of the Sandwich Fish Hatchery for the year 1887.

A report is herewith submitted of the operations in breeding whitefish and pickerel in the Sandwich Hatchery under my charge during the past year.

My report of last December stated that I had gathered and placed in the hatchery 46,000,000 whitefish eggs. Out of this number of eggs I put out 31,500,000 young fish, and transferred 7,500,000 eyed eggs to other hatcheries, and under the instructions received the fry were distributed last spring in the following waters:—

Bois Blanc Island.....	2,000,000
Stony Island	2,000,000
Gauthier's Ponds, Detroit River.....	1,000,000
Fighting Island do	1,000,000
Jolley's Pond do	1,000,000
Pelée Island, Lake Erie.....	2,000,000
Leamington do	1,500,000
Kingsville do	1,000,000
Colchester do	1,000,000
Pigeon Bay do	2,000,000
Bar Point do	3,000,000
Lake Huron.....	2,000,000
Lake St. Clair.....	1,000,000
Port Stanley, Lake Erie.....	1,000,000
Hamilton, Lake Ontario.....	2,000,000
Niagara do	2,000,000
Semi-hatched ova sent to other hatcheries	7,500,000
Total of Fry.....	39,000,000

The young fish were in a good healthy condition when placed in the above waters, and I expect to hear of a good return from them of marketable fish in a few years.

After having liberated all the whitefish from the hatchery, I prepared the house for receiving the eggs of the pickerel of dories, and succeeded in gathering some 32,000,000 ova from the following fishing stations:—

Weiss Brothers, Lake Huron.....	9,000,000
Loiseau's Station do	10,000,000
Hitchcock's and Stread's, Lake Huron....	13,000,000
Total.....	32,000,000

From this number of eggs I was successful in hatching some 25,000,000 young pickerel, which were planted under directions at the following points:—

Lake Huron.....	3,000,000
Lake St. Clair.....	5,000,000
River do	3,000,000
Pigeon Bay, Lake Erie	5,000,000
Detroit River, near hatchery.....	9,000,000
Total.....	25,000,000

In my report of last year I suggested the propriety of the Department erecting a wind-mill pump and a reservoir near Louiseau's grounds on Lake Huron, which suggestion was carried out, and by its means we were enabled to gather 7,000,000 more eggs.

The wind-mill and pump have been a success in supplying fresh water for the large water reservoir in which we placed the pickerel which are caught before they are ripe for spawning.

From the reports I have received from fishermen I am happy to state that the increase in the catch of small pickerel has been very marked this last year, and the Sandwich hatchery receives almost unanimous credit for the same.

The hatchery this fall has been filled to its full capacity with the eggs gathered. The following will show the grounds where the fish were caught and the numbers of eggs gathered at each station :—

D. Reaume's Station, Stony Island	25,000,000
J. McKee's do Bois Blanc Island	15,000,000
C. W. Gauthier's Station, Fighting Island	10,000,000
Total	<u>50,000,000</u>

I would state here that the catch of whitefish this fall has been greatly in excess of last year, and a noted fact is that a large portion of the catch were young fish, showing that the efforts of the hatchery has not been in vain, which fact is also testified to by several letters which I am in receipt of, several of which I herewith attach to my report. (See page 13.)

WILLIAM PARKER,
Officer in Charge Sandwich Hatchery.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS

APPOINTED BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR
GENERAL IN COUNCIL, OF DATE 4TH JULY,
1887, TO ENQUIRE INTO AND RE-
PORT UPON THE

LOBSTER AND OYSTER FISHERIES

OF

CANADA.

(WITH APPENDICES.)

REPORT

ON THE

LOBSTER FISHERY OF CANADA.

SHEDIAC, N.B., 7th November, 1887.

To the Honorable G. E. FOSTER,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

SIR,—The Commissioners appointed by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, of date 4th July, 1887, namely, Messrs. Edward Hackett, of Tignish, Prince County, Province of Prince Edward Island, Chairman; Alfred Ogden, of Halifax, Province of Nova Scotia; W. B. Deacon, of Shediac, Fishery Overseer for the County of Westmoreland, Province of New Brunswick, and John Hunter Duvar, Inspector of Fisheries for the Province of Prince Edward Island, to enquire into and report upon the Lobster and Oyster Fisheries of the Atlantic Maritime Provinces of the Dominion of Canada, beg to report on the subject of the Lobster Fishery.

The Commissioners have taken pains to gather from all available sources in all the Provinces such information, direct and indirect, as had a bearing on the subject of their mission, and took down in writing the facts elicited by personally interviewing the more representative men. Part of the evidence thus contributed, was, of course, irrelevant or of little value. The mass of opinion has, therefore, been sifted and condensed in a "Précis of Evidence" as obtained in the four Provinces of the Atlantic seaboard, namely, the lower south coast of the Province of Quebec, including the Magdalen Islands; Nova Scotia, including Cape Breton; also the Provinces of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island; all of which evidence has been transcribed and is herewith submitted in Appendices Nos. I, II, III, IV, V and VI and forwarded with this Report.

THE LOBSTER FISHERY.

The Commissioners are duly impressed with the magnitude of the subject confided to their enquiry. They are not ignorant that its immediate effect will be to involve the question of whether or not over two millions of dollars of returns from abroad shall, or shall not, flow into Canada for three or more years of the immediate future, dependent on whether, or not, the lobster packing factories in Canada shall be closed, or be allowed to continue fishing. Appended are tables of the lobster product—incomplete prior to the year 1873, from absence of blue books, and for the year 1887, because full statistics for this year are not yet made public,—from which may be gathered at a glance a fair idea of the rapid rise of the Canadian lobster packing industry.

TABLE of the total product of Canadian Lobster Factories in each year.

In the year 1873 were packed in Canada 4,864,998 one pound cans.

1874	do	do	8,117,221	do
1875	do	do	6,514,380	do
1876	do	do	5,373,088	do
1877	do	do	8,090,569	do
1878	do	do	10,714,611	do
1879	do	do	10,244,329	do
1880	do	do	13,105,072	do
1881	do	do	17,490,523	do
1882	do	do	16,853,730	do
1883	do	do	13,364,020	do
1884	do	do	15,933,283	do
1885	do	do	17,303,038	do
1886	do	do	16,434,421	do

besides 8,662 tons exported alive.

The above table does not show the very largely increased number of men, boats and traps required to take the quantities specified.

Prince Edward Island shows about 2,000,000 1-lb. cans this year, 1887, against 3,616,780 in 1886. Over half the factories shut down by the middle of June for lack of lobsters.

	1 lb. Cans.	1 lb. Cans.	1 lb. Cans.	1 lb. Cans.	1 lb. Cans.	1 lb. Cans.	1 lb. Cans.	1 lb. Cans.	1 lb. Cans.
—	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	
New Brunswick	1,387,700	2,180,504	1,752,046	1,416,357	1,988,974	2,759,711	4,013,939	4,734,331	
Nova Scotia	3,462,298	5,612,545	4,524,122	3,318,720	4,982,026	5,574,092	3,132,276	4,082,140	
Prince Edward Island	None reported.	69,264	151,248	362,676	663,900	1,649,800	2,272,825	3,551,050	
Quebec	16,000	254,908	115,984	245,335	455,669	731,008	775,289	737,551	
Totals	4,864,893	8,117,221	6,514,380	5,373,088	8,090,569	10,714,611	10,244,329	13,105,072	
—	1 lb. Cans.	1 lb. Cans.	1 lb. Cans.	1 lb. Cans.	1 lb. Cans.	1 lb. Cans.	1 lb. Cans.		
New Brunswick	1831.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.		
Nova Scotia	5,421,050	5,916,575	4,042,954	5,662,072	5,236,252	4,661,812	2,630,559		
Prince Edward Island	4,895,692	4,965,477	4,870,339	5,146,273	6,805,340	7,206,347	6,688,923		
Quebec	6,312,865	5,198,720	3,854,573	4,336,655	4,389,189	3,616,780	2,048,411		
Totals	860,916	772,958	606,154	788,283	872,357	949,482	857,098		
Totals	17,480,523	16,853,730	13,364,020	15,933,283	17,303,038	16,434,421	12,224,991		

NOTE.—The Canning Statistics for the year 1887 were inserted by the Fisheries Department, in the proper column, after the Report of the Commission was received.

LIVE LOBSTER TRADE.

Besides the quantities of lobsters packed as set forth in the preceding tables, the following, exported fresh, are on record. From this it will be seen that the shipment of live lobsters has grown into huge dimensions and has become a serious drain on the fishery.

—	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
Nova Scotia.....	1,938,000 lbs.	.....	.....	1,120,000 lbs.	2,493,960 lbs.
do values sold to smacks .....	.....	\$9,928.00 {	1,752,000 lbs.	325,000 "	1,718,000 "
				\$21,426.00	\$21,811.00
New Brunswick	1,944,000 lbs.	1,850,000 lbs.	3,418,000 lbs.	6,222,000 lbs	8,580,000 lbs.

NOTE.—The home consumption and export of live Lobsters for 1887, as furnished by the Fisheries Department Statistics for that year, is as follows:—From Nova Scotia, 10,984,296 lbs.; from New Brunswick, 7,300,000 lbs.

With reference to paragraph No. 1 of Your Honor's communication to the Privy Council, of date 30th June, 1887, the Commissioners would state that the whole of the coasts of the Lower Provinces, including the Magdalen Islands and excepting the upper part of the Bay of Fundy, are one continued lobster-fishing ground. In places specially favored a greater abundance of lobsters are found, but they may be fished everywhere along the Canadian Atlantic, coming in from deeper water within forty-five* days of a given date in spring, according to season and locality, and their chief spawning time varies within about thirty days after the middle of July. It has come to the knowledge of the Commissioners that lobsters of good size are also found at Anticosti and on the coasts of Labrador, but the absence of harbors has prevented the fishery from being successfully prosecuted there.

The Commissioners agree with Your Honor that "the lobster fishing in the Lower Provinces is being prosecuted to an extent entirely beyond its natural production, and that if stringent measures be not adopted, either prohibiting for a term of years, or limiting the catch, this valuable fishery will, as has been the case from over-fishing on the coasts of Maine and Massachusetts, soon become extinct."

The following table shows the value of factories, plant, vessels and boats, used in the prosecution of the lobster fishery:—

—	Value of Factories.	Value of Traps.	Steamships, Smacks, Boats and Punts.	Totals.
Nova Scotia	\$ 171,671	\$ 81,758	\$ 70,579	\$ 324,009
New Brunswick—				
168 factories.....	147,950	132,603	8,000	288,553
139,256 traps				
1,000 boats				
Prince Edward Island—				
132 factories	130,000	100,000	7,500	237,500
969 boats				
125,000 traps				
Quebec and Gulf, factories and plant				92,285
Magdalen Islands, 18 do do				18,000
Total				960,347

*Commissioner Duvar inserts the word "thirty" instead of "forty-five."

Showing a value for buildings of \$449,621, and \$314,361 for traps, as stated at first cost by the owners. These figures are misleading. Excepting a comparatively few first-class establishments, worth from \$3,000 to \$5,000 apiece with all modern appliances, lobster factories are inexpensive buildings, roughly erected on the beach with boards, furnished with no other appliances than a table or two and brick fireplace and flue and a metal boiler, and suitable for no other purpose, excepting, perhaps, as fish curing houses. If offered at auction, without an accompanying protected fishing area, none of them would fetch half the estimated cost. It is safe, therefore, to appraise the "value of lobster factories" in the Dominion at half the above figures, say \$225,000, instead of the estimate of \$449,621. When factory buildings are done with the boards are hauled away to build barns, so that the materials are not wholly wasted. Lobster dories, if no longer required for that fishery, could be made use of for hook and line fishing within a limited distance of the shore. In like manner the estimate of \$314,361 for lobster traps is too high. In the early days of lobster fishing a single trap fitted by hand cost 80 cents; the cost is now much less. Guessing the number of traps in use to be about 450,000, at 50 cents each, new, the estimate for traps should not be over \$225,000, with \$50,000 added for ropes and kedges. No accurate statement of the number of lobster factories is at hand, but from materials in possession it may be estimated as nearly as possible at 500 canning establishments, setting on an average 900 traps, with 2,000 boats, and employing afloat and ashore 5,000 hands, men and women, who make not exceeding, for the men, \$95 for the fishing season, and for the women an average equivalent to \$45 per season. It must not be forgotten that the steady employment of, say, 2,000 men, in the lobster factories for three months of the year much diminishes the cod fishery, in which they might otherwise be engaged.

The Commissioners made it a leading question to witnesses: what would become of the men now engaged in lobster fishing if all the lobster factories were to be closed for three years? A few witnessed averred that the men would go to the United States and seek employment in Gloucester or elsewhere. The other witnesses (who gave any opinion at all) thought the men would be absorbed in other Canadian industries, presumably the deep-sea fisheries.

Much of the evidence is worthy of perusal.

Leading questions were put to the gentlemen who offered evidence before the Commission, so as to obtain the main points of information, such as increase or decrease in the supply, hands, &c., &c., otherwise they were invited to make their own statements and freely express their views.

The following is an

ANALYSIS OF THE EVIDENCE.

Prince Edward Island.

Number of written evidences.....	26
Of which in favor of total closure for 3 years absolutely.....	12
do do for 1 or 2 years absolutely.....	3
do do for 1 year conditionally.....	1
do continuance of present fishing season with spawning month as a recess and September added as an equivalent.....	14
In favor of shortening fishing season to 2 months and closing finally on 15th July.....	4
In favor of lease, license or area.....	10
Opposed to lease, license or area.....	9
Expressed no opinion as to areas.....	
Expressed no opinion as to length of fishing.....	
Expressed no opinion as to total closure.....	
Opposed to total closure.....	

New Brunswick.

Number of written evidence.....	25
Of which were in favor of total closure for 3 years absolutely	16
do do of total closure for 1 year absolutely	1
do opposed to any total closure.....	4
do in favor of a system of lease, license, or area,	
now	12
do in favor of lease, license or area, in the future..	1
do not in favor of fishing only on alternate years	1
Expressed no opinion on total closure.....	4
Expressed no opinion on areas.....	7
Of which were in favor of continuance of present fishing	
season with spawning month as a recess and September	
added as an equivalent.....	6
Shortening fishing season to two months and closing finally	
on 15th July.....	6
Opposed to a 2 months' season.....	6

The Two Gulf Provinces together, N.B. and P.E.I.

Evidences.....	51
Of which in favor of total closure for 3 years absolutely	28
do do of total closure for less than 3 years (say)..	4
Opposed to any total closure.....	13
In favor of a system of lease, license, or area.....	23
Opposed to lease, license, or area.....	13
In favor of fishing only on alternate years	1
In favor of continuance of present fishing season with July	
off and September added.....	10
In favor of 2 months' fishing to close 15th July.....	10
No opinion on closure (none); no opinion on areas (none); no	
opinion on short season; that is to say nothing definite	
(none).....	0

Nova Scotia including Cape Breton.

Evidences.....	26
Of which in favor of total closure for 3 years absolutely.....	3
do do of total closure for less than 3 years.....	3
do do of closure for 1 year conditionally (say)...	0
Opposed to any closure.....	10
In favor of a system of lease, license, or areas.....	3
Opposed to any system of lease, license or areas.....	10
In favor of continuance of present fishing season	No written opinion but generally in favor.
with spawning month as a recess and Septem- ber added as an equivalent	
In favor of shortening fishing season to two } months and closing finally on 15th July..... }	None.
Opposed to shortening the season to two months (all).....	All.
No opinion on total closure (all); no opinion on areas (most);	
no opinion on short season (most).....	0

* This is objected to by Commissioner Ogden (from his private memo.)

Quebec.

In favor of total closure for 3 years (Gaspé).....	1
Not in favor of lease, license, or area (Gaspé).....	1

Magdalen Islands.

Opposed to any system of lease or area as not suitable to those islands.....	8
In favor of total closure for 3 years.....	1

SUMMARY OF ALL THE PROVINCES.

In favor of total closure for 3 years.....	33
Against total closure for 3 years.....	28
In favor of lease, license or area.....	38
Against lease, license, or area.....	28
In favor a short season to close 15th July (say).....	25
Against a short season to close 15th July (say).....	26

The points which have grown out of the evidence are:—

I. Whether or not the lobster factories in the whole of Canada shall be shut down for a term of three years, more or less, say 1889, 1890 and 1891, with a short season allowed for fishing in 1888, up to 15th July, the factories when reopened in 1892 to be limited to only two month's fishing in each year, and the legal dimensions of lobsters to be then 10½ inches in clear length?

II. If not agreed to for the whole of Canada, for what part of it, on the same terms?

Memo. In case of total closure, the fishermen to retain the privilege of *supplying the local fresh fish markets with lobsters of not less than 10½ inches in clear length, but not to export nor can.*

III. Or whether the present season and standard of 9 inches in clear length (or of 10½ inches) be retained as it is, and the present law be strictly enforced, which would necessitate a warden for every factory?

IV. Or whether the present length of fishing time should be allowed, with a recess of one month during spawning time, say July, with September added as an equivalent?

V. Or whether the fishing time should be shortened to six weeks, or two months, and be shut down finally before spawning time, say on 15th July.

VI. If one uniform short season to close on a given day be not adopted, say 15th July, then should there be sectional differences of close seasons? and what dates should these be?

Based on the evidence, the following has been suggested:—

That the lobster fishing waters of Canada be divided into three sections according to latitude and local peculiarities, viz.: —

1st. Following westwardly along the line of north latitude 45° 30' until it strikes the shores of Guysborough County, thence along coast on the west shore of the Straits of Canso, and following westwardly the line of the north coasts of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Quebec.

[This would cover Magdalen Islands, Cape Breton and Prince Edward Island.]

2nd. From the point where latitude 45° 30' touches Guysborough County, along the Atlantic coast of Nova Scotia to Halifax.

3rd. From Halifax, southern and western Nova Scotia, and eastern coast of New Brunswick.

And what difference in dates for these sections?

VII. Whether protection to factory sites should be given by a system of lease, license, or allotment of fishing areas.

VIII. Fishing only in intermittent years.

IX. A more efficient class of fishery officers.

X. Whether separate regulations are required for the Magdalen Islands, or whether those islands fall in with Gaspé, Quebec.

To which is appended the total prohibition of all lagoon lobster fishing.

The measures hitherto in force for the protection of the lobster fishery, are:
 1. Prohibition of packing any lobster less than nine inches in length, measuring from head to tail, exclusive of claws or feelers. 2. Prohibition of taking any female lobster in spawn, or with eggs attached, or soft shelled. 3. A close season, varying in date twenty days in different localities, in which it is prohibited to fish or can lobsters, namely:—

Fishing season from the first day of April to the first day of August :

In *Nova Scotia* comprising parts of the Counties of Cumberland and Colchester, on the Bay of Fundy, and the Counties of Hants, King's, Annapolis, Digby, Yarmouth, Shelburne, Queen's, Lunenburg, Halifax, Guysborough, Richmond, Cape Breton and Victoria.

In *New Brunswick* comprising part of the county of Westmoreland, on the Bay of Fundy, and the Counties of Albert, St. John and Charlotte.

Fishing season from the twentieth day of April in each year to the twentieth day of August :

In *Nova Scotia* comprising the Counties of Inverness, Antigonish, Pictou and parts of Colchester and Cumberland on Northumberland Strait:

In *New Brunswick* comprising part of the County of Westmoreland and the counties of Kent, Northumberland, Gloucester and Restigouche.

In *Prince Edward Island* the whole Province.

In *Quebec*, the whole Province, including the *Magdalen Islands*.

It will thus be seen that for five months less ten days lobster fishing and packing is going on in some part of Canada, a period entirely too long, covering as it does the chief month of spawning and soft shell (middle of July to middle of August). During such "slack" time the quality of product is so bad that some high-class packers refuse to place their own labels on their cans, being ashamed to have their names appear in the market. The palpable remedy is to shorten the time of fishing and exclude the spawning month.

The Commissioners consider the minimum legal standard of lobsters should not be less than nine inches in length, measuring from head to tail exclusive of claws or feelers. At an appropriate time in the future it might be raised to $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches, that being the present American standard.

They recommend that section 19, sub-section 4, of the Fisheries Act be amended making it applicable to fishermen, who are in reality the first offenders in regard to undersized lobsters and lobsters in ova, yet have no responsibility, but take the smallest lobster that comes to their traps and have a vile practice called "raking" by which the ova are brushed off and the spawning female is landed as an ordinary lobster. The clause of the Act would then read thus: s. 19, ss. 4, " * * * every proprietor, owner, agent, tenant, occupier, partner, or person actually in charge and occupant, or servant on shore or fishing at sea shall be deemed, &c."

Landing of any illegal lobster should be prohibited under penalty in like manner as has been recommended in the case of illegal cysters. At present the packers complain that the whole responsibility of size and ova rests on them and not on the fishermen.

Alleged average size of lobsters this year in Prince Edward Island 6 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ to fill a can.

In New Brunswick about the same or a little less.

In Nova Scotia proper the alleged size varies, according to locality, from $3\frac{1}{2}$ (so stated), $4\frac{1}{2}$, $4\frac{3}{4}$ to 5; $5\frac{3}{4}$ to 6, 6 to 7 to fill a one pound can.

In the Counties of Yarmouth, Shelburne and Digby live lobsters, such as are exported, are said to be of an average size of $3\frac{1}{2}$ to a can.

On the north of Cape Breton the asserted average is 5 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ to fill a one pound can and on the south of Cape Breton stated to be 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ to a can.

With reference to the market for Canadian canned lobsters comparatively few are absorbed for home consumption. Very much the greater bulk is exported, as may be ascertained by the Customs' returns (not now at hand). Chief markets, Great Britain, Germany, United States of America, with a few to other countries. A newspaper paragraph states that a remunerative market has lately been found at Chicago as a beginning of a trade to supply the great west. Mr. James E. Grant, of Charlotte-town, P.E.I., has recently made an experiment, the success of which is not yet ascertained, by sending preserved lobsters in bulk in the shell to London and hopes for success. On the authority of Mr. Isaac Mathers, of Halifax, N.S., an extensive shipper who handles the product of (say) thirty Nova Scotia factories and is most intelligent in all that pertains to the trade, it is stated that from over supply part of the product of 1886 is not yet disposed of. Further, it is stated that owing to the bad quality of goods, especially from one Province, many of the London green grocers refuse to have anything more to do with Canadian canned lobsters. A closure of the spawning month might have prevented such inferior shipments.

Artificial propagation of lobsters is not to be thought of. Although careful experiments in England have hatched out lobster ova the impossibility of providing enclosures large enough to supply the young spider-like fry with a sufficient quantity of their microscopic food has rendered all attempts abortive for any practical purpose. Your Honor is referred to Report of a "Discussion on the artificial propagation of Lobsters" before the conference of the International Fisheries Exhibition in London, 1883.

The Commissioners are divided in their views as to the advisability of issuing leases or licenses, or allotment of areas which shall assign a measured fishing space for each factory. The members of Commission who are opposed to lease, license, or allotment, consider that the packers themselves, especially in Nova Scotia, do not call for such a measure, and that, while powerless to afford any protection to the fishery, it would be certain to provoke much opposition, jealousy and ill-feeling. Therefore they recommend that the measure be not granted.

The members of Commission who favor a system of lease, license, or allotment of fishing space for each factory consider that it would have a tendency to limit the number of factories and thereby prevent overfishing; and that it would be an act of justice to legitimate packers to protect them against the undue interference of adventurers whose only object is to get as many lobsters as they can without regard to the future of the fishery. They further consider the majority of packers along the Gulf shore, who have expressed their views in favor of the assignment of fishing areas, is sufficiently large to call for a general regulation to that effect in all Canadian waters. They would not however make the taking up of defined fishing areas compulsory, but leave it to be a voluntary recourse against undue interference with the fishing grounds. In other words, they would so amend the 17th section, sub-section 5, of the Fisheries Act, as to make it cover (if it does not now cover) "undue interference," by "the local fishery officer" settling "disputes between persons relative to position and use of fishing apparatus" so as to afford sufficient protected space for the legitimate fishing of a definite number of traps without having them cut off from the open sea or otherwise interfered with by interlopers. A trifling sum, of say \$5 and expenses to the fishery officer who lays off the ground, and an annual tax of say at the rate of \$10 per 1,000 traps ought not to be oppressive and would provide a fund from which to pay more wardens for the better enforcement of the law.

The information obtainable by the Commissioners as to "whether complaints of injury to salmon, herring and other fisheries by the present method of baiting and setting lobster traps are well founded" is rather scanty. Mr. T. H. Townsend, of

Halifax, N.S., who, we believe, has been in communication with the Department on the subject of fisheries, expressed his opinion that the fisheries of floating fish are so injured. In his view, lobsters as sea-scavengers keep the water clear of sea vermin, and when they become too few in number to keep the water pure, "clean water fish," such as herring and mackerel, abandon that portion of the coast. On the other hand, enquiry along coast and in the vicinity of salmon rivers, showed no general outcry as to injury done. While it might be supposed theoretically that the frequent hauling of lobster traps must disturb the sensitive and timid mackerel, and decaying bait must be obnoxious to "clean water fish," such as the clupeidæ, scombridæ, and salmonidæ, there is so little proof of the complaint that the verdict must be "not proven."

See Mr. Townsend's evidence, Appendix No. III.

The following are the views and recommendations of the respective Commissioners :—

I.

COMMISSIONER HACKETT, HON. CHAIRMAN.

I. Closure of Factories for term of years.

After carefully considering the evidence offered before Commissioners on this point, and keeping in view the large interest to be affected by total closure of lobster factories in the Provinces visited (especially Nova Scotia), I am not prepared to recommend that factories be closed for a term of years.

II. Closure of Factories for part of Canada.

If total closure cannot be adopted for whole of Canada, would be decidedly opposed to it for part only.

III. Present season and standard size of lobsters.

Would have change made in season, but retain standard size of 9 inches.

Am of opinion that a properly paid officer might attend to more than one factory. The Department should see that the present law or any other substituted for it, be strictly enforced.

IV. Present season fishing with recess in July.

Am of opinion that the time allowed for fishing at present is entirely too long and in the interest of the fishery should be curtailed. If the same length of time for fishing were to be continued would recommend recess during spawning season, say month of July.

V. Whether fishing season should be shortened.

Would recommend that the fishing season be shortened to about two months in all Canadian waters. The fishing to be closed finally for the year before the spawning season, say from 1st to 15th July.

VI. Sectional differences.

Think there should be some allowance made for east side of Cape Breton Island, south side of Prince Edward Island, and part of north shores of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

VII. Referring to a suggestion that the lobster fishing waters of Canada be divided into three sections according to latitude and local peculiarities as follows:—

Firstly. Following westwardly along the line of north latitude $45^{\circ} 30'$ till it strikes the shore of Guysborough County, then along coast on the south shore of the Straits of Canso, and thence westwardly following the line of the north coasts of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Quebec,—which would cover Magdalen Islands, Cape Breton and Prince Edward Island.

Secondly. Along the Atlantic coast of Nova Scotia to Halifax.

Thirdly. From Halifax, southern and western Nova Scotia and eastern coast of New Brunswick.]

Commissioner Hackett says:—

Division of Canadian Lobster Fishery Waters.

Firstly. Would object to boundaries as proposed for this division as interfering with changes suggested for places named in No. VI.

Secondly. Would make good division. Allow two months' fishing; close 1st July.

Thirdly. Same as No. 2.

VIII. Granting of Areas.

The majority of those offering evidence before Commissioners were opposed to the granting of areas as affording no protection to the fishery. Would therefore oppose any such proposition.

II.

Commissioner Ogden refrained from expressing his individual views.

III.

Commissioner Deacon expressed his views and recommendations as follows:—

I. As I am convinced that the very existence of the lobster fishery of Canada depends on some stringent protective measures, and entertaining the opinion that this fishery is of more importance to the country than the pecuniary interests of the present generation of cannery and fishermen, I am in favor—

1. That the lobster factories throughout the whole of Canada shall be shut down for a period of five years, commencing in 1889 and ending 1893;

2. That they be allowed to run next year, 1888, up to July 15th;

3. And when the factories recommence, in 1894, the season shall consist of two months in each year;

4. And the legal size of the lobsters caught shall then be $10\frac{1}{2}$ full inches, measuring from head to tail, exclusive of claws or feelers;

5. For home consumption and local markets fishing may be allowed during the close years for two months;

6. The time in different localities to be hereafter arranged, but no lobster smaller than $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches to be killed, and none to be exported from Canada.

II. The above being my well considered opinion it is unnecessary to offer any view on retaining the present fishing season with strict enforcement of law, or on the present season with the recess of a month, or whether the fishing season should be limited to six weeks or two months.

III. With reference to dividing the lobster fishing waters of Canada into three sections, as mentioned on page 9 of this Report, I approve of the first proposition, namely:—Starting from Guysborough County in Nova Scotia, and running along the coast on the west side of the Straits of Canso, then following westwardly the line

of the north coasts of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Quebec—comprising Cape Breton, Antigonish, Pictou, the north side of Prince Edward Island, Kent, Northumberland, Gloucester, Restigouche, Bonaventure, Gaspé and Magdalen Islands; and I would at present suggest that in this section fishing commence 15th May, and end 15th July, subject however to further consideration in Committee.

2. I do not at present see any reason why the second section, as defined on page 17 of the Report, should consist of only two counties, Guysborough and Halifax, since the counties of Nova Scotia, west of Halifax, resemble those very closely in all the points that affect lobster fishing. I am therefore of opinion that the second section should be as follows :—From Guysborough County along the southern and western coast of Nova Scotia and the eastern coast of New Brunswick, comprising the Counties of Guysborough, Halifax, Lunenburg, Queen's, Shelburne, Yarmouth, Digby, Annapolis, King's, Hants, Colchester, Cumberland, Charlotte, St John, and Albert, and in this section I would propose, subject to further consideration if thought necessary, that fishing commence 1st May and end 1st July.

As to the third section as set forth on page 17 of Report, the Counties of Westmoreland and the northern parts of Cumberland and Colchester and the south side of Prince Edward Island (in order to get two months' fishing without running into the spawning time), and would propose that fishing shall commence on the 25th July and end 25th September.

IV. Protection of fishing limits by putting them under license, or by leasing areas.

As I consider this a most vital point in the future protection of this fishery, I strongly urge the leasing of fishing areas wherever applied for, subject, of course, to the public interest, and after full consideration of all applications. If this is found to be impracticable, then I would, in the most stringent manner possible, urge that the necessary legislation be procured to render operative section 14, sub-section 11, and section 17, sub-section 5, of the re-enacted (1886) Fisheries Act, which the Department has decided do not now apply to the lobster fishery.

V. On examination of the evidence as presented in the secretary's analysis, which no doubt is correct, it shows that in New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Quebec there was a preponderance of opinion in favor of closing for a period, and of leasing limits. In Nova Scotia the evidence is so conflicting and unreliable that I hold it is not worth considering. Every section, indeed almost every man wanted his own ideas adopted, and the evidence presents little more than inordinate present greed and a total disregard of the future.

IV.

Commissioner Hunter Duvar expressed his views and recommendations as follows :—

Firstly, because this is no question of food supply or food for the people, but a mere restraint to be put on mercantile adventure, so as to secure to Canadians of the future their due share of the raw material of a luxury that ought to abound throughout all time in Canadian waters.

Secondly, because the lobster fishery, from overfishing, is progressing so rapidly towards extinction that no merely palliative measure will be sufficient to arrest the impending evil.

Thirdly, because under a wise and strong central government individual interests must give way to the public good.

And fourthly, because the public mind at the present time seems prepared for sweeping measure such as total closure, instead of half measures.

Therefore Commissioner Duvar would recommend :

I. That all lobster fishing and preserving in Canadian waters and all export therefrom, be prohibited for a term of three years, namely, the years 1889, 1890 and 1891.

2. And that a short season for fishing from 15th May to 15th July be allowed in the year 1888, the legal size of lobster to be, as now, 9 inches in clear length.

3. And that when the factories reopen in 1892 the fishing season then and thereafter be from 15th May to 15th July only, in each year for all parts of Canada.

4. And that the legal standard of lobster be then and thereafter $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches in clear length of body exclusive of claws or feelers.

5. And that lobster factories be put under license.

6. And that fishing grounds be officially laid off to such actual packers as may demand a definite allotment of fishing area (sec. 17, ss. 5, of Fisheries Act.)

7. The privilege of supplying the local fresh-fish markets, but not to export to market, nor to can or preserve, be reserved to the fishermen during closure of factories.

II. Should the Government deem total closure too heroic a measure, then Commissioner Duvar would favor one general fishing season for all parts of Canada, from 15th May to 15th July in each year, without sectional differences of date or any special privileges to sub-localities.

III. But, to No. II he would prefer that, for a given period, lobster fishing and canning be permitted only in alternate years, for a short fishing season as above stated of not more than two months, from 15th May to 15th July, all factories to close on the same day throughout Canada, namely 15th day of July in each year.

IV. Commissioner Duvar would not approve of retaining the present length of lobster fishing season with a month of recess, nor of any other measure that would give more than two months' lobster canning.

The Commissioners proceeded to vote on the various points of evidence, *seriatim*, set forth on page 9 *et sequitur*, of this report, with the following result:—

I. That the lobster packing factories in all Canadian waters be shut down for a term of three years, namely 1889, 1890 and 1891, with a short season allowed for fishing in 1888, up to 15th July, and no longer:

Dissenting—Hackett, Hon. Chairman.

do Ogden, N. S.

Agreed to proposal No. I.:

Commissioner Deacon, N. B., but who wishes five years.

do Duvar, P. E. I., three years.

2. And that the factories when reopened be limited to two months' fishing in each year and close on 15th July annually:

(Embraced in No. I., consequently Commissioners did not vote.)

3. And that the legal size of lobster be 9 inches in clear length in 1888, and $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches thereafter:—

Mr. Chairman voted as to $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches --No.

Commr. Ogden do No.

Commr. Deacon do Yes.

Commr. Duvar do Yes.

II. That if total closure be not adopted for the whole of Canada it be extended to specified parts thereof:—

Mr. Chairman voted—No.

Ogden No.

Deacon No.

Duvar No.

2. In case of closure, fishermen to retain the privilege of supplying the local fresh fish markets, but not to export to market nor can.

Amendment proposed "that fishermen be privileged to supply the local fresh fish markets:—"

Mr. Chairman voted—Yes.

Ogden	Yes.
Deacon	Yes.
Duvar	Yes.

III. That the present fishing seasons and present legal standard of 9 inches be retained, and the law be strictly enforced:—

Mr. Chairman voted—Yes.

Ogden	Yes.
Deacon	No.
Duvar	No.

2. That the legal standard of lobster be $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches in clear length, exclusive of claws and feelers:—

Mr. Chairman voted—No.

Ogden	No.
Deacon	Yes.
Duvar	Yes.

IV. That the present length of fishing time be allowed, with a recess of one month during spawning time, say July, with September added as an equivalent:—

Mr. Chairman No.

Ogden	No.
Deacon	No.
Duvar	No.

V. That the fishing time be shortened to six weeks, and to shut down for the year before spawning time, say on 15th July:—

Mr. Chairman No.

Ogden	No.
Deacon	No.
Duvar	No.

2. That the fishing time be shortened to two months, and to shut down for the year before spawning time, say on 15th July:—

Mr. Chairman Yes.

Ogden	No.
Deacon	Yes.
Duvar	Yes.

VI. That if neither total closure nor general shutting down on 15th July, there be sectional dates of close season, and that those sectional dates be as recommended by Commissioner Deacon, as embodied in this report:—

Mr. Hackett Yes.

Deacon	Yes.
Ogden	No.
Duvar	No.

VII. That a system of lease, license, or allotment of areas be introduced, securing to each factory that may demand it a surveyed fishing space according to the number of traps fished.

Mr. Deacon Yes.

Duvar	Yes.
Hackett	No.
Ogden	No.

2. That an annual license fee be paid to Government by all lobster factories in operation, of \$10 per 1,000 traps:—

Mr. Deacon	Yes.
Duvar	Yes.
Hackett	No.
Ogden	No.

Commissioner Duvar suggests \$25 per 1,000 traps.

VIII. That lobster fishing be permitted only in alternate years:—

Mr. Chairman	No.
Ogden	No.
Deacon	No.
Duvar	Yes.

IX. That a more efficient class of fishery officers be organized, details of such organization being left to the Department.

X. That separate regulations be adopted for the Magdalen Islands.

Moved by Mr. Ogden, and adopted, that paragraph No. IX be stricken out, by the vote of Mr. Chairman, yes, to strike out; Mr. Ogden, yes; Mr. Deacon, yes; Mr. Duvar, no.

No. X. The Commissioners were unanimous that no exceptional regulations should be accorded to the Magdalen Islands.

All of which, the above written report, is respectfully submitted.

Dated at Shediac, Province of New Brunswick, the seventh day of November, 1887.

EDWARD HACKETT, *Chairman*,
ALFRED OGDEN,
W. B. DEACON,
J. HUNTER DUVAR, *Secretary*.

MINORITY REPORT OF COMMISSIONER A. OGDEN.

To the Honorable GEO. E. FOSTER,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

HON. SIR,—As one of your Commissioners, appointed by the Governor General in Council, by an instruction bearing date 4th July, 1887, to enquire into and report upon the lobster and oyster fisheries of Canada, I beg to state that I have signed the general report of said Commission, taking exception to some parts of it, against which my vote will there be found recorded; but, so important do I consider the changes suggested by this report in some respects, and so dangerous to the future prosecution of these fisheries, and to the fair dealing that those who have invested so much capital in them should receive, that I am compelled to present the following statement for your most serious consideration. I do not differ in any great extent with our general report upon the value, tabulated statements forwarded thereto, extent, number of factories, hands employed, capital invested, &c., &c., in connection with the great lobster fishery of Canada, but in reference to the periodical migratory habits of this fish as mentioned in this report, I must take exception. I am convinced that lobsters can be taken at all seasons of the year in the Maritime Provinces, when the prosecution of this fishery is not prevented by ice nor the inclemency of the weather. The spawning time is from the 1st of July, continuing about six weeks, when, of course, no fish should be taken. In part proof of my statement, I might refer you to the evidence of Mr. G. H. Gardiner, Yarmouth, N.S., one of the best informed lobster shippers in the Lower Provinces, who says:—"Lobsters should not be taken after the 15th of July, but should be allowed to be captured for our live export trade as early as February." Mr. H. B. Cann, of the same place, agrees in every particular with Mr. Gardiner's statements. Mr. D. Hatfield, also of Yarmouth, states that for the export trade he would wish the close season to be only from the 1st of July to the 1st of November. These statements, by most reliable men, prove the assertion that lobsters may be taken at all seasons of the year in the Maritime Provinces. The importance of this trade in live lobsters being so great and having grown to such a magnitude—according to the Fisheries Report of 1886 the value of the catch in Nova Scotia being \$153,034.40, and in New Brunswick \$128,700—it is necessary that every possible encouragement and privilege, not injurious to these fisheries, should be given to those who are thus developing our valuable live lobster trade. From the evidence above, and from other similar evidences, and from my own experience in the lobster fishery for nearly thirty years on the coast of Maine, Massachusetts, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, I urgently recommend that the open season for the live lobster fishery extend from the 15th of February till the 10th of July. Dealers in live lobsters invariably ask to be allowed this early prosecution of the fishery, as in the winter time and early spring months these fish are much more valuable, bringing in the markets both at home and abroad from 6 cents to 10 cents per pound. The chief foreign market for live lobsters is Boston and the laws of Massachusetts require that every one of these fish offered for sale must be at least 10½ inches in length. This provision, thus preventing the taking of small fish from our waters, and the fact that comparatively few are taken at so early a part of the season, prevent any material depletion of our lobster fisheries, if the open season is sanctioned between the dates I have mentioned above. After a very careful analysis of the evidence taken before your Commissioners in the different Provinces, the great weight of which most conclusively shows that the prosecution of the lobster fisheries should commence as early in the spring as the season may permit, and should close on or about the 10th of July. I am inclined to recommend that the taking of lobsters for canning purposes should commence about 1st April and extend to 10th July, and that during the whole year, with the exception of a part of the month of July and the full month of August, fishermen should be allowed to catch lobsters for local home consumption, but not for canning or export purposes. Among

the packers and others interviewed, who do business on the shores of the Gulf of the St. Lawrence, I found some eighteen persons who were willing to close their factories for a time at least, some three years, some two, and some one, and there were twenty who opposed any closing whatever. On the Atlantic coast of Nova Scotia and Cape Breton twenty-eight prominent persons in the lobster business, similar in condition, and in the pursuit of this fishery, to those interviewed on the gulf shore, were examined, and but one was in favor of closing the factories for any time. The remaining twenty-seven were most profound in their expression of opinion that there should be no closing to the lobster fishery operation in that Province.

Taking into consideration this evidence and realizing the vast amount of capital now invested in the lobster fisheries of the Maritime Provinces, the large and expensive factories (especially in Nova Scotia) thousands of fishing traps and other fishing appliances, the large and extensive plant around these factories, all of which, by a closing even for a brief period, would greatly deteriorate in value and in many instances become perfectly worthless, and also considering the tens of thousands of men, women and children employed almost the year through, the greater portion of whom, if the factories closed would be thrown out of work near their own immediate homes, and many of whom, doubtless, would be compelled to go to the neighboring Republic for employment. I most strongly urge that these great hives of industry and means of profitable employment to many of our own people in the Maritime Provinces be not closed for any specified time or period beyond what is known as the "close season" in each year.

As to the matter of "lease, license or allotment of areas," I found by the parties interviewed on the Gulf of St. Lawrence that there were 13 for some system of leasing and 27 opposed to it. On the Atlantic Coast of Nova Scotia and Cape Breton Island, but one party was in favor of leasing the lobster fishing area and 27 were strongly against any such measure. Weighing the evidence carefully and considering how the fishermen, who have really inherited rights to our shore fisheries, would be unfairly treated by such a system and would in a short time be at the mercy of the packers, many of whom are citizens of foreign States, who having depleted their own fisheries now seek to do business in our waters, and who by this proposed "law of leases" would monopolize these "inherited rights" of the native fishermen. I cannot but recommend that no system of "lease, license or allotment of areas" be introduced into this country. To prevent much of the unnecessary destruction of this fish and the depletion of our fishing areas, I would respectfully recommend that the present law in regard to size, nine inches in length, be most rigidly enforced. The size specified in our Fishery Act I consider correct, though less than that on the American coast, as in many places we have a smaller run of lobsters. The main thing is to have the law most carefully carried out, this can be done with very little if any additional cost to the Government, and will close many so-called factories that have been continually packing undersized fish. I would also suggest that there would be no discrimination packing sectional differences as to the time of the closing of the lobster fishing in the Maritime Provinces. A sea board as extensive as is that of these Provinces along all parts of which the lobster fishery may be carried on, makes it more difficult to give regulations that will every season suit at the same time those engaged in this fishery, but I am of the opinion, that even considering the climatic and geographical differences that do exist, either on the Gulf of St. Lawrence shore or the Atlantic sea board, the fishing season should be the same for all, and taking one season with another, I do not believe that such a regulation would very materially affect the successful prosecution of this, one of the great sources of wealth to the people of the Maritime Provinces of the Dominion.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

ALFRED OGDEN.

HALIFAX, N.S., 15th October, 1887.

REPORT

ON THE

OYSTER FISHERIES OF CANADA.

SHEDIAC, N.B., 7th November, 1887.

The Honorable G. E. FOSTER,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

SIR,—The Commissioners appointed by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, of date 4th July, 1887, namely, Mr. Edward Hackett of Tignish, Prince County, Province of Prince Edward Island, Honorary Chairman; Mr. Alfred Ogden of Halifax, Nova Scotia; Mr. W. B. Deacon, of Shediac, in the Province of New Brunswick; and Mr. John Hunter Duvar, of Prince County, Province of Prince Edward Island, acting as Secretary, beg to report:

Said Commissioners were nominated to enquire into and report upon the lobster and oyster fisheries of the Atlantic Maritime Provinces of the Dominion of Canada, and to offer recommendations for the preservation and development of these fisheries.

The lobster fishery of the Dominion is the subject of a separate report and is of this date laid before your Honor.

The Commissioners have personally visited the greater number of the oyster grounds in the four Provinces margining the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and have to express their view that the live oyster beds are of much larger extent than they anticipated, and, if judiciously supervised, must form a not unimportant item in the national resources of Canada.

The quality of the oysters on the natural live beds of the Lower Province varies much, owing to the nature of the bottom in oyster waters, the depth, and differing salinity of the water, the shelter, thermal difference, and other natural features that have a bearing on the case.

Along the greater part of the shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, east of Gaspe are evidences that oysters once existed in immense quantities, as is shown by deposits of dead oyster shells, which in places are not less than twenty feet in depth. In some places (but not in all) these beds could be replanted or revived.

The decadence (death) of the oyster in these places is explainable by the encroachment of the sea on the shifting beaches, by the clearing away of forests, altering the shallow margins of the shores, and from other causes too obtruse for the Commissioners now to go into.

The Commissioners have however found that the natural live oyster beds of the Provinces of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, and perhaps of Cap Breton and elsewhere in Nova Scotia, are of large value as a fishing resource, and that there is much ground available in all the Atlantic Maritime Provinces for profitable private culture under a liberal system that would induce private persons to devote their care to the industry.

The oyster fishery is different from lobster and other fisheries in that it is prosecuted without expense. A boat worth \$10 and an oyster-tongs, costing \$1, are all the material required. So far as the Commissioners can learn there are no vessels specially built for the oyster trade. Large numbers of schooners move annually to the oyster beds and fish them with their own crews, but these vessels are a part of the ordinary coasting marine and cannot be taken into account as part

the oyster fishing plant. It may be mentioned that for want of a system of registration or license, no account can be obtained of the quantities taken by this fleet of one or two hundred sail. It is, however, evident that much greater quantities of oysters are taken than appear in the official returns. And it is not too much to say that half as many young oysters are destroyed by reckless fishing as appear in the Blue Book. Say a further 20,000 to 30,000 barrels recklessly destroyed annually without benefit to any one, and to the great detriment of the beds.

In the absence of any system of registration, the value of plant employed in the Canadian oyster fishery is a matter of mere calculation. Perhaps the following approximates as nearly as possible to accuracy:—

	Value.	Produce last year.
P. E. I.—650 boats and tongs.....	\$10,650	33,125 barrels
N. B.— 550 do do	6,150	28,083 do
N. S.— 30 do do	330	1,397 do
Total.....		62,605 do

An outfit (total first value) of \$17,000 would cover the whole oyster fishery,—giving partial employment during three months to perhaps 1,500 men, who may be described as only “occasional fishermen.”

The boats are not used solely for oyster fishing. They are the ordinary all-work boats that every farmer with a water-frontage possesses.

In addition to the floating plant, about sixty thousand barrels are annually required, but these are empty flour-barrels at 12½ cents apiece.

It will thus be seen that the oyster fishery is carried on without capital.

There is no regulation of the fishery whatsoever, excepting a close season from 1st June to 15th September inclusive; and shore wardens without boats are utterly powerless to check poaching in the close season.—(See Appendix No. page

A series of charts of existing oyster beds and of probable oyster grounds would necessitate prolonged and expensive actual survey, and should be made under the care of a general superintendent of oyster culture.

The Commissioners, having carefully gone over the evidence, beg to make the following observations and recommendations:—

They would respectfully recommend to your Honor's consideration that one general law or regulation should cover the whole of the Canadian Atlantic seaboard, with the following provisions, namely:—

I. That existing oyster beds be reserved to the public, and that their limits be officially defined;

II. That mud-digging be prohibited within sixty yards of any officially recognised workable live oyster bed;

And that suitable portions of bays, creeks, estuaries or harbors be considered closed for oyster fishing, and said closed portions be laid off for the digging of shell manure;

III. That bays of considerable extent in which are many oyster beds be marked off in two or more divisions, and that the divisions be fished only in alternate years;

IV. That for the present, the present close season be retained, namely, from 1st June to 15th September in each year, both days inclusive;

V. That under penalty of forfeiture of boat and appurtenances no fisherman shall bring ashore (excepting for authorized purposes), any “round” oyster that does not measure fully two inches in diameter of shell, nor any long (oblong) oyster that does not measure fully three inches of outer shell, and that possession of such under-sized oysters by any person shall be punished by fine;

VI. That all winter fishing be prohibited for oysters (Commissioner Ogden dissenting);

VII. Temporary or permanent proclamation to close localities where the supply is so nearly exhausted as to warrant closure.

VIII. That under section 21, sub-section 4 of the Fisheries Act a liberal induce-

ment be offered under a system of leases to persons who will undertake under stringent regulations to grow oysters on private beds. That is to say,—that a lease be given (under bonds), for not more than nine years (renewable) at a nominal rent for the first three years, conditional on a sufficiency of brood oysters being planted on the area within one year after date of the issue of lease. The Government to have a lien on such planted beds ;

IX. Easy and inexpensive arrangements, by which persons owning water-frontages may lease their own foreshores for oyster culture from the Government ;

X. That Parliament be invited to appropriate a sum or sums for the formation of oyster beds in various waters and places found adapted for that purpose, and for transplanting oysters, and re-stocking exhausted fisheries by natural or artificial means—in accordance with section 21, sub-section 5, of the Fisheries Act ;

XI. The appointment of a responsible officer of fisheries, capable of the position, and to rank with the Superintendent of Pisciculture, as General Superintendent of Oyster Fisheries, and to have general superintendence of all public and private oyster culture ;

XII. A system of registration of oyster boats, with other details to be arranged by the Department.

With reference to clause XII Mr. Commissioner Ogden moved the insertion of the word “free”-system of registration, &c.

Mr. Commissioner Deacon moved, seconded by Commissioner Duvar that the annual registration fee for oyster-fishing boats be one dollar—Carried. Mr. Ogden dissenting.

All of which above-written report is respectfully submitted.

Dated at Shediac, Province of New Brunswick the fifth day of November, A.D. 1887.

EDWARD HACKETT, Chairman,
ALFRED OGDEN,
W. B. DEACON,
J. HUNTER DUVAR, Secretary.

ADDITIONAL REMARKS ON THE OYSTER FISHERY.

The enormous extent to which the culture of oysters has been developed on the coasts of some of the Atlantic States of the United States as well as on the shores of France and Holland and in a lesser degree of England, indicates the oyster as a great industrial and national resource. Not every sea-bottom is suitable for oyster-culture. The Commissioners heard somewhat vague reports of unsuccessful attempts to plant oysters at Caraquet, N.B., Gaspé, Que., and elsewhere in New Brunswick and Quebec. To propagate oysters successfully requires bottom of a certain degree of hardness, free from mud or alkali or sea-vermin, not washed by strong tides nor exposed to being silted over by storms, and with several other minor requisites of detail. The degree, greater or less, of salinity in the water is all important and can only be judged by an expert and be ascertained by scientific means. A water temperature of 68° to 70° at *spatting* time is also essential. Salinity and temperature vary in almost every bay and estuary, according to depth and bottom and in-flow of streams. The size, shape and quality of the oysters themselves vary so much in different bottoms that fishmongers can tell on looking at an oyster in what waters it was found. All of which knowledge—as well as much other information—would require to be possessed by the superintendent of oyster culture.

Section 21, sub-section 4, of the Fisheries Act authorises the Minister to grant special licenses and leases for any term of years to any person who wishes to plant or farm oyster beds. This give the Minister unlimited power as to the length of lease. But in Section 4 of the same Act his power of granting leases for other

fisheries is limited to nine years, excepting under the authority of the Governor in Council.

Any innovation—however beneficial, and especially if it touches fishermen—has to battle against prejudice. Much alarm is already expressed at the bare supposition that oyster beds may be leased, and already is rising the parrot-cry of “monopoly!”

Nor is this fear altogether without some faint shadow of excuse. The natural history of the oyster will explain it thus:—Natural, or sea, oyster beds are not stationary. They throw off “spat,” like bees swarming, which “spat” forms other smaller or larger beds, at a greater or less distance around the circumference of the old bed. The fishermen fish out the old bed and then hunt for these new ones. It is obvious that if all the vacant water were taken up by private culturists the fishing area of the public fishermen would be restricted. There is another, not now threatened but positive to occur in a few years hence, namely, the market for oysters is subject to fluctuations, and the public fishermen know nothing of these fluctuations until they offer their oysters to the dealers for sale. The consequence is that at times there is a glut of supply and the shippers will not purchase at any price (therefore the oysters are spoiled) while at another time they are in demand at increased prices. Private cultivators,—having a sure “monopoly” for twenty years or other long term, and who would know where to lay their hand on oysters at half-an-hour’s notice instead of hunting all over the bay for them,—would watch the market and supply the demand, thus cutting out the public fishermen. Private culture would thus compete at an advantage over public fishing.

A lease granted for so long a period as twenty years is virtually given away and practically represents a freehold. After the first four years it becomes a valuable piece of real estate to the fortunate possessor. For the first three years it is all outlay. In the fourth year the first fruits should pay interest on the outlay, but its value increases year by year. The value of the lease or license in the fifth year bears no comparison in value to what it should be in the ninth year, and the ninth year is but trifling in value in comparison with what it ought to be in the fifteenth or twentieth. Government to give a lease at a low or nominal rent for a longer period than nine years would be robbing itself.

Areas for oyster culture are certain, sooner or later, to become the objects of active speculation. For this reason they should be put under the strictest supervision to see that they are planted, *bonâ fide*, with the requisite quantity of brood fish, and otherwise attended to. This is a matter of importance, inasmuch as the areas fall back into the hands of the Government at the expiry of lease, either to be re-let or to be thrown open to public fishing.

To properly supervise oyster fishing throughout Canada demands a special class of fishery officers (with boats), distinct from the ordinary fishery wardens. Without boats they are nothing. This, however, is matter of detail. Whatever arrangement is made should be placed under one responsible head officer.

As regards the size of leased areas, it must wholly depend on locality, especially on tides. Four acres of productive oysters is a small fortune, and even one acre would afford a fair income, but a much larger space must be included within the lease, to leave free space for the fall, drifting and collection of spat. At the Yerseke leased oyster beds in Holland the leased plots range from 12 to about 150 acres, and the term of lease is fifteen years, at the end of which term, namely, in 1885, all the areas reverted to the Government, and were re-let at much enhanced prices. The term of fifteen years is too long for Canada, but the principle is the same. All of which shows that the superintendent under whose care the Canadian oyster fisheries shall be placed should be an expert.

Attention is directed to the address of Professor Hubrecht on “oyster fisheries in the Netherlands” delivered before the Conference of the International Fisheries Exhibition at London, 1883; and to the annual reports, for various years, of the Shell fish Commissioners of the State of Connecticut, U.S., for information of the proceedings of the Commission as to oysters and surveys of areas for oyster fishing.

Also to Report of U.S. Fisheries Commissioners for 1876, pages 271 *et seq.* And Canadian Fisheries Blue Book for 1873, pages 197 *et seq.*

2.

The regulations for both public and private oyster beds in France are too tyrannical for this freer land of Canada, and the rules adopted in the Netherlands have too much Dutch stiffness for us more habile Canadians. Canadian regulations should rather be framed on the more practical methods in use in the oyster States of the United States.

In the State of Maine persons wishing to cultivate oysters on the banks of bays or creeks belonging to the State must first obtain a permit from the local authorities. The only exception is in favor of plantations situated in the interior of bays and gulfs. In no case must navigation be impeded.

In Massachusetts, on payment of fees, permits for *twenty* years to plant oysters in vacant waters may be obtained from the mayor and selectmen, of each maritime locality, but the national beds must be respected.

In Rhode Island (Providence River,) the Commissioners of shell-fisheries can grant vacant water for *five* years,—and the beds pay an annual tax to the State. In no case can more than *one acre* be assigned to any one person, and only *one acre* per head to members of a Company cannot be sublet. No definite term of lease.

In Connecticut a licensing committee nominated by the people grants licenses of vacant water for oyster culture. The extent of ground occupied by any one person must not exceed *two acres*. Committees specify the term for which such license may be held.

In the State of New York all land holders on the banks of Harlem River have the right to plant oysters on their foreshore. In Jamaica bay, L. I. the same, but no individual nor association can occupy more than *a quarter of a mile* of the foreshore.

In New Jersey, proprietors of tidal waters may use it for oyster culture.

In Delaware, any citizen of the State (but no foreigner) may enclose *one acre* for oyster culture, provided the public beds be not touched.

In Maryland the regulations are the same as in Delaware, namely, *one acre*. Owners of shore frontages have priority of choice.

No information as to Virginia.

3.

With reference to vacant waters and the likelihood of more or fewer natural oysters being found on areas allotted for private culture, thereby causing jealousy and irritation, the following note is appended to the United States Commissioners' report on natural oyster banks or beds. 1876, page 297. The same contingency is covered by section 21, sub-section 4, of the Canadian Fisheries' Act, which says: "And the holder of any such lease or license shall have the exclusive right to the oysters produced *or found* on the beds within the limits of such lease or license." The note says: "By a natural bank (or bed) we mean a conglomeration of mollusca presenting a character of continuity, constituting what is usually called an oyster-bed. The natural bank may be single or formed of several small banks, separated by greater or less spaces, but always sufficiently connected to be considered parts of one whole. As to places where, through accidental circumstances, isolated oysters have developed, they are not classed among the natural beds, since, if this were the case, the largest part of the submarine soil of the coast would be under interdiction and oyster culture would be impossible. However protective the American laws may be in what concerns public property, they are careful not to interfere with private enterprise by a too rigorous interpretation of the term '*public property*.'"

4.

Since the Commissioners visited Baie du Vin, N.B., 60 and 70 vessels have been daily fishing and taking away large supplies from the already impoverished beds. The same depletion is going on at several other places.

5.

They are several lagoons and sheltered coves among the Magdalen Islands, where it is believed oysters could be grown successfully, and thereby in the course of a few years, afford a new industry to the rather shiftless and unenterprising population. Frequent shells of oysters are washed up near the Columbine Shoals, thus indicating that oysters have been, or are now, in that locality.

6.

During the past six or eight years several applications for lease of sea areas for oyster culture have been forwarded from Prince Edward Island to the Department, and are on file. The hydrographic system of the Province is peculiarly suited for oyster growing, the narrow Island being interlaced with tidal creeks and there being no spot of land more distant than eight miles from tidal salt water. Prince Edward Island has also more population to the square mile than any other part of the rural districts of Canada. Almost all the farms are laid off 5 chains and 10 chains in width, and whenever practicable the frontage faces on salt water. The tenure is freehold. This gives an enormous number of claimants who might have the right to take up leases under Section IX of the Commissioner's Report, and when the matter comes to be understood by the public it is probable that many applications will be received from Prince Edward Island.

7.

COST OF A PROTECTIVE SERVICE.

Although it is beyond the mission of the Commissioners to surmise what course the Government may deem it proper to adopt, the following is offered as an estimate of what a thoroughly efficient protective service for the Canadian oyster fisheries would cost annually:—

1 General Superintendent, salary.....	\$1,800
His expenses.....	400
1 Overseer.....	600
His expenses.....	300
1 Travelling overseer (as detective).....	400
His expenses, a like sum.....	400
Clerk.....	365
1 Surveyor, paid for his work, say.....	600
12 Oyster wardens, with boats, viz., 4 in Prince Edward Island; 6 in New Brunswick, and 2 (without boats) in Nova Scotia, at \$150; Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick at \$250.....	2,800
Cost of 10 boats at \$35.....	350
Wages of boats' crews, 12 men at \$90 per season.....	1,080

Total, say..... \$10,000

Against which as a set-off any license or registration fee, or oyster tax, or lease of private grounds.

8.

Statement of the catch of oysters in Canadian waters from the year 1870 to the present date, 31st October, 1887:—

Year.	Catch.
1870.....	Have no record.
1871.....	39,450
1872.....	Have no record.

1873	27,288
1874	14,318
1875	11,716
(An error here, P.E.I. being set down at 41 barrels.)	
1876	16,856
1877	29,576
1878	30,090
1879	28,632
1880	34,348
1881	31,498
1882	54,646
1883	50,540
1884	41,956
1885	57,132
1886	62,905

1887 (P.E.I. to date, 30,000 barrels or upwards.)

J. HUNTER DUVAR,

Secretary of Commission.

OTHER SHELL FISH.

In addition of the lobster (*Homarus Americanus*) and the oyster (*Ostrea Virginica*) var. *Canadiense*) the minor shell-fish of the Atlantic coast of Canada are :

CRABS (*Cancer*) of more than one variety. ["Crustaceans,"—not "shell-fish" proper.]

MUSSEL (*Mytilus edulis*) and another with fluted shell.

SHRIMP (*Crangon boreas, vulgaris*?) ["Crustacean,"—not "shell-fish" proper.]

QUAHAUG, or SEA CLAM (*Spisul solidissima*) *Cyprina Islandica*, and *Venus mercenaria*, var. *violacea officinalis*, are also called Quahaug. The word "Quahaug" is therefore something indefinite. [Quere? *Holothuria plantaphus*?]

SAND CLAM, or HOG CLAM, or (*Mya arenaria*.)

LONG SHELL CLAM (*Solensis radiatus*.)

SCALLOP (*Pecten tenuiscostatus*). (Mig. and Ad.)

RAZOR CLAM (*Solensis*, var. *Americanus*)

PERIWINKLE (*Littorina litorea*.)

SQUID (*Sepia Media*.)

Except where noted the above names are Linnæan, and the list has been kindly-verified by Dr. Honeyman of the Nova Scotia Provincial Museum, and by Mr. J. Matthew Jones, a distinguished naturalist of Halifax, and for many years president of the Nova Scotia Institute of Natural Science.

All the above shellfish are occasionally offered in small quantities in the Halifax, N. S., fishmarket, but none of them have hitherto been assumed to be of much economic value.

CRABS are found everywhere on the Canadian Atlantic, but are small in size as compared with those on the British coasts, being seldom more than five to six inches in length of body. One of the Commissioners has captured specimens as far up the Gulf as Gaspé. A naturalist of Halifax, N. S., expresses an opinion that what keeps crabs out of the market is the abundance of lobsters. In the absence of lobsters it is believed that a regular supply of crabs would meet a ready sale as a breakfast dish.

The value of the edible **MUSSEL**, both as an article of food and as bait, is little appreciated on this side of the Atlantic. In the British fresh fish markets mussels are habitually exposed for sale and fetch a price second only to oysters and cockles. The fishermen on the east coast of Scotland, where fishing is well understood, place their chief reliance on mussels as the best bait for their deep sea set lines. Extensive beds are carefully cultivated both for bait and to sell as food. This is one of the resources that our fishermen ignore, but which might turn out to be valuable in intelligent hands. The variety used for food is *mytilus edulis*, in which sometimes

pearls are found. The variety with a striated shell are not eaten, although equally good for bait.

There are few breakfast tables in England on which SHRIMPS (*craxon vulgaris*) do not figure as an appetising dish. The capture of these small crustaceans gives large employment to the females and youth of the fishing classes all along the English coast, and the amount of ready money they realize must amount to a very considerable sum annually. Shrimps are taken by a person wading to the knees, or deeper, and pushing forward a wide-mouthed shallow scoop-net with very small meshes, the shrimp being slender and not more than two inches in length, but rich and delicate in taste when boiled. Shrimps are abundant all along the coasts of the Maritime coasts of Canada, especially in sandy bays. Bathers must have felt them striking against their feet. They have been caught in quantity in Halifax Harbor by naturalists dredging for aquatic specimens; they are abundant on the shores of Prince Edward Island, and elsewhere along the Canadian Atlantic, their remains may be seen among the debris on the beach. Among the minor shellfish, fishing shrimps, and after being boiled, exposing them for sale in market would probably be the beginning of a considerable demand. Says a correspondent, "the breakfast table of the epicure could easily be furnished with these appetising morsels."

Quabaug (*mactra*). The mactra can be found from the beach of estuaries to a depth of twelve fathoms water at sea. Fine specimens are found at Margaret's Bay and along the west coast of Nova Scotia and elsewhere.

CLAMS are too well known to need description. Clam bakes are an institution of our Republican neighbors. When bait was permitted to be sold to American fishermen the Acadian French women along the north of Prince Edward Island made a little income by selling shelled clams for bait at 12 cents per quart. Clams are still a basis in the Acadian's soup.

SCALLOP. Hard and indigestible, but sometimes eaten. Might be had in moderate quantity.

Specimens of RAZOR-FISH, or RAZOR CLAM, offered at rare intervals in the fish-market of Halifax have found purchasers among epicures.

PERIWINKLES on the Canadian coast are generally too small to be an object of traffic.

SQUID are found, in varying plenty year after year, off the coasts of Cape Breton and the north of Prince Edward Island, and elsewhere in Canadian waters. Although furnishing the best bait for the deep-sea fisheries, their capture is not systematically pursued on the large scale it deserves, owing to the abundance of herring bait which is more easily come at.

J. HUNTER DUVAR,

Member and Secretary of Commission.

REPORT ON MINOR SHELL-FISH.

As years pass on there is no doubt that the fishery of the minor shellfish will grow into a business of some pecuniary value, and as it will be for local supply, fresh, and impossible to be carried on with a commercial view such as is the case with oysters and lobsters, the profits would remain with the fishermen themselves, and would add another item to their precarious receipts. Fishermen are proverbially slow to adopt any new features in their business, and it would be a fit task for a philanthropist to teach the fishermen that marketable resources are to be found along the beach, which could be gathered for market by women and children while the men are engaged in heavier labor on the sea. All that is wanted is the beginning of a market. The rest would follow. (See page 26.)

The Commissioners do not deem it necessary, at present, to make any suggestions for the regulation of the minor shell fisheries.

By order of Commissioners,

J. HUNTER DUVAR,

Secretary of Commission.

EVIDENCE.

APPENDIX No. 1.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

This twenty-first day of September, A.D. 1887, at Hernewood, Lot Six, County of Prince, Province of Prince Edward Island, appeared before me WILLIAM HENRY LOCHEAD and made affidavit to keep secret the evidence given before the Government Commission appointed to enquire into and report upon the shell fisheries of this Dominion, and transcribed by him.

W. H. LOCHEAD.

Sworn before me, time and place above mentioned.

J. HUNTER DUVAR,

J. P. for Prince County and Justice of the Peace for the Province of Prince Edward Island for all the requirements of the Fisheries Acts and the Regulations made under them.

PRECIS OF EVIDENCE

Offered before the Government Commissioners to enquire into and report upon the lobsters, oyster, and other shell fisheries of the Atlantic Maritime Provinces of the Dominion of Canada, the Commissioners being Edward Hackett, of Prince Edward Island (Chairman), Alfred Ogden, of Nova Scotia, W. B. Deacon, of New Brunswick, and John Hunter Duvar, of Prince Edward Island (Secretary). At Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, on 13th July, 1887, present Commissioners Ogden, Deacon and Duvar.

GEORGE D. LONGWORTH, Esq., offered evidence. Mr. Longworth represents Longworth & Co., who are owners of seven factories, namely, West Point, South-West Point of Prince Edward Island, Smith's Point, north of West Point, Ramsay's Shore, east of West Cape Indian Point at Cape Egmont, and at Cove Head, Tracadie, north of Queen's County. This fishing season employs 28 boats actually working, and has about 25 boats laid up since last year. These fishermen cost each not less than \$20 a month, and the women about \$10 per month. Considers that we pay nearly \$5,500 per month, and have three pay days for such wages, making closely on \$16,000 to provide for wages. Mr. Longworth explained a memorial he had sent to the Government to the effect that he, with others, would rather open as now with a month of recess in July and fish until the 1st October, than continue the present dates. Would be willing to assent to a license system, and after one year's due notice to close, would not object to completely closing down for, say, one year, namely 1889, provided that legitimate packers be given protection of areas under section 17, sub-section 5, of the Revised Fisheries Act, re-enacted of date 1836. Mr. Longworth insisted on the necessity of having different fishing seasons on the south side of the Island as against the north, as petitioned for in his memorial. Although he would assent to wholly closing down in 1889, he wants 1893 a change of fishing

time for the south of the Island on the terms set forth in the memorial he had forwarded to the Department.

Mr. JOHN MATHESON, *lobster packer, Campbellton, Prince County*, agreed in the main with Mr. Longworth, but his (Mr. M.'s) men could not do without the spring fishing of May and June; it would not answer to commence fishing only in July or 10th of August.

Mr. JAMES E. GRANT, *lobster packer, Charlottetown*, has this year in operation 3 factories, namely at Rustico, at Argyle Shore, and at Launching, being one in each county, employing a total of 120 hands, of whom 36 are inside; the total amount of labour expended on their factories this season will be about \$15,000 or equal to about \$120 per man. The supply of canned lobsters exceeds the demand so as to drive the prices down below the cost of production; if it were possible he would approve of continuing to let localities regulate themselves, also he would be in favor of fishing areas, each factory to have a shore frontage, which would thereby enhance the value of the plant and would also give the packers a hold on fishermen by threatening to shut down when the fishermen became unreasonable. With respect to closure for a term of years, does not think that it would be desirable,—five years is too long. Would favor as a legal size of lobsters $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches if the fishing ground was leased, but $10\frac{1}{2}$ is too large as matters now stand. Would like to fish all the year round and especially the fall fishery, but would be content with a fishing season of 4 months, whichever they like, say May, June, July, August.

Mr. WALTER MATHESON, *Charlottetown*, appeared before the Commission and stated that he is interested as supplier in twenty-five factories. He has heard the evidence of Mr. George Longworth and in the main agrees with him excepting a slight difference in the days of recess.

Both these witnesses having been interrogated stated that the capital now invested in the lobster canning industry would flow into other channels, and most probably into the deep-sea fisheries, but a loss to the present packers and for which they would like to have compensation.

Mr. W. F. TIDMARSH, *Nine-Mile Creek, St. Peter's Island*, employs \$4,000 labor. Does not favor total closure, but would commence fishing 15th May, close 1st July; re-open 1st August and close 20th September. With these dates the industry would protect itself. Favors the leasing system and would make priority of occupation the guide to leasing. Such law would protect both fish and fisherman. Thinks the above, namely recess in July and areas laid off, would be sufficient to protect; 5 pounds weight (not 5 lobsters) fill a one-pound can.

J. T. LANTZ, *of Point Prim, Queen's County*, appeared before the Commission and stated that he had held his present fishing site since 1878. When he first commenced, three to three and a-half lobsters would fill a can; to-day his supply of lobsters is such that he can fill a can with four lobsters, which he believes is better than any other part of the island. Mr. Lantz stated that he had last year nine boats, and this year only seven. He now employs about twenty-one men and eight women, whose wages amount to \$956 per month, and there being three pay days in the fishing season, it amounts to about \$3,000. An average outlay of about \$430 per boat, or \$140 per man. Mr. Lantz says that if any alteration of fishing season is to be enquired into, he would assent not to commence fishing until the first of August, and then to have the fall fishing, which would likely, in ordinary years, shut itself off about the 30th day of September or the 1st of October. He stated, for the private information of the Commission, the number of cases he had packed this season to date. Mr. Lantz further said that if the month of July was knocked off it would save the lives of many hundred thousand young lobsters. Commissioners having asked whether, in the event of areas and protection being given, he, Mr. Lantz, for himself and company, would agree to pay an annual license fee for a term of years, during a closure of three or more years, with the factories shut down for protective reasons, on which he stated that he would be willing to pay such annual license fee, but would consider \$20 per mile, for three miles shore frontage, too much. Being further interrogated, Mr. Lantz said that if the factories were shut down for

only one year, the packers could keep their gear together, but if for a longer period it would deteriorate. There is a difference in the date of lobsters spawning in different years, ranging as much as fifteen days; for instance, they are commencing to spawn now, (July), or as a latest date might not commence till 1st of August. Further, having stated that the generality of the lobsters taken at his factory are twelve inches in length, he could not object if the legal standard of size were raised to 10½ inches,

MR. JAMES STEWART, *Manager for the Point Prim Packing Co., Point Prim, Queen's County.* As the said Commission is taking evidence from those engaged in the lobster business, my opinion as regards the lobster season for the southern shore is to close in the month of July and allow us to take that month after the 20th of August. We, in my opinion, would be preserving the fish, and the fish would be in a better condition to pack, after the said date. We scarcely see any lobsters with spawn after the 1st of August, but in July there is more fish with spawn than any other month of the year, and the result is with careless packers that they are destroyed by the million. I would have no objection to close for one year, providing lines are established before, but as to closing for three years, all our plant would be useless. But if compensated for plant, &c., would be willing. We have closed the first of this month all along this shore, and hope that we will be granted that time after the 20th August. We have only had about one month's fishing this season as yet on this shore.

MESSRS. McDONALD, by ARCH. McDONALD, Esq., of *Georgetown*, have now only one factory in operation at *Launching*, with 17 boats, employing 22 men and 15 girls, to whom are paid wages for the season amounting to \$2,856, or about \$130 per man. Mr. McDonald thinks the present remedy is to close the lobster fishery to about half the time, say for only six weeks, from opening of the season to somewhat later; thinks from 1st June to 15th July would do. Knows no other means of preservation of the fishery. The taking of lobsters close in shore should also be prohibited. Question: How about a leasing system? Does not think that such a system would have any suitable effect. Does not see it would make any difference in the way of protection,—it would be like the Scott Act. Question: If the penalty were made very heavy? Believes that would have no effect. Is quite satisfied that shortening the season to six weeks, say 1st June to 15th July, would be ample protection. If total closure is made it should be done for two or three years. The tendency now is to put up shanties and pack 100 or 200 cases. Messrs. McDonald Bros' factories were built for 2,000 to 3,000 traps, but do not set more than 1,000 traps.

HONORABLE SAMUEL PROWSE, *Murray Harbor, King's County.* In regard to the lobster fishing business, I may say that I am more than ever convinced that the closing of all factories in the Dominion for at least three years is the best and only means to protect the business and that this regulation should be put in force at once.

MR. S. S. FOREST, of *Georgetown*, of FORREST & SHERRAR, of *Halifax, N.S.*, and *P. E. I.*, has been eleven years in the lobster business in *Prince Edward Island*. Has still one factory in the Island employing 40 men and 20 women to whom \$6,000 in wages will be paid this season, besides other outlay, or equal to \$130 per man. Mr. Forrest would favor a total prohibition of lobster fishing of not less than three years. Last year the lobster had become so small that they escaped through the bars in the traps. In 1876 three lobsters filled a can, and last year 1886, it took exactly 7¾ lobsters to fill a can. His view would be to wholly close up the lobster factories all along the Gulf, and afterwards to limit all lobster fishing to two months only. Thinks that would sufficiently protect the nine inches legal lobster. Nothing under 9 inch should be permitted; to raise the standard to 10½ inches would not do. There should be a warden to every factory. Disapproves of a leasing system; it would virtually give the packers a monopoly and he himself goes in for fair competition. In his opinion a leasing system would not work. If leases were granted, the tenure of lease should be forfeiture of the lease for offences; but he himself would never lease fishing grounds. No one date of closing or close season

would suit all localities. He himself (Mr. Forrest) in 1879 had 3 factories, but on account of the scarcity of lobsters, had to make arrangements to concentrate his works by closing two of them. In 1875, he packed 4,000 cases with 1,800 traps, and this year on the same grounds, with 2,500 traps will pack 1,500 cases.

At Court House, *Souris*, the 15th July, 1887, at 2 o'clock p.m., members of the Commission met. Present: Messrs. Ogden, Deacon and Duvar. By public notice evidence was received. The Minister of Marine and Fisheries being in *Souris*, the Commission waited on him and paid their respects. Thereafter, were in session and received evidence offered by the following persons interested in the lobster fishery;

MR. JOHN McLAIN, *Souris*, owns two factories, one at *Bayfield*, Lot 46, and one at *North Lake*, both in *King's County*. Commenced fishing in 1880; the two factories employ 58 men and 24 girls, to whom will be paid this season about \$7,000, or about \$105 per man. Last fish on 30th May, and this year began on 30th May, and closed on 6th July. In 1880 it took five lobsters to fill a can; it takes more now; the fish are bought at 50 cents per 100 lbs. Would agree to a total closure for say two years or at most three years, after being given a year's (1888) notice and permission to fish that year; and would assent to a lease system, but would not assent to a large license fee.

MESSRS. McDONALD, McDONALD & Co, of *Souris*, are owners of two lobster factories, one at Little Harbor, and the other at St. Colomb, eight miles north-west of East Point, both in *King's County*; each factory setting 1,500 traps, and together employing 35 men and 15 girls, to whom are paid \$4,300 in wages, or equal to \$105 per man. In 1880 it took 5 lobsters to fill a can, and now $6\frac{1}{2}$ or 7. The lobsters spawn at these factories about 1st July to 30th, and commence to get soft after 20th July. About protection: would recommend the close season of three years, after giving notice to allow one more year's fishing in 1888, that is to say, to totally close during the years 1889, 1890 and 1891, and then re-open under regulations. Would not be of advantage to their own factories if beyond the period expressed. Would not consider leases of protective areas necessary in their own case. Lobsters have now become so scarce, that the business is not worth following up; the scarcity is caused by over-fishing. The 35 men employed in these factories would not be lost to Canada, if the factories were closed.

Mr. FREDERICK MORROW, of *Souris*, is owner of two factories, one at *Souris*, and one at Black Bank, both in *King's County*. Both factories are running this year, since 26th May, and Black Bank will run till 20th August. Commenced lobster packing in 1880. The two factories employ outside and inside 60 men and 22 women, to whom \$7,000 will be paid this season in wages, or equal to about \$120 per man. Mr. Morrow thinks the present regulations are all right for the north side of Prince Edward Island, but it would be better for the south side of Prince Edward Island, running from Cape Bear to West Point, to commence on 20th April, then shut down on 15th July, and re-open on 15th August, and fish until closed by the weather. May and June are the best fishing months. The first two years after commencing business, namely, in 1881-82, $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 lobsters filled a can; now it takes $6\frac{3}{4}$ to 7. Totally objects to a total closure for a term of years. Thinks leasing would not tend to protect the lobsters. Thinks he himself would not make any extra exertion to propagate the lobster if he had a lease. If the factories were shut down the fishermen would go away to other places. Other places mean the United States.

ALLAN M. McDONALD, *Fishery Warden, North Lake, King's County*, explained the state of the lobster fishery in his district, stating that it was completely overdone, and that the only means of preventing its total extirpation is either to shorten the season materially or to shut down say three years. There are five factories in witness' district, all of which had to close down about the middle of July for want of lobsters.

RONALD McDONALD, *Naufrage District, King's County*, has heard the testimony given by last witness, and agrees in his views as to the means of protection.

C. C. CARLTON & Co, *lobster packers, Souris*, commenced to pack lobsters at Roll Bay in 1874, with 600 traps, at which time $2\frac{1}{2}$ or 3 lobsters would fill a one-pound can, but now it takes 6 or 7.

At *Dominion Building, Summerside*, the 21st July, 1887, present Mr. Hackett, Chairman, Messrs. Ogden, Deacon and Hunter Duvar; the latter Secretary.

DAVID ROGERS, Esq., of *Summerside*, offered evidence.

Is interested in two lobster factories at Egmont Bay, Prince County, employing 45 men at an average of \$30 per month per man; and 12 women at \$10 per month thus expending \$5 880 in wages alone, besides the other necessary supplies, bringing it up to \$6,000. His view is that different seasons should be for north and south of Prince Edward Island. On the north lobsters strike in early and on the south strike in later. For the south he would suggest that fishing might commence about 25th May; close down on the 1st July; re-open 1st August; and finally close on 20th September. This would suit his two factories, and in his opinion would suit the factories as far as Lot 15 Point. As regards the factories being closed for a term of years (say three) he is doubtful if it would have a permanent effect—might do to close for one year. Believes that the enforcement of the present law (after one year's notice) would do; and would allow it to work its own case. He would have no change in the present system. (In reply to Commissioner Deacon) Mr. Rogers said he did not suppose the Government had power to lease areas, and if they had such power, he did not think it would be a protection to his two factories and to the industry. (In reply to Commissioner Ogden) Mr. Rogers expressed his opinion that if the Government adopted the principle of giving areas it would be looked on with a hard feeling and cause trouble, as the people would say that it was taking away their rights.

Same place and date, before the same Commissioners, THOMAS H. ROBBLEE Esq., of *Summerside*, Lobster Packer, and shipper, gave evidence.

Has been a shipper since 1880. Has six factories of which four were working this year, namely two at New London, and at Hardy's Channel, and one at Miminogash, all on the north of Prince Edward Island. Employs 80 men, at an average wages \$36 per month, and 40 women \$12 per month, bringing up wages to about \$5,000. Is still fishing, 20th July, and intends continuing until day of legal closing 20th August. It is necessary to keep on lobster fishing so as to retain the men for mackerel fishing. Totally disapproves of closing for a term of three years, or other term, it would hurt the packers and would not revive the lobsters. On the south side he would suggest commencing as usual on 20th April, close on 10th July, re-open 15th August and continue fishing as long as they can; he had seen some good fishing in the fall. He does not approve of assigning areas; it would destroy competition and the fishermen would object strongly and make a general fuss. The fishermen are masters of the situation. If the present regulations remain in force, the industry will regulate itself. If the factories are shut down for a term of years the fishermen will go to the United States. There was formerly a cry that lobster fishing injured the mackerel, but the cry has died out.

At *Summerside*, the 21st day of July, 1887, before Mr. Hunter Duvar, Secretary deputed by the other Commissioners to act *in re* for all in taking the evidence offered by ROBERT T. HOLMAN, Esq., of *Summerside*. Mr. Holman gave evidence: Has been interested in the lobster industry for some years, both as owner of factories and as supplier of others. He now owns eleven factories, of which six are on the south of the Island and five are on the north. Employs about 220 men, at an average wages of \$36.00 per month, and 90 women at \$20.00 per month; thus expending \$25,560.00 in labor, besides supplies. Is favorable to different seasons for north and south of Prince Edward Island. For the south it would be better to commence fishing as now on the 20th April; omit the month of July; recommence 1st August and continue fishing for the whole month of September, although it would be inconvenient as to taking up and resetting the traps in the recess in July. On the north he would retain the present season. Is not hostile to closing for a term of years in view that such closure would bring the lobsters up to the legal standard, that is to say, would not object provided sites of existing factories are protected during such closure. Closure for a term would not throw the fishermen now employed into idleness, but

after a time they would subside into other branches of industry, presumably the deep sea fisheries. With reference to the assignment of fishing areas Mr. Holman expressed himself favorably, but would not approve of "licenses" even if such could be obtained. His view is that the position of traps should be laid off by the fishery authorities according to the number of traps fished. Considers the present fishery law (see 17, s.s. 5) is sufficient where disputes arise, but definitely thinks that amicable arrangements made by the packers themselves should not be disturbed, and, if necessary protected by the fishery officers. He would have this as an act of justice to prevent the insatiable few from disorganizing the whole system of fishing, under a pretence that the whole share is legitimately theirs without their having made any effort or investment in the industry. Therefore, wants protection for such arrangement as the employer and employed may equally share in and agree to. Thinks a tax, or fee, under whatever name, proportionate to the extent of operations would have a protection on the industry, and might be legitimately imposed according to the output. Areas for traps should be adjusted year by year.

R. T. HOLMAN.

MR. LAWRENCE DOYLE, *Fishery Warden, Miminigash, Prince County*. Is well acquainted with everything relating to the lobster fishery. Is convinced if something is not done the lobsters will soon be fished out. Is further convinced that the only remedy to prevent total extermination is to close the factories down for a term of years. There are five factories in his district, of which two were not working, and the others had to close respectively, 23rd June, 30th June, and 1st July, for want of lobsters.

JAS. H. MYRICK, under the firm of *J. H. Myrick & Co., Tignish, Prince County*, is extensively engaged in a general fishing business. Previous to this year was interested in six factories, but only runs one factory this year. Commenced packing in 1880, and then set about 4,000 traps; last year had 6,500 traps; employed last year 150 men and 75 women, men averaging about \$26 per month, and women \$14 per month, thus paying \$15,000 in wages. His factories run about 2½ months, this year ran with about one-third less hands. Last year we packed 4,500 cases, this year is fewer; in 1880 it took 4 lobsters to a can, and it now takes over 6. Believes the decrease in quantity and size is due to overfishing. Thinks in the interest of the fishery the season should be shortened to 6 weeks. Thinks the season should commence the 20th May, and end the 10th July. Does not approve of closing the factories for a term of years. Approves of allotting areas to each factory; thinks it would be in the interest of the fishery, as well as of the general public. Does not think allotting areas would tend to a monopoly of the fishery. Would be willing to give a reasonable rate per mile for fishing grounds that would suit his fishing. Does not think it really necessary that areas should be allotted, but thinks it is just to the packer that it should be done as well as in the interest of the fishery. In the event of closing down for a term of years, a number of the hands would seek employment in the United States. In the lobster industry many hands get employment in the winter getting out wood for factories, making traps, and knitting beads for traps, can-making, making boxes, &c.

Lobster fishing does not in any way interfere in the slightest with the mackerel fishery.

J. C. MCCARTHY, *Lobster-packer, Sea Cow Pond*, owns one factory, has been a lobster packer 7 years, employs 18 men, averaging \$21 wages, and 10 women at \$13, and operates two months, thus expending in labour \$1,000; has already packed this year to date, 375 cases, fishing 600 traps. Favours shortening the time of fishing to 6 weeks, from 20th May, also favours allotting areas to each factory.

Would recommend closing of all factories for 3 years, by giving one year's notice. The cause of lobsters falling off is from overfishing. Areas would not create a monopoly.

ALEXANDER F. LARKINS, *Lobster packer, Frog Pond, Prince County*, has been engaged in the lobster business about ten years. Runs two factories; employs this

year 50 men, they average in wages per month \$17, and 16 women at \$11 per month, thus expending for wages about \$3,000. Last year packed 2,000 cases. Last year and this year had 3,500 traps; last year we ran the factories from 10th May to 15th August; this year, 1887, commenced the 18th May, and ended 24th June; closed thus early because prices of lobsters were low, and he wanted to go at the mackerel; lobsters average six to the can. Witness (Mr. Larkins) suggests the season for the future should be from the 10th May to 10th July, from the West Point around the north side of the island. Two months is long enough to fish on this island. Is opposed to closing down for any term of years. Does not think closing for three years would be of much benefit to the interest of lobsters. Lobster fishing is overdone. Disapproves of allotting areas; thinks it would be unjust, the present law should be enforced. Has closed down this fall on account of the lobsters being small, and found it paid better to fish mackerel. Lobster fishing does not interfere with mackerel fishing.

JAMES B. CLARK, *Lobster-packer, Miminigash, Prince County*, is one of the firm of Clark & Roulee, of Summerside, and interested in four factories this year. Has heard Mr. Larkin's statement and endorses that statement in full. Is decidedly opposed to granting areas, as it would create a monopoly. His firm merely run the lobster business to have the hands for mackerel fishing. There is no money in the lobster business; if lobster factories are closed for a term of years, half the hands would go to the States for employment.

MEDDIE GALLANT, *Lobster-packer, Miminigash, Prince County*. His factory is at Miminigash. Has been in the business three years, employs 16 men at an average wages of \$19 per month, and four girls at \$12, thus paying out over \$1,000 in wages. Last year ran his factory $2\frac{1}{2}$ months, this year $1\frac{1}{2}$ months. Last year packed 500 cases, this year only 150 cases. Lobsters are getting scarcer and smaller, it takes between 6 and 7 lobsters to fill a can. It does not pay to run a factory now. Last year he came out about square pecuniarily. Is opposed to allotting areas. Agrees with evidence, just heard, in other respects (Mr. Larkins and Mr. Clarke.) Was the first person to pack lobsters in Prince County. Has five factories and employs 100 men and 15 women, requiring \$11,000 in wages. Last year packed 3,000 cases; this year to date, only 1,700. When first began to pack, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lobsters would fill a one-pound can, now it takes 7 fish. The only salvation for the fishery is to shut the factories down for a term of years, say three, conditional on fishing areas being granted that could be protected by law. The men now engaged in lobstering would go into other occupations, and the capital invested would be transferred into the deep-sea fisheries. By closing down the factories for three years, he means 1889, 1890 and 1891, with next year's fishing to work off stock.

APPENDIX No. 2.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Commissioners having re-assembled at Shediac took carriage and visited the lobster factories between Shediac and Cape Tormentine, interviewing many persons along the route, among them Messrs. H. C. BAXTER, F. F. KIMBALL, CURTIS TRENHOLM, ROBERT TRENHOLM, PENMAN MCKAY, all of Cape Spear.

These gentlemen were unanimous in their views, namely, that the lobsters are getting smaller and less plentiful. They would like to commence at present opening dates and to close on the 10th July, re-open 10th August and close for good on the 20th September. On the subject of closing the factories for a term of years, and of allotting fishing areas, they expressed no opinion.

Thereafter the Commissioners returned to Shediac, and thence proceeded westward along the North Coast of New Brunswick by land and water.

The following communication was made in writing to the Commissioners under date of Cape Tormentine, N.B., 30th July, 1887.

In reply to your enquiry respecting the extent of our business on the Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick shores and our opinion of the present law for the preservation of the lobster fisheries, so far as it relates to the above shores, only, I reply as follows (from the Portland Packing Co.):—

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND FACTORIES.

Location.	Capital Invested.	Value of Plant.	Hands Employed.	Packing (4 dozen cases).			
				1884.	1885.	1886.	Estimated 1887.
St. Peter's Island.....	\$ 6,000	\$ 2,000	50	2,500	2,500	2,000	1,700
Rice Point.....	4,000	1,000	30	.....	1,500	1,200	.....
Canoe Cove.....	3,000	1,500	30	.....	1,700	500	750
Rustico.....	1,000	500	20	800	800	500	.....
Cape Wolfe.....	4,000	2,000	50	.....	1,700	200	.....
Totals.....	18,000	7,000	180	3,300	8,200	4,400	2,450

NEW BRUNSWICK FACTORIES.

Location.	Capital Invested.	Value of Plant.	Hands Employed.	Packing (4 dozen cases).			
				1884.	1885.	1886.	Estimated 1887.
Cape Tormentine.....	\$ 12,000	\$ 3,000	70	4,000	4,200	3,700	2,000
Cape Jeuramain.....	5,000	1,500	35	.....	1,700	1,000	.....
Botsford.....	5,000	1,500	35	.....	1,000	1,000	.....
Murray Corner.....	2,000	1,000	25	.....	1,000	.....	.....
Egros.....	2,000	1,000	25	.....	1,000	200	700
Totals.....	26,000	8,000	190	4,000	8,900	5,900	2,700

On the New Brunswick shore lobsters are usually scarce from the start in the spring until after they have shed, so that until about 10th July canning is generally unprofitable and unscrupulous packers destroy hundreds of thousands of spawn fish, as such fish are most abundant before it is time for them to cast their shells, and they feel that in order to hold their fishermen and keep their factories running, they must take everything that enters their traps. Often, before the month of July, more than half the lobsters in a daily catch are loaded with spawn. If it were unlawful to take the fish on this shore except from about 10th July until 30th September, very few female lobsters, with eggs attached, would be found, and the packers would be relieved of the temptation of taking them. But so long as the temptation exists it will need an inspector in constant attendance at each factory to enforce that part of the present law, and to enforce the law as it now reads would result in the closing of every lobster factory on the shores of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, and oblige all the packers on those shores to run without profit. The destruction of spawn lobsters is doing more than everything else to ruin the lobster fishing on these two Provinces. From 10th July to 30th September a set of traps would not catch more lobsters than the number of traps would take during the present lawful fishing season; lobsters would be larger and more abundant, so that the fisherman would have larger daily catches, and, though the fishing season would have been shortened several weeks, the profit to both fishermen and packers would ultimately be greater. The taking up of traps in midsummer and resetting them later in the season would be impracticable—in some places almost impossible—and the labor involved would more than offset the profit. On the island shores lobsters are quite plentiful at the start, generally, very scarce in midsummer, then abundant during the latter part of July and through August and September. Spawn fish are quite as plentiful there during the first of the season as on the New Brunswick shores, and a law like that suggested for the latter coast would afford the fish better protection than that now in force. A close time for a series of years would prove disastrous to many who have no other means of support than fishing or canning, and to make any law which would take a great quantity of canned lobsters from the market, would tend to lessen the demand for that article, which, in a short time, would be replaced by some other canned fish, as salmon or mackerel; and at the end of such a close season it would be difficult to find a market for canned lobsters. Naturally, when such a close time expired all the old packers and many new ones would make extensive preparations for a large pack, for most of the packers on the shores above referred to do not pack on a large scale, and have had no experience. With respect to the effect of the withdrawal of a certain line of goods from market, not only would they suffer an immediate loss in consequence of an overstocked market, but over fishing for a short time would make the fish as scarce as before such an extended close season.

A system of licencing the fishing grounds for a term of years, with the penalty of forfeiture of license of a violation of its conditions, would afford the best protection. If such a system could be established, such a license should limit the number of traps fished per mile, and it should be unlawful, as it now is, to take undersized and spawn lobsters. Under a license system it would be for the interest of packers to protect the industry, and if they felt that their fishing grounds were not to be molested, *i. e.*, that they were to enjoy the sole privilege of fishing them, they would adhere to the terms of the licenses. At present the factories are so monstrous and the grounds so overfished, that all are trying to see who will get the most fish before they are entirely destroyed. I do not believe that other fish are disturbed or kept off shore by the presence of lobster traps.

The Commission visited the lobster factory of "The Dominion Packing Company of Buctouche," and interviewed *Mr. Murray, manager and partner in the Company*. This factory is one of the most perfectly appointed that the Commission have yet seen. *Mr. Murray* began his statement by saying that he himself would be in favor of shutting up for three years. Lobsters are about the same run in number but gradually becoming smaller. When 12 years ago he began being interested in

the lobster industry it took 3 and $3\frac{1}{2}$ lobsters to make a one-pound can, but now it takes 8. Employs 25 men and 25 women,—men's wages say \$30 per month per man and board themselves, women \$8 per month, thus expending \$2,850 in wages. Produced 1,100 cases last year. Mr. Murray is decidedly in favor of allotting areas so as not to be trespassed upon; would pay a fair price for the privilege of an area. Plant of place is worth \$4,500. He admits that the ground has been over-fished. The show of lobsters then on the table was not more than four or five bushels, almost all undersized. With reference to season would have it from the time the ice leaves; then shut off on 15th July and resume 15th August and fish as long as might be. Has thought of going into mackerelling, pickled.

G. CORMIER, *Fishery Overseer, Gloucester County*. Mr. Cormier finds the lobsters in his district very small, it taking $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 lobsters to fill a can. He thinks the factories should be shut down for 3 or 4 years. From his own observation and experience he would favor protection of fishing by *license*, so many traps to the mile. Two new factories in his district had to stop this summer for want of lobsters.

Thursday, 28th July. Commissioners proceeded west along coast by carriage. Hackett, Deacon, Ogden, Davar visited factories. At SIMON BOURGEOIS' factory, found 9 men comparatively idle and 12 women coming from dinner,—the most respectable lobster women we have seen. Mr. Arsenault, the foreman, stated that 28 men and 12 women were under wages, but were doing little or nothing. Their factory sets 1,500 traps. Mr. Arsenault has observed berried lobsters in May, and there are some (a few) now. Fewer in berry have been noticed this year. He further said that if lobstering were closed the men would go elsewhere where they could make wages, mostly back to the farms they came from. Some would go to the United States—perhaps one man in three.

On arrival at Bactouche saw Mr. SIMON BOURGEOIS. He pays his 28 men an average of \$22 per month, and board of about \$6.50, *i. e.*, \$30 per month per man and calls it \$15 per woman per month and find themselves. There is 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ months employment for both men and women. Last year witness put up 1,200 cases, this year guesses 1,000 cases, but may make it up to 1,200, same as last year. It averages 7 to 8 lobsters to fill a can all the time from spring to fall.

29th July, 1887. LORANG SAWYER, *who formerly owned a lobster factory on this shore*, stated that the lobsters are pretty well run out. Only way to preserve them is to shut up for two or three years. Best way would be to give a lease—a lease of a fair area—and let just so many people fish thereon. Would consider Government should give such lease for nothing, without any price at all. Witness stated (with a manner seemingly truthful) that he had marked lobsters and found that they travelled at the rate of about seven miles in a day and a night.

At Bactouche, 29th July, 1887. Present: The Commission.

MR. BEVERLY SMITH, at Bactouche, has been in the lobster business five years; owns one factory; employs 13 men and 18 women, at wages averaging for men, \$28 per month, and for women, \$15 per month; total labor, \$1,900. This year expects to put up 800 cases with 1,000 traps; last year put up 600 cases with 600 traps, which is good work. Lobsters are gradually growing smaller, but not decreasing in number. It now takes 6 lobsters to fill a 1-pound can; last year it took $5\frac{1}{2}$. Thinks there should be a close season, with one month's recess in summer, say July, about 1st July till 1st August (but seasons vary); and then resume fishing till the end of September. Is definitely in favor of lobster fishing area being allotted; would decidedly have areas laid off, as was formerly done by overseer, say a stretch of four or five miles. If a man knows that he has his own ground, it would be an object to preserve it; packers would have as much interest as the Government in protecting it, and it would prevent three or four unlicensed packing sheds from trespassing on him. There are seven factories along Bactouche shore, within six miles; would assign areas from priority of occupation; thinks he would give \$10 per mile license for the fishing ground he now occupies, and \$5 per mile lower down. There is no money in the business now, and if it goes on as it is now doing, the fishing will soon be exterminated. Three years would be enough to shut down for preservation

of the lobster. Witness would accede to the closure, but not willingly. Would not even want a year's notice to close. If the lobster factories were closed, the 13 men he employed would go back to their farms, or be absorbed in other branches of Canadian industry. Value of plant of his factory, \$1,500. His traps are set $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 miles off the land in 7 fathoms of water. Has not hitherto gone into mackerelling, but intends to do so, that is to say, to put mackerel fresh on ice for the American market.

On the 29th July, 1887, LAZARE GUIMOND gave evidence. Runs a factory on North Beach and now employs twenty-three hands, has formerly employed thirty. Buys his lobsters by tale, 40 cents per hundred. Men's wages would average \$28 per month, and women \$13 and find themselves. Formerly $5\frac{1}{2}$ lobsters filled a one-pound can, now it takes seven. Admitted that nearly one-fourth of the present catch are under the legal size of nine inches. There are noticeably few in spawn this year. He has been fishing for eight seasons; remembers when three to three and a-half lobsters filled a can; attributes present condition of the fishery to overfishing. Thinks the best way to revive the fishery would be to have a close time for four or five years or (failing such closure) to fish only from 15th May to 1st July, say six weeks, and nothing beyond, which he considers enough. Lobsters that come ashore after July are poor. Thinks that if shut down for three or more years there would be a *rush* when fishing was resumed and would be again fished out, unless protected. The best suggestion to protect the industry is to have fewer factories. Looks on leasing of the ground as the only way of protecting the fishery; would leave such leasing to the local overseer; considers three miles necessary for a factory. There are seven factories now, where there were formerly twelve, between this River and Richibucto. Mr. Guimond mentioned that he had observed the movements of the lobsters. It takes them five or six days to reach the other side of the Bay.

At *Richibucto*, 30th July, 1887, present the Commission, Mr. WILLIAM HANNAH, *Fishery Overseer*, coast line from Chok-fish to Kouchibouguacis, gave evidence. Is acquainted with the lobster industry in the district above described. Last year it took six to seven lobsters to fill a pound can, and this year about the same. Lobsters are scarcer than last year, scarcity is from overfishing. There are eleven factories within eleven miles. Would favor the assignment of areas (leases) and boundary lines; would assign those areas on the principle of priority of occupation. Would favor closing down for four years; then re opening with areas. If factories are not shut down for a term of years, then six weeks (not over) is too long to fish, say five weeks is enough from 20th May to last of June. Witness has noticed that there are very few "berried" lobsters this year. In the opinion of old fishermen it takes a lobster four years to grow the legal length of nine inches. In reply to enquiry by Secretary, Mr. Hannah thought that a lobster 4 to 5 inches is 2 years old. Lobster 6 inches, is 2 to 3 years old. Lobster 8 inches, is $3\frac{1}{2}$ years old. Lobster 9 inches, is 4 years old.

At *Richibucto*, Saturday, present the Commissioners, ROBERT ROBERTSON, of the firm of Robertson, offered evidence. This is the first season of packing. Occupies a factory purchased from Mr. Noble, employs 40 men and 14 women. Men's wages, outside and in, would average \$34 per man per month, and 14 women, \$15 each per month, therefore pays annually in labour \$4,700. Buys the lobsters by tale. It takes on an average 6 lobsters to a 1 pound can—say $5\frac{3}{4}$ or 6 on an average. Fishes 1,400 traps; attributes present condition of the lobster fishery to over-fishing. Thinks, if the factories are shut down at all, should be from three to four years to recuperate the industry. If factories were suddenly shut down (without a year's notice) one-third of the men would go to the States and would not be absorbed in other branches of Canadian industry. If not shut down for a term of years would recommend the fishing season to begin as early as could get to work, and then knock off finally on 10th July. Would consider assignment of area a valuable privilege. Would want a large range, and would pay a small price for it, the mere occupation of area would protect it, but is not particular to have it. Does not favor a lobster fishing "lease,"

the fishermen would not regard it favorably. Priority of having had traps set there should give claim to area.

There is no general complaint that the salmon fishery is injured by the lobster fishing.

MR. HANNAH, *Fishery Overseer, Richibucto*, heard the above evidence and in general terms assented thereto.

At *Bathurst*, 3rd August, 1887, before the Commissioners, Mr. A. W. T. DESBRISAY was invited to offer evidence. Has 4 factories, last year had 5. Employs in the Province of New Brunswick 30 men, at an average wage say \$36 per month, and 40 women at average wages say \$150 per month. Has been nine years interested in the industry. When first began nine years ago $3\frac{1}{2}$ lobsters or so would have filled a 1 pound can; now it takes about seven. The lobsters are certainly decreasing in mathematical ratio. The ground on which witness fished was previously fished by others. The lobsters are decreasing in numbers as well, or more rapidly than in size. Began to fish this season on 10th May, and closed for lack of material end of June. Is in favor of closure for three years. If the closure is ordered would also be in favor of a system of licensing or leasing or allotment of fishing areas. Would thereafter shorten the season for fishing, say from the opening of spring to the 15th July, no more, and then close. He would allot lots by giving all existing factories their present areas, and as each weaker one died out it would enlarge the working area on the principle of "the survival of the fittest." Does not think there is much in the idea of an allotment of such space per *hundred of traps*, but would allow packers to exercise their own judgment as to fishing the space allotted. His own present ground covers 15 miles of beach for four factories, three of which are in the New Brunswick and the fourth in the Province of Quebec, which factories set this season about 4,000 traps, being at the rate of about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles of sea front for each 1000 traps. With reference to a license fee, would favor it, but does not think the business could pay a large fee, (and as salmon fishing licenses are only \$2 or \$5.) would think \$2 per mile for lobster fishing sufficient. Witness (Mr. DesBrisay) knows no remedy whatsoever for the failure of the Lobster fishing, except closing for say three years. The men now employed therein would not be lost to the Dominion of Canada, but would fall back to their little farms (for they all have little so called farms) or would be absorbed in other branches of fishing as they now are when lobster fishing closes; for lobster fishing is after all a question of a few weeks. Mr. DesBrisay (witness) knows of no remedy on this coast except total closing. Total closing must come sooner or later; it must come to that. To enforce the present size law of nine inches would be to shut up all the factories. Next best, after closing for a term of years, would be shortening the season, namely, to begin as soon as weather permits and shut down on say July 15th, on the principle of "half a loaf is better than no bread." No fishing after 15th July. It would never do at all to make the season from the 1st August and fish till fall. Lobsters are not like other fish,—a good year and a bad year,—because lobsters are gradually decreasing year by year, although the appliances for catching are becoming better. Have thought the matter over of opening, say a month, so as to keep up name of brands, &c., during the closure season of three or more years, but does not think it would be worth while on account of the expense and so forth (in reply to a question by Mr. Hackett) witness, when he first commenced to fish some years ago, he could continue fishing until October, but now closes in June from the lack of lobsters. Does not think a year's notice in closing is at all necessary to allow packers to work off their stock &c.,—Would be the same, however, if long notice was given. With reference to lease of areas, he has personally no fear of intruding shanties. Mr. DesBrisay's remarks apply only to the Bay of Chaleur and the Quebec coast.

At *Caraquet*, 4th August, 1887, before the Commissioners, *Hon. Rbt. Young, M. L. C., of New Brunswick*, offered evidence on the subject of the lobster fishery. Owns two lobster factories employing 30 men at an average of \$35 per month, and 30 women at \$15 thus contributing \$4,500 per season to the lobster industry. Has been in the business six years; when he first commenced 4 and 5 lobsters would fill a can, it

now takes about 7. Definitely states that a change is wanted in the regulations of the lobster industry. From the standpoint of both the packers and the lobsters themselves, he thinks that the fishing grounds should be fished only on alternate years. Is not a practical packer, but has given attention both of personal observation and the reports of his men. Considers that the season in alternate years should be (to commence on) 15th July to 1st August (the latter preferred) and fish for 2 or 3 months after 1st August,—after which time all lobsters have spawned. As stated above he favours three years closure,—but if not found practicable two years (at the least) would have to do. Witness has no fear of interlopers on his lobster fishing grounds, hence does not see the necessity of lease, he has no present undue opposition in his business and he believes in fair competition. Would mention that if areas were assigned, he would favor enforcing the present law as to size. Enforcing present law would shut up most of the factories. Considered nine inches a fair legal size, 4½ inches would be too large. Thinks that to close wholly on each alternate year would be concurred in by men who fish. To fish for May and June, only six weeks, would scarcely do. As to fishing every alternate year it is new matter and would require a great deal of thought,—say to begin in 1889. Before any vital change be made in existing arrangements one year's notice should be given. If the factories were closed the men would not be lost to Canada but would fall into other business. If the present law as to size were enforced it would not shut up his (Mr. Young's) factory.

On board chartered steamship "Miramichi," Bay du Vin, Northumberland County, N.B., before the Commissioners, MR. WYSE, of Chatham, Fishery Overseer in Miramichi gave evidence.

Has been conversant for fifteen years with the lobster industry of New Brunswick north shore, and for past two years has owned a factory. Is positive that a change in the industry is necessary. Would suggest that present packers be given one year's grace to prepare for a change and to work off their stock on hand. Then would close the factories for three years, namely, 1889, 1890 and 1891; so as to give the lobsters time to recuperate. Thereafter would consider six weeks fishing in a season enough. If the Government cannot afford to give three years' closure, he would further suggest, as a remedial measure, that it be ordered that all lobster box-traps or cages shall have the lower lath next the bottom at least two inches open, so as to afford space enough to allow the present illegal sized lobsters room to escape as the traps are being drawn up. How much better it would be to have them so escape, rather than have the young lobsters torn from the traps and have their claws clipped off, as is now done. With regard to assinging areas, if it had been done ten or fifteen years' since it would have been satisfactory, but now is afraid it would throw the industry into the hands of foreigners—capitalists—who would come in and take our own people's ground. Considers he would like nine miles of sea space for his own 1,200 traps, for the reason that the fish come in from the east, from around the north west of Prince Edward Island, and pass west. If an equitable system of protection by areas could be framed, of course it would be beneficial, but doubts if it can be done now. If areas were allotted, he would consider it worth to him a reasonable sum per mile. Supposes such an arrangement would be unsatisfactory to the district he (Mr. Wyse) represents, inasmuch as the fishermen are not accustomed to such restrictions. After closure for a term of years and reopening, he would consider fishing season quite long enough from 15th May to 1st July, with traps properly spaced.

With reference to inspection of lobster fishery, Mr. Wyse is of opinion that the present system of wardens is not effective. His view is that there should be sub-inspectors for lobsters only, without local wardens as above stated. He would suggest that the only remedy for inefficiency of the present system of fishery wardens, is to appoint a special lobster inspector, without salary, but with an allowance of so much per day during the fishing season. Such special officer should have power to employ and discharge his own officers. As he cannot inspect traps before they are put into the water, he should have power to smash traps when found illegal. For

first offence he would fine the factory \$5, for the second offence \$50, and for the third offence to seize and shut up the factory until released by Government. Such seizure would cause them to lose the fishing season and terrify them into obedience of the law.

MR. SAMUEL H. NAPIER has been in the lobster business five years. Suggests giving one year's notice and then shutting down for two or three years; or if not wholly to shut off, then to prohibit fishing in the inner waters where the lobsters breed. Mitchell was the first canner in the Gulf. Has been in the lobster business since 1877. When first began canning $2\frac{1}{2}$ lobsters filled a can, it now takes 6 to $6\frac{1}{2}$. The inferiority of small lobsters going into canning is greatly detrimental to our packing interest. The lobster traps have coaxed away the small bait, and the fishermen say that the lobster fishing has destroyed the sea fisheries and the sea fishing is becoming less.

F. L. GATAIN, of Bathurst, N.B., Lobster packer, has one factory on South Shore Bay of Chaleur, employing 12 men and 10 to 15 women, the men at \$26.00 per month and women at \$10, equal to \$1,400 in wages. Has had his own factory nine years. Lobsters are becoming both smaller and scarcer. At first three lobsters would fill a can, but it takes a little over six now. His definite opinion is that a change of some kind is required; would not favor closing for three years, but would consider it sufficient protection to commence as early as ice would allow and close in July, about the first, say for a period of ten years, to bring the fish up to the legal standard. Being asked if removal of lower bar of trap to the extent of two inches would protect by letting small lobsters escape? said he was opposed to it; it would let a 17-inch lobster out, and would let small fish in; he would favor instead a $3\frac{1}{2}$ inch extension of the net of the traps; he himself had practiced it. Does not think that leasing areas would work; it is not necessary in his own case; leasing would not protect the areas. He would stop *inside* fishing, that is to say, harbours, channels and small bays, where the fish come in to spawn. Fishing after the first of July is the most destructive. On the coast (Bay Chaleur) fall fishing does not at all answer. There are persons, mostly farmers in the intervals of their crops, who fish with hooks on trawl lines, and boil the lobsters' claws and tails and take the meat to factories, where they sell it for $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound. Closing in July would stop this. Nine factories (referred to by name) have been for years kept going after July by these farmer fishermen. This grievance would end with the closing of the factories in July. If close seasons as proposed by witness (as above mentioned) were put in force, it would close half the factories on the shore of Bay of Chaleur.

Does not believe that lobster fishing hurts the salmon fishing.

MR. JAMES HICKSON, *Fishery Overseer for the County of Gloucester*. Has heard the evidence of last witness Mr. Gatrain, and agrees with it excepting that he (Mr. Hickson) goes for leasing of territory, because it gives the fishery officer great control, greater leverage, by giving the power to stop packers' licenses in case of illegal practices. He has found it so in salmon fishing, without such a power as leasing the fishery officer cannot have control. If areas were leased some factories would protect their areas, others would not. The law is impossible to be enforced now. To close in the first of July would be a great benefit, cannot say if it would be complete protection. It might be tried for a year or two, and if not effective then close for a term of years. Legal size cannot now be enforced without the leasing system. Don't think it would be much cried out against. Would suggest making the license fee merely nominal. Leases would also give packers more control of their fishermen.

Lobster fishing don't hurt salmon fishing when traps are not within 250 yards of a salmon river. Have heard no complaints. There are no oysters in Gloucester County.

On way to Caraquet the Commissioners interviewed Mr. JOHN WINDSOR, of Petit Rocher, who has three factories and employs 50 men at an average of \$36 each per month, and 50 women at say \$12, equal to \$7,200 in labor this season. It now takes seven lobsters to fill a can. Does not see that any change of fishing season would benefit matters; in fact does not see a necessity for any definite close

season in the Bay of Chaleur. Certainly if factories are to be totally closed for a term, one full year's notice should be given to prepare, and even then he (witness) would only assent to one year's closure as an experiment. [Mr. Windsor here alluded in a semi-jocular way to lobster factories demanding compensation from the Government for compulsory closure.] Last year with fewer traps he put up 2,500 cases, this year only 1,000; of course the lobsters are falling off; factories one after another will have to close for want of fish. No factory can (now) meet the requirement of nine inches, legal size; therefore Government might shut down one year for a trial, not for two years. Does not approve of lease, does not think it would do. People would kick against it.

MR. JOSEPH POIRIER, *Lobster packer, also of Gloucester County*, was interviewed by Commission, same time and place.

Mr. Poirier heard the evidence offered by the preceding witness (Mr. Windsor) and agrees with it generally, but thinks it would be no good to totally close for only one year. He would favor closing for a longer period. On the subject of leasing, agrees with Mr. Windsor, he would not favor it.

MR. BOURGEOIS, *Caraquet*, offered evidence. Being asked to express his view of the prospects and size of lobsters, he replied: "I think, just as big as last year. For first few weeks of season they were larger than they became later, until they got to be 'bloody small.' Thinks that one year's notice should be given, and then would agree to shut down for three years, which would improve the fishery. He favors lease and would give \$5 per mile to prevent encroachment, which would be better for the packer, because nobody could 'interfere with me where I put my dollars and my boats' nor set their traps there. If he had an area, thinks he would protest; would put on five instead of ten boats, but would, of course, catch all the lobsters he could with those five boats. Cannot say whether fishermen would find fault with areas. Thinks that a regulation to 'fish any time for six weeks is not enough.' He would rather prefer the season as it is now, without recess in July.

At *Dalhousie*, 9th August, 1887, SIMON MCGREGOR, *Lobster packer*. Has one factory at Point Miscou, Gloucester County, established in 1880, employing 30 men at \$24 (so witness stated) per month, and 20 women at \$10 per month, thus contributing to labor \$2,850 this season. In 1886, he fished 1,500 traps and packed 1,300 cases, and in 1887, with the same number of traps packed only 1,000 cases. Lobsters are scarcer and smaller. Buys lobsters by weight and cannot say how many it takes by count to fill a can. The fishery is decreasing every year. The best way to protect and preserve the lobster fishery would be to enforce present regulations as regard size and spawning, and have a shorter open season as follows: say, commence about 15th of May and close not later than 15th July, which, in opinion of witness, is all that is required. Would be opposed to closing for a number of years. Is opposed to leasing of areas to packers, it would be no protection to the lobsters, is quite unnecessary and would cause great dissatisfaction amongst people.

Mr. McGregor is also a salmon fisher and interested in that business. Finds that lobster traps do not interfere with salmon fishery.

MR. HADDOW, *Bathurst, Gloucester County, N.B.*, has two factories, not now working. Fish are not plenty; they are falling off. If we are to continue fishing we should alter the fishing time. Needs a month's recess, say 20th July to 20th August finds the fish fuller and larger in September, heavier and easier to pack. Would fish from May to about middle of July, then recess to middle of August, and six weeks afterwards to end of September. Sees a great difficulty in closing for three years. Does not think only six weeks' fishing would do; should have three months the local fishery warden to rate the beginning and specify the closing time of each factory. Does not think it would be any advantage to leave traps open two inches at the base. In his opinion lobster fishing does not hurt salmon fishing.

The 29th July, 1887, Commissioners visited Mr. ANDRÉ's lobster factory at *Casey Point, County of Kent, N.B.*, where they saw many bushels of lobsters of cases, mostly of about eight inches in length (which is rather better than some other catches they had seen). Factory sets about 700 traps, and brings ashore

one lifting about 900 lobsters. A 11-inch lobster should weigh about $1\frac{3}{4}$ pounds. In this factory 100 pounds weight of lobsters make twenty cans. Eight or nine men were hanging round the factory apparently idle. If the factory were closed those men would not go to the United States, but would subside into the farms, &c., from whence they came.

APPENDIX No. 3.

NOVA SCOTIA.

At *Sydney, C.B.*, 27th August, before the Commission. MR. BAKER has factories at *Port Hood, Gabarus, Lingan* and *Cape North*, where he packed 5,600 cases. Was 5 years on the south shore. There is a marked difference in the size of lobsters on the north and on the south of Cape Breton. On the south it takes 3 and $3\frac{1}{2}$ lobsters, taken in $4\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms water, to fill a one-pound can, but on the north it takes 5 and $5\frac{1}{2}$, taken in $2\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms. Recess in the month of July would not do, could not take up traps in July; it would close up the business. He would suggest as a fishing time for the location referred to from the 25th May and close 10th August. July is the best time for fishing in Cape Breton, and the lobsters are at their best up to about 25th August. If fishing began as soon as weather permitted, which is never much before 25th May, he would rather have the month of July than June. The profit on a factory is generally made after the first month (say July and after). Remarks apply from Cape St. Lawrence to West Cove. A good many eggs appear after 1st July, and more or less eggs are found all the time. Does not object to the present legal size of lobsters, and thinks there will be no scarcity of such lobsters for 30 years to come. Deep sea lobsters are the best, and are in their prime in August. Wants 10 days extension to the present fishing season, in the interest of all packers. Allotment of fishing areas might do, but would not suit the fishermen. Areas are really neither necessary nor desirable in the localities referred to. There is no difficulty in the way of interference with each other among the packers. He gives his fishermen traps. Of course shutting down for some years would increase the catch, where they now take 2,000 might take 5,000. He expresses no definite opinion as to shutting down. Cape Breton is not on the same footing as the mainland of Nova Scotia; from Cape North to Gabarus it is quite different from the Gut of Canso—is one month later.

MR. GREENER, who is associated with Mr. BAKER at *Gabarus*, tendered evidence. Lobsters are generally larger from about the 20th July to the end of the fishing season, and they are in ova at different seasons throughout the year. Does not know the average period of life of the lobster, but on some old specimens has seen barnacles (conks) that might indicate 15 or 20 years. The best way to protect the lobster fishery is to take measures to keep up the size. Even under-sized fish are becoming scarce, and consequently the factories take them quite small. With reference to an extension of fishing time recently granted to Cape Breton and Nova Scotia, he approves of it in order that the year's business might be worked profitably. Government has discriminated against Cape Breton instead of in favor of it. Being asked why in those localities they did not put out more traps, replied because it costs so much and would not be profitable, unless such additional time had been given. As to the weight of fish, from and after the middle of July, 50 lobsters should weigh 100 lbs, but before the middle of July would weigh 20 lbs. less. Occasionally 25 per cent. of the catch is lost from bad weather. Shutting down the factories for a term of years is not wanted in Cape Breton, and does not see how it would protect the lobster.

MR. H. F. BAKER, Jr., *Sydney*, packs at *Little Bras d'Or, Ingonish* and *Cow Bay*, also at *St. Peter's Island*, near *St. Peter's Canal*. His factories are not so far north as his brother's. His (Mr H. F. Baker's) lobsters are good, but later than those to the southward. Has never found in his experience a lobster soft shelled until the 1st to 16th September. Cannot protect lobsters in ova; the fishermen take off the eggs. You cannot protect lobsters by a close season. When there was no close season at all, no more lobsters were caught than now. Official printed documents of

fisheries say lobsters spawn in July; this is not true, for they spawn in August. Apropos of his brother's evidence and of existing regulations, packers should be given the month of September, for in the past seven years there was in no year more than two months' fishing, which practically means only about 33 days out of that. If the Government intends to give only six weeks or two months, the packers should have the right to select such time as suits them, for a few miles makes a great difference. As to closure for a term of years, fishing should only be shut down where the fish are scarce or exterminated, but new ground should not be shut down at all, it would be very unfair if restriction must be imposed, better allow a certain number of factories, and prohibit any more from being built, and license those existing for a given number of traps only.

MR. COLIN C. BELL, *Sydney*, formerly a lobster packer of L. Pickard & Co., Boston, U.S., has heard the testimony offered, and concurs in what Mr. Baker has said.

MR. CORBETT, *Sydney*, endorses heartily what has been said. Has been two years in the business; built a factory this spring, and had it ready by 1st of June. Petitioned this year for an extension of fishing time. This year could not begin working till 4th June on account of lobsters being scarce. This year caught and packed the best lobsters from 29th July, but they were fairly well filled in June the tails were full but the claws a little deficient. In studying the habits of the lobster, thinks there are 2 species, one with a semi-transparent shell that keeps pretty much to one place, and shallower water, and the other the blue-black with large shells, which is the deep sea or travelling lobster, 10 to 16 inches in length and with a difference in the shape of the claws.

MR. GEORGE HURST, *Lobster Packer, Canso, N. S.*, is interested in 2 factories at Canso. Has known the business 14 or 15 years. Of course he finds the fishing falling off, 5½ to 6 lobsters are required to fill a one-pound can. Lobsters are large at the back of the Cape, where there is rock and kelp 200 yards off the shore. The average number of spawning lobsters is about 60 in 500. Even if the fishery were closed on 15th July, it would have no effect in protecting the fish or fishermen. Mr. Hurst would suggest that the law as it now stands if enforced would answer every purpose, which cannot be done without more wardens. Would further suggest that no lobster fishing should be done within the Canadian 3-mile limit. Closing up in fall would not have much effect, the present fishing season is all right. Thinks fishermen should be allowed to fish wherever they liked. Fishermen would be opposed to areas. In reply to a question by Commissioner Ogden, said it would not be advisable in Nova Scotia. Has not yet studied the subject of closing down for a term of years sufficiently to answer.

MR. LEONARD SCHREIDER, *Lobster Packer, Canso*, has been in the business 3 years but fished one year 14 years ago. Don't see much difference in the size of fish between 14 years since and now. Certainly can't see much difference in the past 2 years; thinks, on the whole, there is some difference in size between now and 14 years since, thinks there is no great complaint about the size. Thinks the present regulations are constantly broken, if properly carried out would be pretty straight. Considers the present length of fishing season favorably; would not favor any shorter time, not 6 months nor yet 2 months. Granting leases would simply ruin the industry in the eastern part of Guysboro. From Fox Island to Cranberry Island there is no room for areas. The Portland Packing Company actually fish the whole coast. Totally disapproves of closing for a term of years. If closed the men would be thrown out of employment and go to United States where they could get work at Gloucester. It would be no better if a year's notice were given before closing. Last year he set 4,200 traps and this year only 2,500.

MR. WHITE, *Lobster Packer, Canso*. No closure for any term of years is necessary at Canso, There is no visible change in the size or quantity of the lobster. Formerly and now 5 lbs. weight of raw unboiled fish made 16 ounces of meat. As to shortening the fishing season different localities would require different regulations.

August to him, as far as it goes, is probably the best month. Does not approve of leasing, it would not be practicable.

MR. WILLIAM FRAZER, OF BURNHAM AND MORELL, *Caribou, N.S.*, has been in business for six years at Caribou and St. John. Would recommend as the best fishing season to commence as early as might be, and fish to 10th July; then a recess to 10th August; and resume fishing till the end of September. Would not be in favor of closure for a term of years. Attributes the falling off in lobsters to a wrong fishing time. In June and July one-half the fish taken are in spawn; but after 10th August not 2 in 1,000.

MR. F. W. FORREST, *Lobster Packer, Pleasant Bay, 20 miles south of Cheticamp, west of Cape Breton*. In regulating the lobster fishery sectional dates as to the fishing and close seasons must be observed. Different localities require different dates. The north coast of Cape Breton is one month later than the mainland, although the ice leaves very fast at last. Mr. Forrest has been in the business 7 years. Gets to work not much before the 1st June, 4 lobsters make a can. Was formerly at Cape George. In first year 1881, 4 and $4\frac{1}{2}$ lobsters filled a can; last year it took 7; this is in consequence of over-fishing, sections where it has fallen to 7 to a can should be shut up. Leasing off areas is not necessary; the people would not object, but the fishermen would continue to over-fish all the same. A strict enforcement of the present law and regulations is the only way to protect the fishery. The present fishing and close season is all right. It is the smaller lobsters that strike in. Would consider a lobster of 9 inches in length to be four years old. If the season is to be shortened must have the month of July as a fishing month. At his place, lobsters spawn in August.

MESSRS. F. B. HAMBLIN & Co., *Lobster Packers, Pictou, N. S.*, have three factories in Nova Scotia, also one in P. E. Island. 108 men are employed in their factories, of whom fully 70 are fishermen, who this year will earn \$50 per month. Also are 36 women earning \$13 a month. It takes $4\frac{3}{4}$ to a shade less than 5 lobsters to fill a one-pound can. Last year it took just 5. The first two years we caught all the large lobsters, and must now be contented with smaller, as have seen no great difference in size the past three years. Those that spawned on the ground three years ago seemed to have remained there, thus confirming the opinion that the lobster fishery is local. Have caught lobsters through the ice, which shows that they are there in winter. Messrs. Hamblin try to throw out all lobsters under nine inches in length, but if the nine-inch law were rigidly enforced it would interfere with business. Spawners in egg come in shoals in July, making about 10th July 25 per cent. of the total catch, but after that they fall off. Messrs. Hamblin insist on nine inch lobsters, but have seen after lobsters were landed and re-culled one-third were under legal size. There is no profit in canning lobsters less than seven inches in length. To rigidly enforce the nine inch law would be to close up all the factories. To fish for six weeks only would not pay the cost of running it. Business cannot be done without three months' fishing. Mr. Hamblin's candid opinion is that if the lobsters are protected during the spawning time, they cannot be extinguished. Such protection would be ample to preserve the fishery. There should be sectional dates of fishing for different sections. In Mr. Hamblin's opinion ten days of variation in sectional date of close season is sufficient to cover the industry throughout Canada. With reference to closing for a term of years, say three years, or even two years, he would be opposed to it for the reason that afterwards when fishing was resumed we should be just where we were. If factories were closed the fishermen would go to the States for employment. Leasing of areas would protect the packers to some extent by preventing trespassing and over-crowding, but not wholly. He himself (Mr. H.) would like to see a leasing system—in fact he wrote to the Department about it. He would be opposed to total closure of the factories for more or less years. But he would insist on closing for not over four or five weeks of spawning time. The average opening time with himself is 20th May; that is as early as can open in the Straits. A recess in spawning time, then re-open, so as to give an equal length of time fishing in the fall. Witness said he is obliged to fish all the time, so as to

hold his men. He has packed about 4,200 cases, and last year 5,000; the total value of his 3 factories is \$20,000 or \$25,000. Twenty years ago on the coast of Maine they voluntarily stopped fishing in July because it did not pay and yet the lobsters were fished out. Does not think the coast of Maine is so good feeding or spawning grounds as here. Lobsters were formerly found on the Maine coast, weighing 10 and 15 lbs. and one weighing 28 lbs. One lobster would fill two cans. Mr. Hamblin mentioned with reference to his Prince Edward Island factory that he had noticed the rate of travel of lobsters was two days from Duncan McInnis' factory at High Bank to reach Ward's, and before spawning the fish were observed to come to Hamblin's factory at Wood Island's from the east, but after spawning they came from the west. Mr. Hamblin thinks a lobster of 4 inches in length is in its first year; 6 inches in length is 18 months to 2 years; $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length is 3 years; 9 inches in length is 4 years, growing about 2 inches per annum after the first year.

W. CORVIN, employed in Lobster factory at Caribou, N. S., and for five years at Miminigash, P.E.I., did not see any real good lobsters at Miminigash in the five years. At Caribou it takes five to five and a half to fill a can, at first it took on y four and a half. The fish are good in May and June and up to the 25th July, but are shelling up to 20th August, the time for closing. Suggests to knock out August and give September as a fishing month. To enforce the nine inch law would shut up some factories but not all. If the factories were closed for three years the lobster fisher men are not able to supply themselves with new sea-faring gear.

Mr. GEORGE ROWLINGS, Fishery Overseer of Musquodoboit Harbor, has been overseer only one year. Knows that lobsters are smaller than they were six years ago. Visits the factories six or seven times in the year, and estimates that it takes three and four lobsters to fill a can. His district is from Dartmouth to Eum Secum, about 130 miles, and his remarks apply to that district. Thinks if the present law were strictly enforced it would be sufficient to protect the fishery. Would recommend the fishing season to commence as early as practicable in the spring, and shut down for the year on the 1st July. Does not think it necessary to close the factories for a term of years. Thinks the sale of fresh lobsters to the United States is the injury to the factories; would like to see such sale of fresh lobsters to Americans stopped.

Mr. S. S. FORREST, Lobster packer in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island also in Newfoundland. Mr. Forrest had previously been interviewed by the Commissioners at Georgetown, P.E.I., and now (at Halifax) confirmed his previous testimony as in some respects applicable to Nova Scotia. Is opposed to any system of lease. To keep existing regulations in force there should be a warden to every factory. He fishes 1,300 traps. Nine inches is sufficient for the legal size of canned lobsters; $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches would be too large. The spawning time at his Nova Scotia factory is in July; about ten per cent. of all taken then are in egg, but the proportions vary considerably. Mr. Forrest wants two months fishing in Nova Scotia, and the month of July must not be one of those months. Different dates are required for different localities. Of course to close up the factories for three years and only allow two months fishing a re-opening would be a heroic measure. Mr. Forrest exhibited to the Commissioners specimens of canned lobsters put up by him three years ago, and now in perfect flavor and condition. Some conversation took place on the natural history of the lobster, and the well-known fact of difference of appearance in the sexes was referred to, namely, that the tail of the female is large and broad, while the tail of the male is smaller and the claws larger than in the female. The extension of fishing time to Guysboro' County this year has made Halifax County jealous. The fishery season is already too long. It should be shortened a month by knocking off July, then shut down for, say two years only, for it is not wise to look too far into the future, therefore, shut down for one or two years only. After July the lobsters are inferior. On the southern part of Nova Scotia this is the hardest year yet. Formerly three to three and a half lobsters filled a can, now it has taken six to seven. Don't quite think on the Atlantic Coast there is immediate need of

closure for a term of years, but in the Gulf the thing is done up. A 12 inch law would of course effectually protect, but even to rigidly enforce the 9 inch law would close many factories. To sum up—shut down for a year or two; shorten the time, and enforce the law.

MESSRS. ROBERT SIMPSON & Co., of *Halifax, N.S.*, respecting lobster fishery they would have the regulations retained just as they are, excepting that they would shorten the fishing season, and make it close on 1st July. In Prospect and Sambro, lobsters are as large as ever, also at Salmon River and Spry Bay. They handle lobsters taken in 30 fathoms. It takes $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 average lobsters to fill a one-pound can. Simpson & Co. handle the fish of several factories—about 30—and furnish supplies to 9 factories. Closing down for a term of years would, of course, shut up all the can shops. The enforcement of the present law and regulations, and closing for the year on 1st July, are all that are required for the protection of the fishery. "Slack-filled" lobsters (so-called) are mostly found in July. Simpson & Co. think 9 inches is a good lobster, $10\frac{1}{2}$ and 12 inches is too large to make the standard size. The live lobster trade now running on a large scale in the Counties of Yarmouth, Shelburne and Digby, but likely to extend further, has, and will have, a very serious effect on the canning business. Live lobsters, nominally not less than $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches, which is the legal standard in United States, are shipped on ice in crates in well-ships to Boston where the demand exceeds the supply. Purchasers of these lobsters in Nova Scotia do not buy them by the 100, but pay so a much piece for them; consequently the fishermen make more money by picking out all the large lobsters and selling them to the well-steamer exporters, leaving only the small refuse lobsters to be canned. This is destructive to the canning business, although $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches is the Nova Scotia legal standard, some exporters of live lobsters will buy all down to 9 inches. The other day a man offered to take all that there were on the wharf, big and little, and in July 12,000 that had gone bad were dumped into the harbour. This packing in ice in crates in wells is the business for which the fine new steamship "Electro" has been specially built and which can place live lobsters on the Boston market in 17 hours from Yarmouth. This rapidly increasing business of sending away alive all the best lobsters has alarmed the canners, who will petition the Minister this fall for redress.

Memo. The Commissioners visited the "Electro."

MESSRS. E. D. & S. STAYNOR, *Lobster Packers, Halifax, N.S.*, own four factories. Seemed reluctant to admit that lobsters were falling off in size and numbers. He believed that if the present law of 9 inches were enforced it would answer every purpose. It would require an inspector in every factory, but dare say the factories would not object to pay part of the expense. Would rely on a heavy fine of \$5 per lobster. Does not believe in three years closure of the factories; it would be suicide for many people get their living from the factories. Before the lobster fishing the fisherman could not live off his fishing, but now he buys good flour, &c., &c. Could not afford to shorten the season, but believes the enforcement of the 9 inch law would be sufficient. Cans $4\frac{1}{2}$ lobsters to the one pound can. Has decided that large and small lobsters do not go together, small ones run in shallow water and the larger ones are outside. If lease of areas could be accomplished it would be well for the packers. Mr. Staynor is interested with Mr. Poole in shipping live lobsters of $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches in well-steamers to United States. About 60,000 have been sent. He seems alarmed at the report that the American standard of lobsters is to be raised to 12 inches; and opined it would make a great difference in the fishing.

Mr. J. H. TOWNSEND, *Lobster Packer, Halifax, N.S.* He and Mr. Stairs drafted a memorial to the Minister asking for a commission to enquire into the lobster fishery. Can't answer as a question, whether lobsters are increasing or decreasing in size and number, but more factories are annually started. Decrease in size is premonitory to falling off in numbers. Times are poor. So I asked the Government to grant a couple of months extra, August and September, to apply to this year, but did not get it, Mr. Townsend broached a theory to the effect that lobsters have to have a kelp bottom,—it is only in such a place they assemble in numbers,—there

protection being secrecy,—and many of the kelp bottoms have now become bare. The question is, what has caused this bareness? As bearing on the point, the net fishermen in Shoal Bay say that sea-vermin, sea-fleas and such like have destroyed the sea-weed and left the rocks bare. The corollary is that the lobsters,—scavengers of the water,—from being so reduced in numbers, have lost balance over the sea-vermin; which also effects other fishing, for herring and mackerel being clean water fish will not come in where the water is foul and full of vermin. Mackerel struck in this year at Cape Sable and struck out again in a few hours and the above may be the reason. Poisoning the water by trap baits has also much to do with it. The lobster is the first link in the chain of our sea-fisheries and its numbers should be protected. Of the fishermen from Halifax to Canso not one in ten is as well off to-day as he was ten years ago, and as if there had never been a lobster on the coast. Before lobster fishing, every fisherman had a sea outfit for herring and mackerel. Mr. Townsend has heard 50 fishermen say they wished they had never seen a lobster. Paid their wages as the lobster fishermen are every month, they spend it as they go and have nothing left. Formerly when they owned and used an outfit they had a balance due at the end of the season, probably it is too late now, but the only remedy is to put every factory under license, for at the present time there is undue competition and the fishermen are impoverished. The fisherman catches everything,—he brings it to me and I refuse, but I must either take it or he sells it to Tom Brown.

Limit the factories, that is to say, limit the number of fisheries along the coast. The fishermen should be equally amenable with the packer for illegalities in the fishery. There are only two ways to remedy the present evil, first to shut down on the factories for a term of years; or, second to have an inspector in every factory to be paid by the factory. The inspector should be a stranger, not a neighbor, and should give bonds for his fidelity. But supposing the factories are allowed to continue running,—the first thing to be done is to alter the close season to suit various localities, inasmuch as the lobster spawn earlier in the west and later in the east. He (Mr. Townsend) and Mr. Foster and Mr. Burnham think that no lobster should be caught after the 1st July for East Halifax. Query?—Would it, therefore, be advisable or injurious to have fall fishing in September. Fishing should not be done later than 10th July on any account. If only two months lobster fishing were allowed it would compel the fishermen to refurbish their seines with a sea-outfit. Grant license to fish with power to revoke for breach of law. If the United States had adopted a license system their lobster fishery would not have been ruined, we are following their steps towards lobster extinction.

MR. ISAAC WATERS, Packer and Shipper, *Halifax, N.S.*, has been engaged in the business 23 years, and is now interested in the trade. His principal business is done along coast, and although the lobsters are getting smaller, does not think they can be said to be exterminated. Fishing in the month of July does the mischief, and some firms he does business with will not put their hands on the fish they take in July. To fish from 1st April to 10th July would, (he thinks) please seven-eighths of the packers. From his own standpoint of view, better have a \$1 on \$1,000 than 50 cents on \$500. Last year's stock is not yet sold out in England. From personal knowledge, he speaks as follows: The surplus on hand is from over-fishing; a large number of retail grocers in England have gone out of selling canned lobsters on account of the poor quality of the article. It is largely from Prince Edward Island that the trash is sent. Thinks the best lobsters in the world come from the Atlantic Coast of Nova Scotia, and the best packer could not produce equally good from New Brunswick. Shutting down the factories for some years would be a heroic measure. He would rather shorten the fishing season to the lowest possible time. Does not think it would destroy the lobster trade in other channels; can't destroy the market, as it would revive again.

The live lobster export trade is of the highest importance. Fishermen who send off the best of their lobsters alive to Americans are destroying the supply for themselves and their children, but it is a difficult matter to legislate on. Packers should

combine not to buy lobsters from fishermen who sell off their large fish to Americans.

MR. JAMES W. GARDNER, Lobster Shipper and Canner, Yarmouth, N. S., was among the first to originate the live lobster export trade. It arose from small beginnings 10 years ago, and has now assumed very large proportions. If the canneries did not can 6-inch lobsters they would be revived. We confine our purchases for export to $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches, that being the American legal standard, and the factories are using up the small lobsters very fast. We certainly do catch as many lobsters of the requisite size as formerly, but we have 100 men where formerly we had 40. Wants a special close season for Shelburne, Yarmouth and Digby counties to close on 15th July, of all caught after 15th July, 39 per cent. are dead. A $10\frac{1}{2}$ inch lobster weighs just one pound. The fishermen should be allowed to fish in winter, his idea is that they might earn something at the end of winter and that they would not catch nearly so many as in summer, say where they catch 500 or 600 in summer they would only catch 50 or 100 in winter. He also wants the fishermen to have February and March, as lobsters can then be got in 30 and 40 fathoms, and they would get for $10\frac{1}{2}$ inch lobster, here in Yarmouth, \$9 per hundred and in the United States, \$15 per hundred. Would not recommend to give October and November, (as some canners in Yarmouth will ask), 4 and 5 average lobsters fill a can this year. We want a better class of fishery officers. The fishermen are the parties they should look after. Honest packers cannot compete with dishonest. To protect the fishery, 1st, have better officers; 2nd, enforce the law; when you stop killing the small lobsters then you will have large ones as they used to be. The live export on the western shore of Nova Scotia is of more value than canning. The lobsters are taken direct from the fishermen by American smacks. Leasing fishing areas would not do here, as the fishermen own the traps.

MR. H. B. CANN, Lobster Packer, Yarmouth, N.S. It takes $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 lobsters, according to the catch, to fill a one-pound can. Can't say that lobsters are getting scarcer, in fact rather more were packed this year with increased number of traps. Live lobsters can be taken from Yarmouth to Boston in 17 hours. On the western part of Shelburne and Digby, *live export is much more important than canning*; probably \$15,000 worth were exported. Has no great objection to the present law, but would like to have a few days fishing in February and March when lobsters are much more valuable. Lobsters do not go far, perhaps not further than 20 or 30 fathoms deep or 3 miles off the land. Have caught specimens at 4 and 12 miles off the land, and lately one 30 miles off. As regards shortening the season, would not be contented to close on 1st July. Would not want to throw off until 15th July. To insist on making the legal size $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches, would be to close up the factories here. He would like an amendment to the Fisheries Act, section 19, sub-section 4, so as to cover *fishermen* as well as packers, and thus make the fishermen themselves liable for illegal possession as well as the packers, who have now to risk the penalty. The lobster fishery certainly demands protection; the coast of Maine has set a pretty good lesson to us. After the coming spring he would approve of shutting off fishing for any lobster under $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches in the 3 counties of Yarmouth, Shelburne and Digby; and in those three counties, if *all* the canning factories were shut down, it would be a benefit. Down eastward a $10\frac{1}{2}$ standard would not affect them much, as they get big ones down that way.

BROADFORD CORNELL, Lobster fisherman, Barrington. Has fished lobsters 5 years. They are about the same size as they were 5 years ago, but not quite as plentiful. He fishes at Seal Island; cannot commence before 15th May, and there are no soft-shell lobsters till the 1st August. The number of spawn fish is about the same all the year round, the proportion of spawn fish is about one in 15; four-tenths of the fish are $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. We get from the factories for all under $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches 70 cents per 100. When we sell alive $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches and over, we get on an average $4\frac{1}{2}$ cents apiece. As a fisherman it pays us much better to sell our fish for live export; we earn double the money that we do from the factories.

MR. JOHN M. SHAND, *Lobster Packer, Barington, Shelburne County.* Has been in the Lobster business 33 years, and packing on the Shelburne coast 16 years. When first came there it took $3\frac{1}{2}$ lobsters to fill a can, and it now takes about the same. There is no difference in size, but they are not so plentiful as formerly. Now owns 3 factories. If the season is to be shortened, would like to have it from 15th April to 1st July. The average size of lobsters is 11 inches, 75 per cent. are over $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The fishermen sell all lobsters over $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches for live export. I get only those lobsters that are 9 to $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches; I do not get any under 9 inches. Packed 3,000 cases last year. Employs 130 men at an average of \$40 per month, and 25 girls at \$12 per month, thus providing in wages for this season, \$16,500. Would like to have the lease of an area, a person could then know what he could do.

ELIJAH NICKERSON, *Lobster Packer, Shelburne County, N.S.* Has packed for 2 years. Employs 30 men at \$40 per month, and 25 girls at \$12 per month, thus contributing in wages this season, \$4,500. Lobsters are as large now as they were 5 years ago, and thinks they are as plentiful as they were then. The average size of lobsters is 11 inches. Does most of his packing April, May and June. Generally commences his packing about 8th April. Thinks the present law is just about right now, and sufficient to protect the fishery.

HENRY T. D'ENTREMONT, *Lobster Packer, Lower East Pubnico, Yarmouth County.* Has packed two years, this year 1,550 cases, employing 45 men at \$40 per month, and 28 women at \$12 per month, thus expending in wages this season nearly \$6,500. Begins to pack generally about 10th April. It averages $3\frac{1}{2}$ lobsters to a can. Would like the fishing season to be in April, July and August to 1st September in the interest of the fishermen.

MR. JOHN McDONALD, *Lobster packer, Lower Argyle, Yarmouth County, N. S.* Is a lobster packer, also an exporter of live lobsters to the Boston, U.S., market. Runs one factory in which he employs 75 men and 20 women. Referring to the official report of fishery warden Enos Gardner, of Tusket, Yarmouth County, published in the Fisheries Blue Book for 1886, in which it is stated to the effect that only small lobsters under $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches were sold to the factories, witness stated that it was not true, inasmuch as at his factory they did not can small lobsters only, but also $10\frac{1}{2}$ up. (The expression $10\frac{1}{2}$ up means that 35 to 40 per cent. are over $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length.) Export of live lobsters and canning clash. American steamers come up to Argyle Bay and buy lobsters both by weight and number, at the rate of 1.17 per hundred in count and by weight at 68 cents per 100 pounds. It takes 5 undersized fish to make one pound of canned meat, and of average fish about $3\frac{1}{2}$ to a can, 1,000 fish will fill 290 to 295 cans.

Live exports (as before said) is an injury to the packers; and to his, (Mr. McDonald's) views, taking the thing as a whole, he thinks that canning is much more important to the country than live export is, for the reason that it causes a greater distribution of wages. The live export must by nature be limited to these 3 counties of Yarmouth, Digby and Shelburne.

To the question, whether or not lobsters have fallen off; whether, with the same number of traps, the same number are taken? Mr. McDonald evaded the enquiry by replying that he could not answer the question. Is decidedly opposed to the allotment of areas; such a plan is not suitable to these three countries. Does not think the fish require any further protection than they now have. At his particular place it has always been a matter with him that the earlier the spring the earlier the fish—a matter of temperature. Places embayed are warmer than outside, hence earlier. He wants 4 months' fishing and to be given spring and fall, and arrange the time locally. Begin when the ice leaves, say 1st April; knock off on 1st to 5th June; reopen on 20th August and fish till 20th October, graduating the time according to the season. Group the 3 counties of Yarmouth, Digby and Shelburne, and let the local officer graduate the time. The fish spawn largely in June. Of lobsters $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches up, it takes $1\frac{1}{2}$ to fill a one-pound can. He is of opinion that lobsters live from 8 to 10 years.

F. L. HATFIELD, shipper of lobsters, *Yarmouth, N.S.* Five years ago 75 average lobsters made 140 pounds weight, but now 75 only make 90 pounds. Formerly the fishermen caught double what they do now; it was understood all along that over-fishing was doing it. Live exporters even prefer small lobsters, as being more delicate, than large. They buy, as counting for one, four or five inches in length, three of six inches in length and two of seven inches in length. He paid three to ten cents apiece, by the 100 count. Should have a close season from 14th July to 1st November. Fishermen might do something in November, but not much, and few factories would open, as it is rough on this coast and it would not pay to keep on the men. Mr. Hatfield explained how it would benefit the fishermen to be allowed to catch the few lobsters that the weather would permit in February and March when lobsters would be rare in the market and would fetch a big price. At present he would recommend that the existing law be enforced. The best thing that could be done would be to established the American legal size of $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length and make it universal. He (Mr. Hatfield) would sign a paper to close all the factories for two years, but thinks it can be done without. "Outer-lobsters," (*i.e.* deep-sea) are pretty fair up to the end of July.

APPENDIX No. 4.

MAGDALEN ISLANDS.

There are twenty-two lobster factories in the Magdalen Islands, of which nineteen were in operation this season.

The Commission being on board the Government Steamship *La Canadienne* visited several points on the Magdalen Islands, on 15 and 16 of August, 1887, evidence was taken, of which the following is a precise :

AT AMHERST ISLAND.

G. A. LESLIE, *Amherst Harbor*, is owner of two factories, namely, West Point of Amherst and at South Bank. Employs 80 men at an average of \$38 per month and 50 women at 40c. per day, thus expending \$10,600 in labor. It takes $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 lobsters to fill a one-pound can, at the present time (now August), but in May and June only 4 and $4\frac{1}{2}$, or even $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 would be sufficient. He fishes 4000 traps in all. Lobster fishing has done comparatively well this year. The fish begin to get bad about the 10th July and about 12th August begin to get better. He would like September here (*Amherst harbor*) but it would not do at West Point. (It was here explained that from the peculiar topography of the islands, regulations would suit one locality would not suit another.) When September would suit, the fishermen would gladly take up and reset their traps for a recess of July. Say 10th of July to 12th August as before mentioned, that is to say, if September were given them instead of July. To close the factories for a term of years would for at least two years take away the main source the fishermen depend on for their livelihood. Witness himself might perhaps favor a licensing or leasing system, but it is not suitable to this locality, and he would rather take the chance of competition. Closing for a term might do in the Island of Prince Edward, as regards the packers, but here in the Magdalen Islands it would too much affect general business. Considers regulations different from elsewhere are wanted for the Magdalens. Would suggest beginning as early as possible and to fish until the middle of July, then take a recess of twenty days and then continue to fish nominally until end of year, but in reality they could not fish later than October, from broken weather. The Magdalens have no fresh water for salmon, although it is thought salmon are on the coast. Herring seines destroy lobster traps. (Commander Wakeham here explained that the seining for herring was over by first of June.) Does not consider lobster fishing hurts other fishings. If only six weeks' lobster fishing were allowed, would prefer it in spring, say up to 20th July, but is very well sure that the fishermen would grumble at any such regulations.

MR. J. FONTANA, *Land Agent and Agent for Lloyds, Amherst*, conversed with the Commissioners. Commissioner Deacon explained the present state of the lobster fishery and suggested a closure of the factories for, say five years. Mr. Fontana's opinion is in favor of an annual close season and close enforcement of the existing law rather than a total closure.

MR. CHEVRIER, *Fishery Overseer, Amherst*, expressed his views on the general lobster industry in those islands. Admitted to close in midsummer would leave a protective influence, but thinks if a recess is taken in July the fisherman should be allowed to fish during the whole month of September. As regards laying off fishing areas, he does not approve of it—it would not do in the Magdalens.

MR. PAINCHAUD, *Collector of Customs, Amherst*, in his view to limit fishing "inside" to the term of six weeks would be a sufficient protection to the fish, but to limit fishing "outside" to six weeks you might as well stop fishing altogether, as it would be prohibitory. The lagoons should be prohibited from being fished in at all. About the closure of factories for say, three years,—does not think it necessary. About laying off areas, or leasing—thinks it would be difficult and not required. So many traps to a mile would not be practicable, inasmuch as some people continually change their lines of fishing. Total closure for a term of years would throw the fishermen into straits for a year or two until they fell into something else for a livelihood. In his opinion there is less chance of exhausting the lobster fishery in the Magdalen Islands than in any other part of the Dominion.

AT GRINDSTONE ISLAND.

W. G. LESLIE & Co., *Lobster Packers, Grindstone Island*. Have been in business five or six years. Have three factories, namely, at Gull Island, Wolff Island, and Red or Big Cape. Employ 74 men and boys, at wages of say \$45 per month, and 43 women at about \$10 per month, thus paying over \$11,000 for labor this season. In 1885 had more hands. Messrs. Leslie admit the falling off in the fishery, which must probably be attributed to over-fishing. This year will pack 1,000 cases, last year 1,400, and year before 2,300 cases, with the same number of traps, namely, 2,500. Lobsters are certainly scarcer and smaller. When they commenced packing in 1881-82 two and a-half lobsters would fill a can, and this year it takes fully five and a half. In opinion of witness thinks it is time the Government takes the steps to protect the lobster fishery. Would not favor closing for a term of years and thinks that shortening the fishing time to one month instead of three months would protect. Would say fish in fall. Thinks protection by areas is a good measure in itself, but is not really wanted in the Magdalens, although the ground that witness at first fished with ten boats is now fished by forty boats, there by two competing factories. Not much likelihood of many new factories springing up if licenses must be taken out, it should be at a nominal rate per mile. If a short fishing time were given in 1888 to work off stock witness would not object to closing for a term, but he thinks to shorten the season is preferable to total closure. Would decidedly prohibit all lagoon or inside fishing. In reply to a question witness said he had met a few large lagoon fish, but the usual run from the lagoon is small. The present average time for commencing fishing is about the opening of navigation, 1st of June.

Does not think lobster fishing does injury to the mackerel fishery.

[The Commission thanked Mr. Leslie for his willing and intelligent evidence.]

G. N. ARSENAULT and JOHN NELSON ARSENAULT (*brothers*) each owning a factory, *House Harbor, Grindstone Island*, offered their evidence jointly. John has been three years engaged in the business, and G. N. one year, together they employ 88 men, at \$35 per month, and 28 women, at \$10, thus providing \$7,000 in wages. John three years ago, packed 800 cases with 2,500 traps (with 65 men and 15 women) and now with the same number of traps only 600 cases. During both last year and this year, they both twice lost traps by storms. At present it takes five to six lobsters to fill a can, G. N. stated that in July lobsters shed their shells and spawn, but begin to grow better about now (16th August). Believes the moon has a good deal to do with it. About fishing for only a month or six weeks,—replied he does not think it would be any use fishing at all for only June or six weeks—better to stop altogether; men could not be hired for a month; people would not come (both brothers agreed in this). Best way would be to close for some years if it were not for the poor people, three to five years, but it would be hard on the poor. They are in the straits now and "crying" when there is no fish. If must close for years there should be one year's notice. Leasing cannot be done in the Magdalens; it would be "murder" for the people to restrict them to areas. One of the Messrs. Arsenault's was in favor of continuing fishing in lagoons, because he believed the fish spawned outside; the other was strongly of opinion that lagoon fishing should be prohibited, because these shallow open lakes are the lobsters' spawning ground.

AT GRAND ENTRY.

R. A. FLY, *Winslow Packing Company, Grand Entry*, which has been engaged in the business twelve years. Mr. Fly has been with them three years. Have two factories at Old Harry Head. Employ 40 Boats, 150 men, and 50 women, 5,100 traps and will pack 2,000 cases. First year Mr. Fly was there packed only 1,200 cases; the run of lobsters this year is $5\frac{1}{2}$ and $5\frac{1}{2}$ to a can; they are rather a shade larger this year, and he does not think scarcer, nevertheless there is no money in it for any man. About protection? As regulations now stand the best protection would be a close season from 15th July to 15th August; then re-open and fish till the end of September, but no longer. Opened this year with part of his traps on 28th May. If fishing were only to be permitted for only six weeks how would it be? Yes, it would be a good idea to give six weeks only, in spring, that is to say to close for the year on the 15th July. Leases are not suitable for the Magdalen Islands; does not see how it could be done; it is not possible. Lagoon fishing should be totally prohibited; men and packers equally lose by it. The fish are smaller and inferior and different from those taken outside. Outside they are taken in 5 or 6 fathoms water and in the lagoons in 2 or 3 fathoms. Fishermen follow up the fish into the lagoons in July; they can fish all the year in the lagoons, but the fish are inferior. With a shorter fishing season, say six weeks, it would not be necessary in these Islands to shut down for three or more years, and fishermen would not have thereby to suffer, a short fishing season would be a protection to the packers and to the fishermen. Closing on the 15th July for the year would not affect the people (meaning the fishermen) because at that date (15th July) they could go to the cod-fishing. If kept on longer they would only hang about and require to be fed and run in debt to me as now, let them prepare for codfishing where they would make more in one day than in a lobster factory in a week. You can't starve one of them.

NEIL MCPHAIL, *Grand Entry, Lobster Packer*. Has been interested in lobster packing thirteen years. Had formerly four factories, but now only one on Entry Island. At present employ 50 men and 23 women, with 1,200 traps, and will this year put up 800 cases. It now takes four and a half sea lobsters to fill a one pound can, and eight lobsters from the lagoon. When first began canning, the sea and lagoon lobsters were about equal size. Lobsters are now becoming rather smaller, and this year he will put up only about three-fourths of his usual quantity. The scarcer the lobsters the smaller they are. As regards protection, the best suggestion would be to open as early as we can open, and shut down 1st to 10th July; re-open 1st to 10th August, and fish as long as we can; this would be best for all concerned. About closing finally on the 10th July, it would only be a bother, and we might as well close altogether. Does not think favorably of leasing areas for the present. They fish in the lagoons all the time the same as in the sea. It would be a good law to shut off the lagoons for four or five years.

"*La Canadienne*." The commission could not fail to be impressed with the minute and accurate knowledge of the Magdalen Islands and their fisheries exhibited by Commander Wakeham, commanding the Government steamship "*La Canadienne*." Commander Wakeham was good enough to accompany the Commissioners to the interviews they had on shore and afforded much valuable and courteous assistance. Being requested by the Commissioners to state his views he suggested that the points for the Commission to consider were:—

1st. Separate regulations for the Magdalens.
2nd. An arrangement of fishing seasons, if such arrangement could be made for both sides of the Islands. No fish to be taken after 15th July anywhere around the Magdalens?

3rd. Totally prohibit lagoon fishing.

4th. Leasing system totally inapplicable to the Magdalen Islands.

Captain Wakeham also extends the same views, to closing all fishing on the 15th July along the whole Gaspé coast.

"*La Canadienne*" left the Magdalens on 17th August, 1887, on way to Pictou to coal, and on the way landed Commissioners Deacon and Duvar, at Souris.

MR. CHARLES CYR, *Grand Pabos, Gaspé*. To protect the lobster fishery the first thing to be done is to prevent "trawling" (meaning farmers along shore catching and selling boiled lobster meat, chiefly claws and tails, to the factories, as explained in Mr. Gatain's evidence, in page 41). Witness owns two factories, one of which is closed, employs 15 men and 12 to 15 women, the men at \$25 per month and the women at \$15, thus contributing to labor \$1,800 this season. Has been in the business 3 years, and finds the fishing decreasing in the past 2 years. In the month of July it takes 7 lobsters to fill a one-pound can, but from 1st to 20th of August only 4½. Lobsters taken by trawls inshore are mostly in egg. Buys by weight. Lobsters are becoming scarce, but he thinks they have taken another direction, and he closed down at one factory end of June. As regards a fishing season of only six weeks, he would not go into business for so short a time. Regarding a suggestion to close down for three or more years, he would say that is the only affectual way. Is decidedly opposed to leases. His is the only factory within 40 miles on one side of me, and 25 miles on the other. If required to be confined within areas, he would give up the business. There are nine more factories this year than last, from Gaspé Basin up to Newport. The fishing season should have July knocked off then fish till winter (September). Closing for three years would cause an outcry, but in his case it would be only from the 30 hands that he employs.

EVIDENCE re OYSTER FISHERY.

APPENDIX No. 5.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

MR. HENRY CLARK, *Officier in charge of Dunk River Hatchery, and Fishery Overseer Bedeque District.* Abundance of the finest oysters were formerly found all over Bedeque Bay, but are now fished out. There are still a very few about Oyster Point, head of Bedeque Bay, and up to Wilmot Bridge, but digging destroys them. In answer to a question, Mr. Clarke said the farmers would not stand a prohibition of mud-digging; that shell manure was of more importance to the Province than export of oysters, on the principle of the greatest good to the greatest number. [A conversation ensued in which it was elicited that mud-digging only benefited those farmers living within say easy distance of estuaries,—but it was stated that mud had been conveyed by railway to Hunter River, and even as far as Tignish.] In places old beds are 20 feet deep with shells, which choke the channels; there may be small coves about the old beds where a few oysters may be got for home use, but none go from Bedeque into the hands of exporters. Mr. Clarke expressed views in favor of raking oysters by means of heavy oyster rakes instead of fishing with tongs. In his opinion there are many places along the estuaries that farmers and others would gladly take leases of for oyster culture.

MR. JOHN. A. SHARP, *Oyster Shipper, Summerside,* has been 18 years in the business. Ships very largely, and from the quantities offered can get all the supply he wants. Very few oysters come from Bedeque Bay. Much the largest quantity is from Richmond Bay. Say 3,000 barrels. He buys from the fishermen. There are about 500 boats and 1,000 men fishing at Richmond Bay. The only way to protect and preserve the small oyster: all small oysters should be thrown over from the boats under pain of a heavy penalty. Fishermen should be fined for landing small oysters; purchasers would not agree to a fine for "having in possession." No oyster whatsoever should be landed if under three inches in length for long oysters, and two inches in diameter for round.

Possession of oysters under these dimensions subjects the possessor to a fine. Both long and round oysters are taken together. Due protection of Richmond Bay would require a special corps of Inspectors and specified landing places—say ten places, namely: Miscouche, Old Store, Locke's Shore, Roger's Creek, Indian River, (three men at Indian River), and elsewhere. The present close season is satisfactory, excepting that he (Mr. Sharp and others) would like to go back to 1st instead of 15th September as the day of opening. Declares there are very few oysters shipped and spoiled. Expresses no opinion as to the registration of oyster boats. Richmond Bay should be a free fishery. Would not object to the leasing of private areas, in fact would recommend it.

MR. JAMES A. SHARP, *Oyster-Shipper, Summerside,* has been an oyster dealer for the past 30 years. Has heard the evidence of Mr. John A. Sharp and thinks it would be better to go back to the old fishing time of 1st September. Agrees as to requiring a corps of inspectors for Richmond Bay, and approves of prohibiting the possession of small oysters.

MR. H. MILLS, *Oyster-Dealer, Summerside,* has been in the business for 10 years. As stated by previous witness there are 500 boats and 1,000 men at Richmond Bay and from it derives most of his supplies for shipment. He quite agrees as to the proposed size under which oysters should be considered illegal, namely $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length for long and 2 inches in diameter for round. Agrees likewise that no oyster should be landed except at specified landing places, the places named in Mr.

John Sharp's evidence would be about right. Also sees the necessity of sufficient number of special oyster inspectors to prevent the landing of illegal oysters, they would also be useful in the close season. The close season to 15th September is satisfactory. Large catches are made on the opening day, and to go back to the 1st September instead of the 15th would improve the result much to the men. Thinks well of registration of oyster-boats, and further would propose a license of exporters to cost \$25 and \$50. Would approve of leasing blank areas for private oyster culture, but existing beds should remain with the public. The term of such leases should be optional as long as the regulations are complied with.

MR. G. W. SHARP, *Oyster-Shipper, Lot 12 Point*. Has been a shipper of oysters for 27 years from Richmond Bay and Bideford; according to his experience he would think it better to have a close season from 15th June to 1st September. Does not at all approve of leasing areas as it would give a monopoly. This remark applies to leasing existing beds or blank spaces for private culture. He would disapprove of both. Half an acre is a large space for an oyster bed. He assisted to measure at Squirrel Creek—the ground is not an acre in width. There are beds up to Hog Island, Twelve Point, Bideford, there are 20 acres in Bideford Basin. Believes that mud-digging does not hurt the oyster beds. About Egmont Bay, the oysters get covered with mud from freshets, but the first heavy blow washes off the mud and leaves the oysters clean. Egmont and Percival Bays are not good sites. In addition to the places named are oysters at Squirrel Creek, end of Lot 12 Road, Richard's Wharf and England's Shore, and especially at the Narrows where there are 100 acres of beds.

MR. McNEILL, *Grand River, Lot 14, P. O. Arlington*, approves of the proposal to make all oysters under 3 inches in length illegal. Were 30 mud-diggers on Grand River this spring, but digging is not very injurious there, because the live beds are distant from the dead ledges. Suitable wardens are wanted,—one man could watch both the Chapel and Ferry landings. With reference to the close season he would prefer from 1st June to 1st September, but has no great objection to the present dates. Private areas could be laid off for lease below the ferry.

MR. H. V. DESROCHES, *Oyster-shipper, Miscouche*, has been in the business 10 years. Ships 2,000 brls. annually. The small size of oysters hurts the market. Oysters of 3 inches should not be marketable. A sufficiency of oyster inspectors are wanted, and he agrees with a previous witness that certain landings should be specified and oysters not allowed to be landed at any other place. As matters stand the present close season will do, but if small oysters were totally prohibited would have the fishing to begin on 1st of September instead of 15th. Does not approve of private oyster-culture as in time it would come to compete with public fishing. Digging holes does not interfere with fishing,—not near Burnt Island.

MR. THOMAS ROBBLEE, *shipper of oysters, Summerside*, in the business and knows the oyster-trade. Is in favor of oyster culture on blank grounds, but objects to depriving the public of existing beds. Canada is the only market, has shipped to Windsor, U. S., among other places. Would consider three inches in diameter the minimum size of oysters that should be taken.

MR. ALEX. C. SHAW, *Fishery Warden West River, Queen's County*. Mr. Shaw described the oyster beds in his district. There are four principal live beds, namely one between Shaw's Wharf and West River Bridge, the second between Shaw's Wharf and north side of Clyde River, third Long Creek, three-quarters of a mile in the mouth of the creek,—an excellent place; fourth, Mill Creek, between North Point and Crosby's Creek. Mud-digging should be prevented, as it is rapidly exhausting the beds, and small lots should be laid off and leased for private culture, say the 10 chains frontage of farms to centre of channel. The oyster beds run right across the river.

MR. V. S. GILLIS, *Fishery Warden, Indian River, Lot 18 on Richmond Bay, P.E.I.* The oyster beds are pretty regularly scattered all over Richmond Bay from Mills Point to Cape Malpeque; that is after leaving the shores, say a half mile or more. The beds differ in size—some are large, thought to be probably 10 acres, some one acre, while the greater number may not be more than a quarter of an acre in area.

Taking the whole stretch from Mills Point to Cape Malpeque it is safe to assume that half the bottom is oyster bed. Regarding the quality of oysters, they are all good, but the ones taken near Curtain Island seem to take preference on account of being thicker shelled at the point of the oyster, they stand more handling, while the oysters caught near the upper part of the Bay are larger and thinner at the point. The oysters are more plentiful down towards the Lot 16 shore than up near Mill's Point, but not so large. Does not think that mud-digging in any way injures the oysters, as mud is only dug where the water is the shallowest and on the top or middle part of the raised beds where seldom any oysters are found. One change he would suggest for the protection of the oysters is to extend the close season till the 1st October, and allow no fishing in the spring, for exportation, at least. And another is to have a night warden appointed whose duty would be to guard and watch the shores on the south side of Richmond Bay during the close season; and the third would be to allow no oysters to be caught or handled less than three inches in length, to have the law equally binding on the buyer, seller or fishermen. Regulations such as these would, he thinks, be sufficient, or at least help to protect the oyster and would be acceptable to the majority of people, both fishermen and buyers. Has heard it reported that it is the intention to lease the oyster beds to a certain few individuals, but such a course will be very unsatisfactory, so much so, that there is no opposition that can be shown to it but will be given. Would not, under any circumstances recommend such a scheme.

MR. JOHN A. RAMSAY, *Fishery Warden (with boat at Richmond Bay), Hamilton, Lot 18.* First, in regard to the extent of the beds in Richmond Bay, fishermen that have been in the business 10 or 12 years, say that fully half the bay is oyster beds, and witness is sure it must be the case, for the boats are scattered all over it.

With regard to the quality, they catch as large oysters now as they did in previous years. This is owing to new places that have not been raked for some time. With regard to the beds overfished, there are some beds that are gone in the centre, whether it is from overfishing or other causes, can't say. As far as mud digging is concerned, it does not injure the oysters, as a great number of the beds there is little or no mud on them, and also a number that the fishermen call "sand beds."

With regard to the close season, if it was extended to 1st of October, it would satisfy most of the fishermen. When September is fine, the market is glutted and oysters spoil, which is a loss to the fishermen, as well as to the shipper. May also state that the fishermen are opposed to having the bay or beds sold or leased. Can't see how the bay could be sold or leased to satisfy the fishermen that are in the business. May say hundreds of men are depending on the oysters for the maintenance of themselves and families through the long winter. Comparing the oyster fishery with the lobster, inshore lobster fishing is said to have fallen short about one-half. Now, there is a difference between the two—the oyster is stationary, so the fishermen have to go to him to fish, whereas the lobster has a tendency to go to the fishermen's bait, so the lobster is the most likely to be destroyed first.

MR. DAVID L. BRYANT, *Fishery Warden, Egmont Bay, Prince County*, stated that as to the oyster beds in his district, there are many at Esmore River; they are much cut up with mud digging. In Percival River they are not. Still, there are some good beds at Esmore, and fine oysters on them, these being in deep water. Most of the very large beds are dead, the ice resting on them in winter. Believe these beds could be levelled down about 2 feet, and would soon be as good as ever. There are far more oysters there than a great many people think. Almost every year a small schooner comes from Richibucto and gets her load in a few days; four men of themselves do the fishing; they do not buy any. Many of our own oyster fishermen have moved from the place, and the beds are not half raked. The Perci-

val River oysters are a single oyster and a very thick shell on the edge. Enmore oysters are not so, they are in clusters and thin on the edge. As for the close season at present, thinks it cannot be bettered. There are some oyster beds at Brae and Pierre Jacques, but they are badly hurt with mud diggers. Believes it is a great mistake to take the small oysters. Believes it is much better for the beds to be raked every year and the small oysters left. Some time ago a great many of our oyster beds were covered with what we thought was mud, but witness found it was not so; it was sawdust that had been in the river for years, and nearly as black as the mud, still it is not so heavy and is easily lifted with a strong current, such as the memorable August storm and heavy freshets in spring. This is mostly washed off now, and the beds are doing much better.

MR. CALVIN HOWATT, *Fishery Warden, Tryon Bedeque, Prince County*. In Tryon River there are some live oysters yet, but they are very scarce. They are scattered along the bottom of the channel from Warren Howatt's to Sand Point,—(on Atlas). What oysters there are, are of superior quality, in fact the finest oysters ever seen have been caught here, but they are too scarce to catch for market. They are not destroyed by mud-digging. The only difference witness has noticed the last few years is that they have scattered over more bottom. Can hardly say what can be done to revive them or why they are not getting thicker. Warden Howatt does not allow any fishing whatever in the close season. Would suppose there was suitable bottom or the oysters that are there would not live, but the oldest men tell that there has been oysters here ever since they remember, but have never been very thick. There is a bed of live oysters somewhere off the Tryon shores, as live oysters are often found on the shore after a storm.

MR. JAMES A. McDONALD, *Fishery Warden, Grand River, Lot 14, Prince County*. As to the extent of the beds in Grand River, they are very extensive; they extend about seven miles from the bend of Grand River to Lot 16, that is, as far as witness' district runs. The beds are numerous. For the quality they have always got the praise of being the best that could be got and they are long at that. Don't think they are anyway destroyed by mud-digging. Has been talking to the principal oyster fishers and they say that (oysters) are as plentiful now as they have been for years back. As to the close season, thinks it is too short. Thinks we ought to have nine months of a close season. Thinks they ought not to be disturbed in the spring of the year at all; that is to say, after the navigation closes in the fall. Thinks they ought not to be disturbed till the 15th of September. Has seen in the *Journal* recommending leasing for fishing oysters. In his opinion that would not be fair, it would not give the poor people a fair chance, for there are many people too poor to get leases, and on that account they would be debarred from getting a chance to live, as there are many depending on oyster-fishing for a living. Don't think it would be fair, it would give those who have got money a chance to grapple all, and the majority of the poor would be at the mercy of the lessees. Hopes such a measure would not pass. There is one thing more would like to see; that is, a stop put to catching those small oysters and destroying them as they are doing, it is very destructive to oysters, and hopes there will be something done to remedy this evil. As to the size would say nothing less than two inches in length should be taken, and small ones dumped into deep water.

MR. WILLIAM WHITEHEAD, *Fishery Warden, Clifton, New London, Queen's County*, says in regard to oyster fishing and to the extent of the beds,—Cannot say exactly, but there are several acres in different beds to the west of Fitzsimmon's Point, but are not overfished. As to the quality of oysters, are larger than any else caught on the north side, and command better prices. The mud digging may hurt them to a certain extent, but it cannot be prevented. Thinks the close season is suitable.

MR. GEORGE F. BEERS, *Fishery Warden, Cherry Valley, Queen's County*, testified to the extent of oysters in his district. Seal River branch is over two miles long and an average of about sixty feet wide. Size of oysters medium; quality good. Cherry Valley branch about one mile and a half long and an average breadth of about fifty feet; quality good, flavor excellent, size medium. Pownal Bay is two miles from

Cherry Valley oyster beds: length of beds, two miles; breadth, about fifty; size of oysters, large; quality, good. All the beds have been overfished. They have not been destroyed by mud-digging. With respect to the protection of oysters, could not offer suggestions. Present close season satisfactory.

MR. JAMES P. TRAINOR, *Fishery Warden, Johnston's River, Queen's County*. There are about ten oyster beds in his district; five of these which are not fished upon, but partly dead, cover from 5,000 to 20,000 square feet each, and the five which are fished upon, viz., Johnston's River bed, Campbell's bed, Jennings' bed, Fish's bed and Webster's bed, cover from 10,000 to 40,000 square feet each, and in my opinion are well worthy of protection from mud-digging, as the oysters are improving in quality, quantity and value. The largest class of oysters caught on these beds would be from six to eight inches long and from three to four broad. Thinks the present arrangements with regard to the close season very suitable.

MR. JOSEPH MURPHY, *Fishery Warden, China Point, the District of Orwell, and Seal Bays, Queen's County*, states that there are three principal beds and two or three smaller ones in his district. The principal bed or the one most fished, situated in the Orwell River, is perhaps two hundred feet by fifty on the main bed, the bed next in dimensions is in Vernon River, it is not so much fished on and is perhaps seventy-five feet by thirty feet. The smallest of the three is in Seal River. It is fished considerably and is on the main bed perhaps fifty by twenty feet. There are smaller beds, around China Point wharf and another in Orwell, which are not fished to any extent. Pownal beds are not in my district. They are fully as large and important as Orwell and Seal River beds. The oysters are not large, about medium size. If not fished so incessantly they would increase in size and the beds with care might be enlarged and improved. Mud digging does not interfere with them as the oysters in the beds dug from have long been dead. The present close season would answer fairly well if properly enforced. In the autumn for several years past small fishing schooners anchored and fished from Orwell and Seal River beds. After each season the oysters seem to have decreased in quantity and size, and in my opinion if allowed to be continued will utterly destroy the beds. I would recommend a rest of at least two years to allow the beds to recover from overfishing.

APPENDIX No. 6.

NEW-BRUNSWICK.

Messrs. J. W. & J. ANDERSON, packers of Lobsters and Oysters, Church Point, County of Northumberland, Province of New Brunswick, communicated with the Commissioners, in writing, as follows:—We have been requested to write you and give our opinion about the lobster fishery. To make a long story short we believe the lobster is nearly fished out, and if something is not done to stop the fishing for a term of years they will be exterminated altogether. We have been in the business now about eight years and our experience is that the catch has fallen off in each year fully one-half, and we feel satisfied that it will only take about two years, at the same rate of fishing, to clean them out altogether; for our part we have closed down our factories for good.

Another matter we would wish to bring before you is the oyster fishing near here. There is a river called the Tabusintac in which there is a large quantity of oysters, but the shell being soft, they are not fit to ship, as they will not stand handling, they are caught near the head of the tide, or where the water is nearly fresh, which accounts for the shell being soft. Now what we would ask is that this river be made special and the time for fishing commence the first of September instead of the 15th. These oysters do very well for canning purposes, if taken down and bedded in the salt water for a time, but the regulation as it stands now prohibits fishing until after the 15th, which makes the season very short, until the water gets cold and the inhabitants have to stop fishing, as in the second bedding the oyster has to be all picked by hand owing to the softness of the shell, and the water getting very cold in October the business has to be stopped. We have tried the business for the last two falls, and we feel satisfied that if we could commence by the first of September we could make the business successful, which would be a great boon not only to ourselves, but the poor people of the district who fish and work at the canning of them, and as the oysters are laying there rotting in the mud, and for shipment will never be of any use, we cannot see why our request cannot be granted. Any of the wardens or overseers of the district will certify that our statements are correct.

EUSTACE MARTIN, Oyster Shipper, Cocagne, N. B., has been interested in oyster fishing 20 or 30 years. Has not been a shipper, but oysters have passed through his hands in every other way. Oysters are decreasing in quantity,—partly attributable to the quantity fished through the ice. [Cut a hole 4 feet by 2 feet through the ice, then rake (not tongs) and when that hole is raked then cut another,—they would find about a bushel in a hole,—average work would be four holes a day at 2 feet thick of ice,—they cut them by axe, saw and “slice.”] The oysters they get through the ice in winter are barreled and kept until they get market for them at St. John, Halifax, Moncton and Montreal, to which places they are sent, marked “oysters.” In his opinion winter fishing is destructive, for every bushel of oysters marketed 10 bushels of shells are left on the beds. In Cocagne Bay and River there are about 5 or 6 square miles of oyster grounds. These beds are in the shape of hillocks, some of which reach the surface at low water. Formerly 1,500 barrels were taken in Cocagne Bay, now 500 to 300. A man would take 8 to 12 brls. in a season. The nearest beds to the shore are within 100 yards,—depth of water 2 feet. The deepest of the beds is only 6 feet at low water and 10 feet at high water. The farthest bed discovered is about $\frac{1}{4}$ th of a mile inside of the Two Points, being in 10 feet low and 13 feet at high water. [Eustace Martin the present witness discovered

it]. It is the largest bed in Cocagne Bay. It is called "the Mariane Bed." It will be found by drawing a line from Eustace Martin's farm due north, and across the line from in front of Mr. Martin. Frank Bourgeois, Daniel Goguen and Peter Goguen, all of whom are on the north side of the river. The other beds are respectively about an acre more or less, in extent. Above the bridge is a solid oysters bed of 4 miles extent, with an average width of channel 50 yards. There are 10 or 12 mud-digging machines on the river. Good oysters would be 4 inches in diameter, round oysters. In one barrel one-third of $2\frac{1}{2}$ and $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches would pass muster. The minimum size should not be less than three inches in diameter.

At Buctouche, 29th July, 1887, present, the Commissioners. JOHN MARTIN of Buctouche, Kent County, N.B. In addition to his business of lobster fishing, fishes oysters, both winter and summer and in spring till June and again after 15th September, and fishes all over the Bay of Buctouche. The beds in bay are scattered from 25 square feet to 5 or 6 acres each. On each side of channel of Buctouche River is a solid oyster bed, but the splendid bed on the north side of the river from below the chapel is wholly destroyed by mud-digging. He fishes by raking, not tongs. In his opinion "raking" improves beds [explained why so, oysters are found even 35 feet off the wharf. The bottom of the bay is mostly hard mud and dead oyster shells. There is plenty of room around the outer-edge of the bay for private oyster culture. The mud-diggers are the serious injury. Tide being strong here the sediment set afloat by the diggers is more hurtful than the solid substance of oysters removed from bed by digging. Sediment will float a couple of miles before it subsides. There is no local legislation as to digging—spat won't grow on old shells covered with slimy substance. Question? Being asked whether mud-digging or oysters is of the greater benefit to the public, the witness branched off into statements about rich and poor men, not relevant. Public feeling here is in favor of protecting the oyster beds. Opposite Isidore Points, near Wilmot's factory are oysters. In winter he gets about 50 barrels himself, worth to him \$4 per barrel. In a $\frac{1}{2}$ barrel of oysters so (roughly) handled and fished for shipment would be about a bushel of small sized illegal oysters dropped on the ice to perish. Would not be in favor of prohibiting winter fishing. Decidedly not, 50 brls. at \$4. \$200 accounts for it. [Memo. 50 brls. at \$4 per barrel, \$200, for the winter's work, would account for this]. There are 10 to 12 mud-diggers working on the bay.

Honorable ROBERT YOUNG, Caraquet, believes the present oyster regulations were adopted by the Government at his suggestion. It is asserted that the whole bottom of Caraquet Bay is paved with oysters. It is fished only by local fishermen, say 250 canoes, with 500 men, each man in the beginning of the season taking 5 to 6 barrels per canoe, or say in the whole season 10,000 barrels. The oysters are sold to schooners at 50 cents per barrel. The Caraquet oyster is the nearest approach to the English "native," a round oyster. As to depth there may be on some of the beds only 2 feet at low water, from that to 10 to 12 feet. They are small. The size should not be less than 2 inches diameter for round and 3 inches for long. Would consider Caraquet Bay important enough for a sufficient well paid inspector. There is no mud digging. Would favor the laying off the bay into two divisions and fishing these divisions alternately. Favors areas being leased for private culture outside of existing beds, existing beds should be reserved for the public. The bottom is hard mud suitable for oyster culture. The market is mostly in the west, say Montreal, Kingston, Ottawa, also Halifax.

G. CORMIER, Caraquet, related particulars of an attempt to plant oysters in a part of Caraquet Bay, but which was not successful, the bottom where planted being of soft, foul-smelling black mud. Further down is good bottom all along the bay, excepting in very deep water in which is long aquatic grass in which oysters will not live. On the south side of the channel for 500 yards, by 50 yards wide, is a good bottom for oyster culture, the same bottom on which the natural beds live. A canoe with two men will take 50 to 60 barrels in a season, which they pass to a shipper, worth, if hand-picked, \$1 to \$2.50 per barrel. Thirty years ago four times as many were fished as now. These were large oysters then, but they have now become too

small for shipping from overfishing, and from continuance of overfishing they are becoming smaller and smaller. In former days the bay produced 16,000 barrels, but perhaps there were more men and canoes then than now. Formerly a canoe could take 15 barrels a day. Many small oysters are destroyed in the boats and on the ice.

Mr. Cormier is strongly of opinion that no oyster under 2 full inches diameter of shell should be permitted to be taken, 2 inches should be the very minimum size.

When the fishing is over, late in the fall, the supply is practically extinct and next crop is merely those that have grown to size during the winter. If fishing for one year from the 15th September were stopped, there would be abundance of small oysters next year, and in sections that have been overlooked and not fished for a year are abundant in fine large oysters. Mr. Cormier would favor dividing the bay into two sections and fishing them alternately, thus there would always be a supply of full sized oysters.

MR. JAMES C. C. BLACKHALL, *Collector of Customs, Caraquet* has bought oysters for 35 years off the Caraquet beds. Oysters on these beds are proverbially small; a medium size in former years would be about double the size of those now. Bought some last fall which were hand-picked and three times the size of the specimen on the table (specimen was 3 inches.) Does not know how many bushels of small it takes to make a bushel of marketable. There must have been more than 4,000 (6,000) barrels taken last season. Have no official record of export; there would be 12 or 15 vessels loaded, all to Quebec and Montreal. In addition it would take 500 to 800 barrels, all told, for local sale. Ten years ago was a blank fishing year, oysters being so small that the schooners would not come for them for about three years. Then the oysters grew larger and the schooners came again in about three years. Thinks he has heard of a few barrels of Caraquet oysters having been shipped to England for seed. Would recommend that the bay be divided in two halves and fish them alternately; considers there are 2 square miles of live oyster beds, in fact a pavement.

(Two of the Commissioners who are oyster eaters tested the quality and pronounced them of better flavor and salted than the oysters of Bay du Vin.)

MR. SAWYER, of *Richibucto*, is acquainted with the New Brunswick oyster trade. He considers no change is wanted in the present season, 1st June to 15th September. Oysters should not be allowed to be fished in winter.

(MEMORANDUM.—In a report by Fishery Warden McLauchlan in 1865, the catch of that year was set down at only 3,500 barrels, and oysters even then were growing gradually smaller. This differs from Overseer Cormier's statement that thirty years since there were four times 4,000 barrels (16,000) and Hon. Mr. Young's estimate of 10,000 barrels on an average annually for the past four years.)

29th July, 1887, at *Richibucto, County of Kent, N.B.*, Mr. LAZARE GUIMOND, *Lobster-packer and Oyster shipper* gave some information on oysters. Oyster beds commence at Kouchibouguac and continue three miles up river. Oysters are still fished there. Bottom is blue clay; beds are mostly from half an acre to an acre in extent. The most productive beds would be about two feet in height, where much higher than that the oysters perish. The oysters are long in shape, but small; quality poor, (called "case knife"). There are about twenty acres in all existing beds. River flows into bay; water comparatively fresh. Would think that oysters under 3 inches should be prohibited. Would prohibit winter fishermen from throwing the small oysters on the ice (where they are frozen); he considers that three barrels are destroyed for every barrel marketed. Would recommend setting apart areas for mud digging and keep them from off the live beds. There are only 4 mudding machines on the St. Louis River.

(The Commissioners were desirous of an interview with Mr. Robert Noble and Mr. Henry O'Leary, but both were absent.)

At *Chatham, N.B.*, the Commission chartered steamship "Miramichi" to proceed to Escuminac. Reached Bay du Vin, County of Northumberland, JOHN G. WILLIS gave evidence of oysters in Bay du Vin and its rivers.

Oysters are a continuous bed in one direction from Bay Island to Eel Island, about six miles, represented by a line drawn on the chart from north-west to south-east, with the average of a mile wide; are only 12 mud-diggers on the whole bay. By putting down tongs anywhere on above described area would get oysters alive, general shape being a long oyster cupped. Deepest water, half tide, being six to eight feet, rise of water three feet, but no great rise upon Eel River. Witness does not consider them equal to Prince Edward Island, Shediac and Buctouche oysters, don't fetch the same money to the fishermen, say about \$1 per barrel. Bottom of bay mostly hard red clay, with the exception of a few places where is soft slimy mud. Witness does not approve of any spring fishing which benefits only a few. Would have no fishing before 15th of September, and no winter fishing through the ice, which does a great deal of mischief. Witness himself has not seen many small oysters left to perish on the ice, but it is done. Does not know that in other parts of the Province it is asserted it takes 3 barrels destroyed to market one barrel. Would say that no oyster under 3 inches should be in possession. Compared with 20 years ago there are as many oysters taken but more men fish them, especially within the last four years, are much fished by men (French) from Gloucester county. The oysters are sent in schooners direct to Quebec, Tracadie, Gloucester, and by rail to various markets. (A schooner grounding on an oyster bed would injure bed where side or keel lay.) Is not opposed to lease for oyster culture if present beds are reserved to the public. There is nearly as much more vacant ground on which to plant oysters as there are now oyster beds (i.e. 6 by 1 mile). Thinks people would take areas on lease for oyster culture, there would be a feeling in favor of it, "if it would prevent Gloucester men who do not leave a dollar in the place, from coming. A slight tax of 10 cents per barrel would not be considered oppressive, if it prevented these people." Have heard no complaints as to mud-diggers, they are on the river, not on the bay.

At *Bay du Vin, Northumberland County, N.B.*, ALEXANDER TAYLOR, *Oyster fisher*, gave evidence. Fishes oysters in Bay du Vin and sells them fresh, mostly to schooners, and some sent by rail, when once hand-picked and he gets 70 cents and 80 cents per barrel. Are taken both by rake and tongs. He anchors boat over the beds and throws refuse overboard, thinks refuse falls back on some beds and is not borne away by the tide. Thinks oysters of 2½ inches round and 3½ inches long would be taken by purchasers. Does not disapprove of the present season, but would prefer commencing on 15th September and fish to 1st May. Has no opinion to express on winter fishing. Mud-digging does not do much harm, diggers don't work on bay itself, but on river. With respect to leasing areas, it would depend on whom leased to, would want leases to be confined to local parties, small areas would do.

MEMO.—Specimens of different sizes of oysters from various beds were sent for, quality superior, full and of different degrees of saltiness; mostly long with a few circular. All medium size, none very large; shell more smooth than is usual in natural beds.

MAGDALEN ISLANDS.

On 16th August, 1887, at *Grand Entry Island, Magdalen Islands*, MR. R. A. FLY, manager of the Winslow Lobster Packing Company, gave some interesting statements regarding oyster shells found at Oyster Basin Island, which probably was once an oyster bed,—hence the name. Conversation with others showed that the empty oyster shells were mostly found on the outer edge of the sandbed. Here the deposit of live oysters, if any, is probably on the Columbia Shoals.

INDEX TO REPORT OF LOBSTER AND OYSTER COMMISSION.

	PAGE.
General Report on the Lobster Fishery	3
Analysis of Evidence.....	7
Views of Commissioner Hackett.....	12
do do Deacon	13
do do Hunter Duvar.....	14
Minority Report of Commissioner Ogden.....	18
General Report on the Oyster Fishery.....	20
Remarks do	22
Other Shell-fish.....	26
Minor Shell-fish.....	27

PRECIS OF EVIDENCE re LOBSTERS.

APPENDIX No. 1.—PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.....	28
Evidence of Carleton, C.C., & Co., at Souris.....	31
do Clarke, James B., Miminigash.....	34
do Doyle, Lawrence do	33
do Forrest & Shearer, Murray Harbor.....	30
do Gallant, Meddie, Miminigash	34
do Grant, James E., Charlottetown.....	29
do Holman, Robert T., Summerside.....	32
do Lantz, J. T., Point Prim.....	29
do Larkins, A. F., Frog Pond.....	33
do Longworth, George L., & Co., West Point	28
do Mathieson, John, Miminigash	29
do Mathieson, Walter, Charlottetown.....	29
do Morrow, Frederick, Souris.....	30
do Myrick, James H., Tignish.....	31
do MacDonald, Arch., Georgetown.....	33
do MacDonald & McDonald, Souris.....	31
do McDonald, Allan, North Lake.....	31
do McDonald, Ronald, Naufrage.....	31
do McCarthy, J. C., Sea Cow Pond.....	33

	PAGE.
Evidence of McLaine, John, Souris	31
do Prowse, Hon. Samuel, Murray Harbor	30
do Robbee, Thomas H., Summerside	32
do Rogers, David do	32
do Stewart, James, Point Prim	30
do Tidmarsh, W. F., St. Peter's Island	29
APPENDIX No. II.—NEW BRUNSWICK	35
Evidence of André, Mr., Casey Point	42
do Bourgeois, Simon, Bactouche	37
do Bourgeois, Mr., Caraquet	42
do Cormier, G., do	37
do DesBrisay, A. W. T., Bathurst	39
do Dominion Packing Co., Bactouche	36
do Gatain, F. L., Bathurst	41
do Guimond, Lazare, North Beach	38
do Hannah, William F., Richibucto	38
do Haddow, Mr., Bathurst	42
do Hickson, James do	41
do Murray, Mr., Buctouche	36
do McGregor, Simon, Miscou	42
do Napier, S. H.	41
do Packers from Shediac to Tormentine	35
do Portland Packing Co.	35
do Poirier, Joseph, Grand Anse	42
do Robertson, Robert, Richibucto	38
do Sawyer, L.	37
do Smith, Beverly, Buctouche	37
do Wyse, William, Chatham	40
do Windsor, John, Petit Rocher	41
do Young, Hon. Robert, Caraquet	39
APPENDIX III.—NOVA SCOTIA	44
Evidence of Baker, Mr., Sydney, C.B.	44
do Baker, H. F. do	44
do Bell, Colin C., do	45
do Cann, H. B., Barrington	50
do Corvin, Wm., Cariboo	47
do Corbett, Mr., Sydney	48
do Cornell, Bradford, Barrington	50
do D'Entremont, H. T., L. E. Pubnico	51
do Forrest, F. W., Pleasant Bay, C.B.	46
do Forrest, S. S., Halifax	47
do Frazer, Wm., Cariboo	46
do Gardner, James M., Yarmouth	50
do Groener, Mr., Gabarus	49
do Hamlin & Co., F. B., Pictou	46
do Hatfield, F. L., Yarmouth	52
do Hurst, George, Canso	46
do McDonald, John, Argyle	51
do Nickerson, Elijah, Shelburne	51
do Rowlings, George, Musquodoboit	47
do Schreider, L., Canso	46
do Stayner, E. & S., Halifax	48
do Shand, John M., Barrington	51
do Simpson & Co., Robert, Halifax	48
do Townsend, J. H. do	48
do White, Mr., Canso	46
do Watters, Isaac, Halifax	48

	PAGE
APPENDIX IV.—MAGDALEN ISLANDS, QUE.....	53
Evidence of Arsenault, G. N., House Harbor.....	54
do Arsenault, J. N., Grindstone Island.....	54
do Chevrier, A. E., Amherst Island.....	53
do Cyr, Chas., Grand Pabos.....	56
do Fly, R. A., Grand Entry.....	55
do Fontana, J., Amherst.....	53
do Leslie, G. A., Amherst Island.....	53
do Leslie, W. G., & Co, Grindstone Island.....	54
do McPhail, Neil, Grand Entry.....	55
do Painchaud, J. B. F., Amherst Island.....	54
do Wakeham, Wm., Gaspé Basin.....	55

PRÉCIS OF EVIDENCE re OYSTERS.

APPENDIX V.—PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.....	57
Evidence of Beers, Feo. F., Cherry Valley.....	60
do Bryant, D. L., Egmont Bay.....	59
do Clark, Henry, Bedeque.....	57
do Des Roches, H. N., Miscouche.....	58
do Gillis, V. S., Indian River.....	59
do Howatt, Calvin, Tryon, Bedeque.....	60
do Mills, H. C., Summerside.....	57
do McDonald, Jas. A., Grand River.....	60
do McNeill, Mr., Summerside.....	58
do Murphy, Jos., Orwell.....	61
do Ramsay, Jno. A., Lot A.....	59
do Robbee, Thos. H., Summerside.....	58
do Sharp, James A. do.....	57
do Sharp, John A. do.....	57
do Sharp, Geo. W., Lot 12 Point.....	58
do Shaw, Alex. C., West River.....	58
do Traynor, J. P., Johnston River.....	61
do Whitehead, Wm., Clifton.....	60

APPENDIX VI.—NEW BRUNSWICK.....	
Evidence of Anderson J. & J. W., Church Point.....	62
do Blackhall, J. O. C., Caraquet.....	64
do Cormier, G. do.....	63
do Guimond, Lazare, Richibucto.....	64
do Martin, John, Buctouche.....	62
do Martin, J. Eustace, Cocagne.....	62
do Sawyer, Mr., Richibucto.....	64
do Taylor, Alex., Bay du Vin.....	65
do Willis, John G., Bay du Vin.....	64
do Young, Hon. Robt., Caraquet.....	63

MAGDALEN ISLANDS.....	
Evidence of Fly, R. A., Grand Entry.....	65
INDEX.	iii

SPECIAL REPORT

ON THE

FISHERIES PROTECTION SERVICE

OF

CANADA,

1887.

Printed by Order of Parliament.



OTTAWA:
PRINTED BY MACLEAN, ROGER & CO., WELLINGTON STREET.
1888.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS



INDEX TO CONTENTS.

Introduction	▼
--------------------	---

APPENDICES.

Appendix A.—Schedule of United States fishing vessels boarded during the season of 1887, by officers in command of Fisheries Protection Cruisers.....	2
do. B.—Detailed statement of expenditure in connection with the Fisheries Protection Service, for the year ending 31st December, 1887.....	84
do. C.—Report of Captain P. A. Scott, R.N., commanding Fisheries Protection Service.....	96
do. D.—Report of Lieut. Gordon, R.N., in command of Fisheries Protection Service Steamer “Acadia.”.....	99

SPECIAL REPORT
ON THE
FISHERIES PROTECTION SERVICE
OF
CANADA,
DURING THE SEASON OF 1887.

The Honorable GEORGE E. FOSTER,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the report for the season of 1887, of the Fisheries Protection Service, in which the following named vessels were engaged:—

The Government steamer "Acadia," 483 tons register, under command of Lieut. Gordon, R.N., with Mr. W. H. Kent as first officer, and Mr. J. H. Rood as second officer, went into commission on the 11th day of June, and completed the season's work on the 25th October, 1887.

Owing to Lieut. Gordon being obliged to return to Toronto the "Acadia," during the last two weeks of the season, was under command of Captain P. A. Scott, R.N.

The Government steamer "La Canadienne," 227 tons register, under command of Capt. Wm. Wakeham, with Mr. S. Bélanger as sailing master, Mr. J. B. Bélanger as second officer, and Mr. M. Coulombe as third officer, went into commission on the 11th day of May and completed the season's work on the 20th October, 1887.

The Government schooner "Vigilant" went into commission on the 6th of February and continued her services till the 18th January, 1888.

The chartered schooner "General Middleton" under the command of Capt. James McLean was employed until the 7th of February cruising in Passamaquoddy Bay, Charlotte County, N. B.

Between the dates of the 6th of February and the 9th of October this vessel was under command of Capt. Jas. McLean, with Mr. Wm. Gordon as first officer, and Mr. M. Murphy as second officer, and subsequently under command of Capt. C. M. Lorway, with Mr. W. O. Hughes as first officer, and Mr. E. Kinney as second officer.

The chartered schooner "L. Houlett," 74 tons register, under command of Captain C. M. Lorway, with Mr. W. O. Hughes as first officer, and Mr. J. H. Rood as second officer, went into commission on the 1st day of January to the 31st day of March, 1887. This schooner was recommissioned on the 4th day of June, under command of Captain Thomas Quigley, with Mr. Edward Naugle as first officer, and Mr. F. A. Jarvis as second officer, and completed the season's work on the 11th October, 1887.

The chartered schooner "Triumph," 106 tons register, under command of Captain C. M. Lorway, with Mr. W. O. Hughes as first officer, and Mr. E. Kinney as second officer, went into commission on the 1st day of April, and completed the season's work on the 10th October, 1887.

The chartered schooner "Advance," 96 tons register, under command of Captain C. T. Knowlton, with Mr. Hector McKenzie as first officer, and Mr. C. H. Shellnut as second officer, went into commission on the 10th day of May, and completed the season's work on the 10th day of October, 1887.

The chartered schooner "Critic," 57 tons register, under command of Captain Wm. McLaren, with Mr. John Graham as first officer, went into commission on the 10th day of June, and completed the season's work on the 20th October., 1887.

The chartered schooner "A. C. Moore," 113 tons register, under command of Captain L. Pouliot, with Mr. Chas. Robson as first officer, and Mr. F. A. Hemming as second officer, went into commission on the 7th day of July, and completed the season's work on the 10th October, 1887.

The steam yacht "Intrepid" went into commission on the 1st July, under command of Capt. J. H. Pratt, and continued her services until 30th September, 1887. The charter of the above yacht was \$400 per month, this amount to cover all expenses.

The steam yacht "Dream" under command of Capt. W. H. Kent with Mr. J. H. Pratt as first officer, went into commission on the 15th October, 1887, and is still employed in the service.

The Boarding Reports showing the waters in which the Protection vessels cruised and the details of each official visit, aggregating during the season 1,345 visits, together with the expenditure for each vessel will be found under the proper heading—Appendices A. and B.

In consequence of the better understanding on the part of the masters of the United States' fishing vessels, as to the Customs and Fishery regulations, by which they were to be governed, the season's work was carried on with but little friction, and in most cases a willing and loyal compliance was accorded to the regulations. The authority granted by the Minister of Customs to the captains of the cruisers to enter

and clear fishing vessels when entering ports for shelter only, conduced very materially to the result, and almost wholly did away with the complaints of the previous season, that frequently much time was lost in waiting for the Custom House to open. In addition to this, an officer was appointed with similar authority for the outer harbor of Shelburne, which was a great convenience to masters of fishing vessels.

The following is the letter of authority under which the captains of the cruisers act:

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS,

OTTAWA, 26th March, 1837.

Captain.....

Canadian Government Cruiser.....

SIR,—I am instructed by the Honorable Minister of Customs to authorize you to receive inward and outward reports from American fishing vessels when they simply arrive at the outer part of any harbor without the intention of going further in, or without having any other business than merely making their reports and obtaining clearances at the Customs. You will also, on their furnishing you the inward and outward reports required, grant them clearances on the forms which will be supplied to you, and all such reports received by you and a statement of the clearances granted should be sent without delay to the nearest Collector of Customs for the purpose of being registered in his books and placed on file in the usual way. This concession is made in view of the inconvenience suffered by the masters of such vessels in having to travel a long distance for the purpose of making their reports, and which by this means can be obviated.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant

(Signed) W. S. PARMELEE,

Asst. Commissioner.

The following additional instructions to those of 1886 were issued to captains of cruisers:—

DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES, CANADA,

OTTAWA, 16th April, 1887.

Special Instructions to Fishery Officers in command of Fisheries' Protection Vessels.

SIR,—In reference to the letter of this Department, dated 16th March, 1886, I have to intimate to you that during the present season, and until otherwise ordered, you will be guided in the performance of the duties entrusted to you by the instructions contained in that letter.

I have every reason for believing that these have been executed with efficiency and firmness, as well as with discretion, and a due regard to the rights secured by treaty to foreign fishing vessels resorting to Canadian waters.

I desire, however, to impress upon you that, in carrying out those instructions and protecting Canadian inshore fisheries, you should be most careful not to strain the interpretation of the law in the direction of interference with the rights and privileges remaining to United States' fishermen in Canadian waters under the Convention of 1818. To this end, the largest liberty compatible with the full protection of Canadian interests is to be granted United States' fishing vessels in obtaining in our

waters, shelter, repairs, wood and water. Care should be taken that while availing themselves of these privileges, such vessels do not engage in any illegal practices, and all proper supervision necessary to accomplish this object is to be exercised, but it is not deemed necessary that in order to effect this an armed guard should be placed on board, or that any reasonable communication with the shore should be prohibited, after the vessel has duly entered, unless sufficient reasons appear for the exercise of such precautions.

In places where United States' fishing vessels are accustomed to come into Canadian waters for shelter only, the Captain of the Cruiser which may be there is authorized to take entry from and grant clearance to the masters of such fishing vessels without requiring them to go on shore for that purpose. Blank forms of entry and clearance are furnished to the captains of cruisers; these, after being filled in, are to be forwarded by the captain of the cruiser to the Customs Officer of the ports within whose jurisdiction they have been used. In cases of distress, disaster, need of provisions for the homeward voyage, of sickness or death on board a foreign fishing vessel, all needful facilities are to be granted for relief, and both you and your officers will be carrying out the wishes of the Department in courteously and freely giving assistance in such instances.

The above special instructions, while designed with regard to the fullest recognition of all lawful rights and reasonable liberties to which United States' fishermen are entitled in Canadian waters, are not to be construed as authorizing a lax enforcement of the provisions of the laws for the protection of the Canadian fisheries. Fishing, preparing to fish, procuring bait, trading or transshipping of cargoes by United States' fishing vessels within the three-mile limit, are manifest violations of the Convention of 1818, and of the Imperial and Canadian Statutes, and in these cases your instructions, which are explicit, are to be faithfully followed.

I have, &c.,

(Sd.) GEO. E. FOSTER,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Owing to the Captains of the Protection vessels reporting that much inconvenience was experienced in consequence of fishing vessels not displaying their colors, the following circular was issued, and although it had the effect of somewhat overcoming the difficulty experienced in ascertaining the nationality of a fishing vessel, without boarding her, the request conveyed by the circular was by no means so generally responded to as it should have been.

Circular.

TO THE MASTERS OF CANADIAN FISHING VESSELS.

The Minister of Marine and Fisheries being advised that much inconvenience has been experienced, and loss of time incurred, by the Fisheries Protection cruisers, in seeking to establish the nationality of fishing vessels on the coast, and also in some cases of neglect on the part of such vessels to fly their ensign after having been signalled to do so, earnestly asks the co-operation of all Canadian fishing vessels and fishermen in aiding the Protection vessels in the performance of their duties. The Minister also especially requests that Canadian fishing vessels will, whenever a cruiser is in sight, display their ensign, and on all occasions promptly respond to a signal from a Government vessel.

JOHN TILTON,
Deputy Minister of Fisheries.

FISHERIES DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 15th July, 1887.

SEIZURES.

The only seizure effected during the fishing season for fishing within the three-mile limit was that made by Captain McLaren, of the cruiser "Critic," of the boats and seines belonging to the United States' fishing-schooner "Argonaut" and "Col. J. H. French." The particulars of this seizure are fully given in the annexed report. The vessels to which these seines and boats belonged escaped. Proceedings are now being taken in the Vice-Admiralty Court of Prince Edward Island for the condemnation of the boats and seines.

SOURIS, P. E. I., July 25, 1887.

JOHN TILTON, Esq.,

Deputy Minister of Fisheries, Ottawa.

SIR,—It is my duty to inform you that on yesterday, Sunday, 24th July, I seized the seining boat and seine of the Gloucester, U.S., seiner "Argonaut," also the seining-boat and seine of the Gloucester, U.S., seiner "Col. J. H. French." The facts of the seizure are as follows:—8 a.m., northward of East Point, weighed anchor and followed the fleet (about 60 in number) round to the southward of the point, the fleet keeping between four and five miles off shore; came to an anchor about noon; noticing that some of the vessels were working inshore, weighed anchor and stood off; when cruising off noticed four seine boats with seines out inside the three-mile limit; bore down for them and found that two were Canadian and the other two United States' boats belonging to the seiners "Argonaut" and "Col. J. H. French," both of Gloucester. I took the latter two boats in tow, but was unable to seize the schooners, as they, on seeing us bear down on the boats, had sailed off among the fleet. Immediately on seizing the above-mentioned boats, I took cross bearings as follows:—East Point lighthouse bearing N. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ north, and Basin Head bearing west $\frac{1}{2}$ south. Sounded and found nine fathoms of water; also buoyed the spot, leaving the small boat with a man in her to watch the buoy. After getting the seine boats rightly in tow and the crews on board, sailed for the purpose of measuring the distance with the "Taffrail Log," inshore towards the nearest land, and when in three fathoms of water, and judging myself to be about half a mile off, tacked and stood off for the buoy. I found the distance from the nearest land to the buoy to be one and three-quarters mile, so that, giving them the benefit of all doubts, the boats were inside of two miles from the nearest land.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Sd)

WM. McLAREN,

Master Government Cruiser "Critic."

We, the undersigned, certify that the above statement which has been read to us, is true in every particular.

(Sd.)

JOHN GRAHAM, 1st Officer.

"

GEORGE CRAWFORD, Boatswain.

"

NEIL KENNEDY, A. B.

Several vessels were detained for infractions of the Customs regulations. They were dealt with by the Minister of Customs.

CONCLUSION.

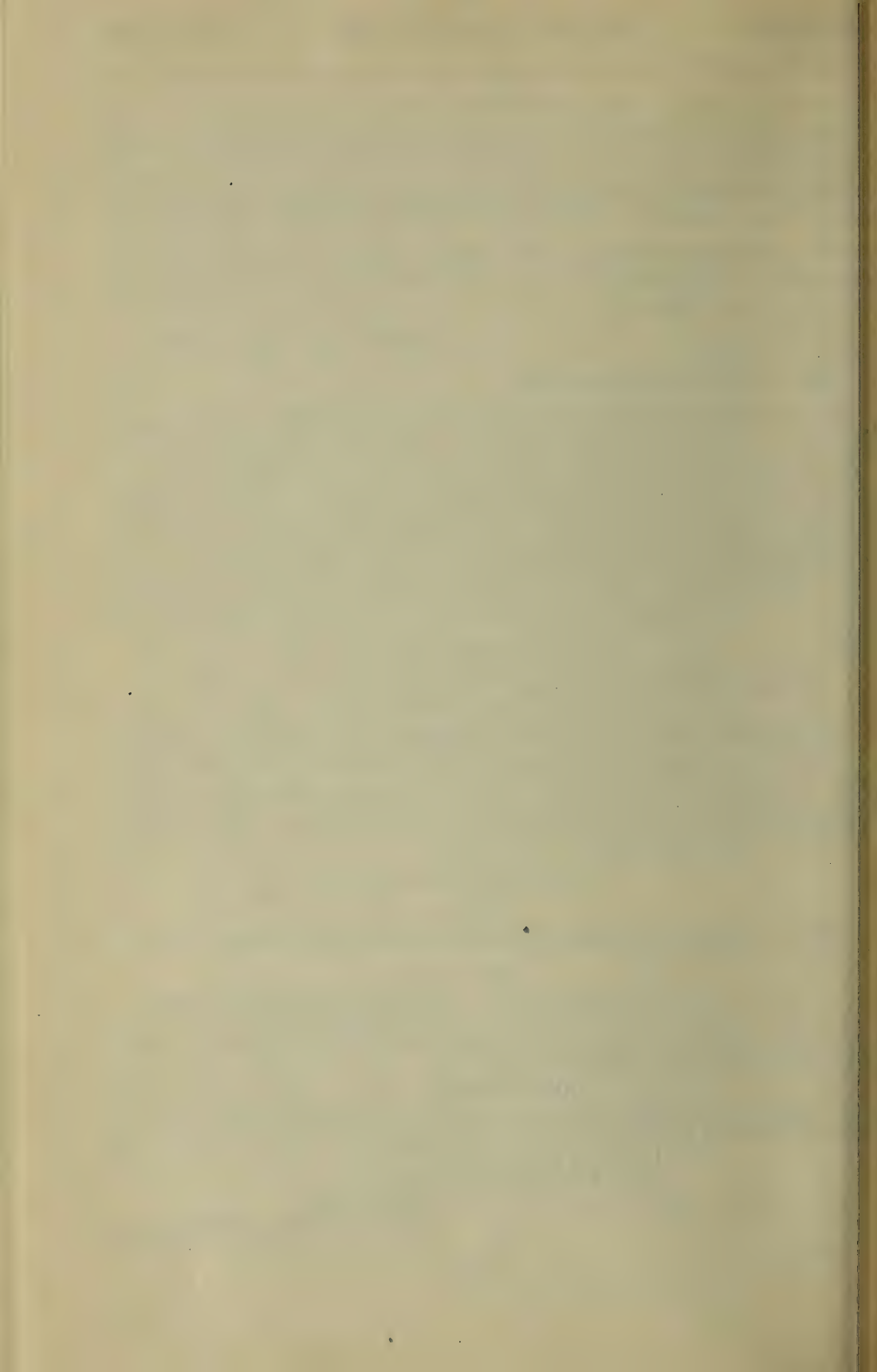
It is gratifying to again be able to acknowledge the efficiency of the staff employed in connection with the Fisheries Protection Service.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

JOHN TILTON,

Deputy Minister of Fisheries.



APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.

SCHEDULE of Fishing Vessels boarded during the Season of 1887.

Copy of Boarding Book of Steamer "ACADIA," Lieut. A. R. GORDON, R.N., Commander.

NAME OF VESSEL AND OWNER.			TONNAGE.		PORT OF REGISTRY.	WHEN AND WHERE BOARDED.		REMARKS.
Vessel.	Owner.	Master.	Tons.	Men.		Date.	Place.	
Mathew B. Murray	M. B. Murray	Michael B. Murray	76	16	Gloucester, Mass...	June 23...	Souris	18 days out. No fish. In for shelter and repairs.
Blue Jacket	Andrew Leighton	Wm. B. Macdonald	110	17	do	do 23...	Malpeque	14 days out. 8 brls. fish, caught off Cape Cod. In for shelter.
Lizzie D. Barker	Debuts & Daggett	A. Atkins	72	15	Wellfleet, Mass...	do 23...	do	100 brls. fish. In for shelter.
Andrew Burnham	Debuts & Daggett	H. C. Kelly	85	15	Gloucester, Mass...	do 23...	do	In for shelter. 100 brls. fish, all caught on Nova Scotia Shore.
Lilla B. Fernald	E. S. Fernald	E. S. Fernald	78	16	Portland, Me	do 23...	do	50 brls. fish, caught on Nova Scotia Shore. In for water.
Alice	M. A. Chase	J. A. Chase	85	16	Provincetown, Mass	do 23...	do	In for shelter and water. 5 brls. of fish.
Pollette	W. Walls	N. J. Blake	79	17	Boston, Mass	do 23...	do	In for shelter. 2 brls. of fish.
Nellie M. Davis	A. Melanson	A. Malone	89	17	Gloucester, Mass	July 6...	Port Hawkesbury	do water.
Charlotte Brown	F. P. Barker	Taylor	79	13	Harwick	do 6...	do	do do
Hannah Goomes	W. Weeks	Cole	95	15	Plymouth	do 6...	do	do shelter.
W. Parkman	W. H. Banks	W. H. Banks	73	15	North Haven, Me...	do 6...	do	do water.
Electric Flash	W. Smith	Smith	78	14	do	do 6...	do	do repairs.
J. M. Plumm	J. E. Proctor	J. Orchard	95	15	Portland, Me.	do 6...	do	do shelter.
Maud S.	F. H. Smith	H. Thomas	75	16	North Haven, Me.	do 6...	do	do shelter and water. 8 days out.
Ralph E. Easten	J. G. Tarn	J. Simson	98	16	Gloucester, Mass...	do 15...	Souris	No fish. In for shelter. 8 days out.
Mattie Winthrop	S. J. Ayer	J. Tavener	73	16	do	do 15...	do	10 days out. No fish. In for shelter.
Hattie B. West	Street & Meart	J. Bear	58	15	do	do 15...	do	10 days out. In for shelter.
A. H. Hardy	G. Monrad & Son	A. Blake	61	16	do	do 15...	do	9 do do
Pioneer	L. Whalen	J. Bremen	62	17	do	do 15...	do	9 do do
Paul & Bessie	J. Smith	E. Leighton	63	15	Swampscot	do 15...	do	9 do do
Gracie C. Young	R. F. Crie	J. W. Whitman	84	14	Rockland	do 15...	do	10 do do
Lizzie Smith	Newell B. Rich	L. Banel	77	15	Wellfleet, Mass...	do 15...	do	10 do No fish. In for repairs.

SCHEDULE of Fishing Vessels boarded during the Season of 1887—*Continued.*

Copy of Boarding Book of Steamer "ACADIA," Lieut. A. R. GORDON, R.N., Commander.

NAME OF VESSEL AND OWNER.			TONNAGE.		PORT OF REGISTRY.	WHEN AND WHERE BOARDED.		REMARKS.
Vessel.	Owner.	Master.	Tons.	Men.		Date.	Place.	
Helen Crosby.....	P. Paint.....	D. Crowe.....	64	.....	Hawkesbury, N.S.	Sept. 26..	Port Hood.....	9 weeks in Bay. 100 brls. Inside limits.
Ceylon.....	do.....	J. Rimell.....	96	.....	do.....	do 26...	do.....	10 weeks in Bay. 180 brls. All inside.
Geneva.....	W. Young.....	W. Young.....	107	.....	Lunenburg, N.S..	do 26...	do.....	3 months in Bay. 270 brls. 50 inside limits.
Can't Help It.....	.....	P. Mario.....	57	.....	Halifax, N.S.....	do 26...	do.....	3 months in Bay. 144 brls. One-third inside limits.
F. Young.....	.....	A. McMaster.....	84	.....	Hawkesbury, N.S.	do 26...	do.....	3 months in Bay. 170 brls. Inside limits.
Druid.....	J. S. McQuinn.....	J. S. McQuinn.....	95	.....	Gloucester, Mass...	do 27...	Louisburg.....	Reports several catches of mackerel off American shore. Fish being of good quality.
Virgilia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Lunenburg, N.S..	do 27...	do.....	From Labrador. Here for medicinal aid.

NOTE.—The "Druid," of Gloucester, is at present trading and bound for Newfoundland for herring, and came to Louisburg for repairs.
STEAMER "LA CANADIENNE" (Temporarily replacing the "Acadia.")

W. M. Gaffney.....	Jos. Smith.....	J. W. Thomas.....	70	16	Gloucester, Mass...	Aug. 24...	Port Mulgrave...	From Souris. No fish.
S. E. Cool.....	Peter Campbell.....	Jos. Shanen.....	54	14	Arichat, C.B.....	do 24...	do.....	do Arichat. do
Fanny W. Freeman	T. Clarke & Co.....	M. Marshall.....	90	17	Gloucester, Mass...	do 24...	do.....	do Malpeque. 24 brls. mackerel.
Pioneer.....	L. Whalen.....	J. T. Brew.....	62	17	do.....	do 24...	do.....	East Point, P. E. Island. 120 brls. mackerel.
Rattler.....	A. Leighton.....	A. Cunningham.....	93	17	do.....	do 24...	do.....	East Point, P. E. Island.
Frank A. Rackliff	A. Rutford.....	A. Rutford.....	99	17	do.....	do 24...	do.....	Souris. No fish.
Edward E. Webster	Solomon Jacobs.....	Samuel Huddar.....	93	16	do.....	do 30...	Hawkesbury, N.S.	45 days out. Bound home. 182 brls. mackerel.

ANDREW R. GORDON,
Commander of the Government Fisheries Protection Steamer "ACADIA."

SCHEDULE of Fishing Vessels boarded during the Season of 1887—Continued.

Copy of Boarding Book of Steamer "INTREPID," JOHN H. PRATT, Commander.

NAME OF VESSEL AND OWNER.			TONNAGE.		PORT OF REGISTRY.	WHEN AND WHERE BOARDED.		REMARKS.
Vessel.	Owner.	Master.	Tons.	Men.		Date.	Place.	
Lurline Sloop	W. Mahlman.....	H. Mahlman.....	6	2	Lubec, Me.....	July 12...	Off Head Harbor.	A trading vessel, from Eastport, to load a cargo of herring.
B. B. B. do	George Copp	George Copp	14	2	Eastport, Me.	do 12...	Off Bliss Harbor.	A trading vessel, bound to La Tête to load herring.
Lulu , do	W. E. Adams.....	W. E. Adams.....	5	2	do	do 18...	St Andrew's Bay	A trading vessel, from Eastport, and cleared there for St George, there to load herring.
Carrie W do	S. Freeman.....	S. Freeman.....	6	2	do	do 18...	Off Head Harbor.	A trading vessel, from Eastport this day, and had passed Custom House, Campobello, without reporting. Warned of consequences of such action, and master immediately proceeded to report his vessel with Collector
Maud do	Loring Cross	Loring Cross	6	2	do	do 19...	Off Bliss Harbor.	Trading vessel, bound to St. George to report to load herring. Cleared at Eastport 18th July.
Willie do	Peter Cain	W. Cougle.....	7	2	do	do 19...	Off Mowatt's Harbor.	Trading vessel, looking for a cargo of herring. Had not entered at Customs, but ordered to report immediately, which the master proceeded to do.
Annie May do	P. Walton	P. Walton	12	2	do	do 19...	Off Back Bay ...	Trading vessel, from Eastport, looking for a cargo of herring, and master absent with small boat entering vessel at Customs, La Tête.
Icenis do	L. Green	L. Green	6	2	do	do 19...	Quoddy River ...	Trading vessel, bound to Eastport with a cargo of herring, and cleared at Customs, La Tête, 19th July.

SCHEDULE of Fishing Vessels boarded during the Season of 1887—Continued.

Copy of Boarding Book of Steamer "INTREPID," JOHN H. PRATT, Commander.

NAME OF VESSEL AND OWNER.			TONNAGE.		PORT OF REGISTRY.	WHEN AND WHERE BOARDED		REMARKS.
Vessel.	Owner.	Master.	Tons.	Men.		Date.	Place.	
Cora G. Sloop	H. Lord	H. Lord	6	2	Lubec, Me.	July 19...	Quoddy River....	Trading vessel, bound for Eastport with cargo of herring, and cleared at Customs.
Fanny..... do	W. Sherborne	W. Sherborne	7	2	Eastport, Me.	do 19...	do	Trading vessel, from Eastport, in ballast, and bound to Customs, St. George, to enter for a cargo of herring.
Pinafore..... do	T. A. Schroeder	G. Leeman	15	2	do	do 19...	Off Green's Island.	Trading vessel. Entered at Customs, West Isles, about a month ago, and had undergone repairs here since. Now looking for a cargo of herring within the district.
Emma..... do	J. McMann	J. McMann	6	2	do	do 19...	Off Bliss Harbor.	Trading vessel. Entered at Customs, La Tête, 11th July, to load a cargo of herring.
Owl..... do	W. Hickey	W. Hickey	6	2	do	do 19...	Bliss Harbor	Trading vessel, from Pembroke, and master about to proceed to report vessel at Customs.
Ned	Moses Laskey	Moses Laskey	5	2	do	do 19...	do	Trading vessel, from Eastport, and entered 18th July at Customs, La Tête, to load a cargo of herring
Lettie Croker, do	Levi Robertson	Levi Robertson	8	2	Pembroke, Me.	do 21...	Off Back Bay	Trading vessel, from Pembroke, and bound to Customs, La Tête, to enter vessel to load a cargo of herring.
Eudavilla..... do	D. Leeman	D. Leeman	6	2	Eastport, Me.	do 22...	Quoddy River....	Trading vessel, bound to Eastport with herring, and cleared this day at Customs, West Isles.
Maud	Loring Cross.....	Loring Cross.....	7	2	do	do 27...	Bliss's Harbor....	Trading vessel, entered at Customs, La Tête, and bound for weirs to load a cargo of herring

Sparrow	Peter Cain	J. Hutchinson	7	2	do	.....	do	27...	Off Bliss's Island	Trading vessel, cleared at Eastport, and bound to Customs, St. George, to enter vessel to load herring.
Skip Jack ....Sloop	W. Thornton	W. Thornton	5	2	do	.....	do	27...	Off White Head.	Trading vessel, waiting for a load of herring, and entered on 26th July.
Minnie V	R. Lee	F. Gerrish	5	2	do	.....	do	27...	do	Trading sloop, waiting for a load of herring, and entered at Customs on 26th July.
Louise	S. Butler	S. Butler	6	2	do	.....	do	27...	Back Bay	Trading vessel, bound for the weirs to load herring, and entered at Customs on 26th July.
Storm King ... do	J. Farris	J. Farris	6	2	do	.....	do	28...	Off Olam Cove...	Trading sloop, cleared from Eastport, and now bound to St Andrew's to enter vessel for a cargo of herring.
C. E. Morris... do	J. Farris	J. Farris	13	3	do	.....	do	28...	Head Harbor	Had been fishing some years back, but now buying fish, and entered at Customs, Campobello, this morning.
Mischief	Thomas Cook	Thomas Cook	7	2	Lubec, Me. ....	.....	do	29...	Indian River	Trading vessel, with a cargo of fish on board, and now bound to Customs, West Isles, to clear outwards.
Novelty	-- Lawrence	Elma Morang	5	2	do	.....	do	29...	do	Trading vessel, no cargo on board, bound to Customs, West Isles, to clear outwards.
S. L. Tilley... do	W. Heddon	W. Heddon	8	2	Eastport, Me. ....	.....	do	30...	Quoddy River ...	Trading vessel, cargo of herring on board, and master absent clearing at Customs, West Isles.
Gussie M	W. Dockerty	W. Dockerty	6	2	do	.....	do	30...	do	Trading vessel, cargo of herring on board, and master absent clearing at Customs, West Isles.
Fannie	G. Mulholland	G. Mulholland	7	2	do	.....	do	30...	Head Harbor	Trading vessel, from Eastport, and bound to Beaver Harbor to load herring; in for shelter on account of fog.
Willie	B. Wallace	B. Wallace	6	2	do	.....	do	30...	Off Indian Island	Trading vessel, from Eastport, and bound to Customs, West Isles, to enter at Customs.
Nellie C	H. Greenlaw	H. Greenlaw	6	2	do	.....	do	30...	St. Andrew's Bay	Trading vessel, entered at Customs, St. Andrew's, and now bound to weirs seeking a cargo of herring.
Katie	Theo. Holmes	T. Holmes	6	2	do	.....	Aug. 1...	Aug. 1...	Olam Cove	Trading vessel, and now entered to load a cargo of herring.

SCHEDULE of Fishing Vessels boarded during the Season of 1887—*Continued.*

COPY of Boarding Book of Steamer "INTREPID," JOHN H. PRATT, Commander.

NAME OF VESSEL AND OWNER.			TONNAGE.		PORT OF REGISTRY.	WHEN AND WHERE BOARDED.		REMARKS.
Vessel.	Owner.	Master.	Tons.	Men.		Date.	Place.	
James Garfield Sloop	Joseph Stewart	J. Stewart.....	7	2	Eastport, Me.....	Aug. 1...	Off Indian Island	Trading vessel, laden with herring and bound for Lubec, and had neither entered nor cleared at Customs. Allowed boat to proceed and discharge cargo and return to custody at Welchpool. This sloop arrived at Welchpool and was surrendered at 10 p.m. of this day.
J. I. C..... do	O. Paine.....	V. Hooper	6	2	do	do 1...	Quoddy River....	Trading vessel, and buying pollock under a permit given 30th Aug.
Fannie do	G. Mulholland	G. Mulholland ...	7	2	Lubec, Me.....	do 1...	do	Trading vessel, laden with herring and bound for Eastport but had neither entered nor cleared at Customs. Allowed boat to proceed and discharge cargo and return to custody at Welchpool. This sloop arrived at Welchpool at 8 a.m. 2nd Aug., and was surrendered.
Mary E..... do	O. Tucker.....	O. Tucker.....	6	2	Eastport, Me.....	do 5...	St. Andrew's Bay	Trading vessel, waiting to load cargo and entered at Customs 28th July.
Spitfire..... do	W. Holland.	W. Holland.....	5	2	do	do 5...	Digdegash.	Trading vessel, waiting to load herring and entered inwards 4th Aug.
Nellie C do	H. Greenlaw.....	H. Greenlaw.....	6	2	do	do 8...	Chamecock	Trading vessel, entered at Customs and waiting to load fresh herring.
Little Lucy Str.	.....	.....	8	2	.....	do 8...	do	Trading vessel, entered at Customs and waiting at weirs to load fresh herring.

[illegible]

SCHEDULE of Fishing Vessels boarded during the Season of 1887—Continued.

Copy of Boarding Book of Steamer "INTREPID," JOHN H. PRATT, Commander.

NAME OF VESSEL AND OWNER.			TONNAGE.		PORT OF REGISTRY.	WHEN AND WHERE BOARDED.		REMARKS.
Vessel.	Owner.	Master.	Tons.	Men.		Date.	Place.	
Ida Brown ... Sloop	E. Holmes.....	W. Holmes.....	6	2	Eastport, Me.....	Aug. 15...	Cumming's Cove	Trading vessel, took cargoes of herring from Deer Island to Eastport on Aug. 3 and Aug. 10, which master admitted doing without reporting outwards at Customs. Seized vessel, taking her to St. Andrew's, and reporting case to authorities at Ottawa.
Gilbert, do	L. Mathews.....	L. Mathews.....	7	2	Lubec, Me.....	do 19...	Bliss's Harbor ...	Trading vessel, from Lubec and master absent reporting at Customs.
Louise, do	S. Butler	S. Butler	6	2	Eastport, Me.....	do 19...	do	Trading vessel, from Eastport, waiting to load herring, and entered at Customs.
Gussie M. do	W. Dockerty ...	W. Dockerty.....	6	2	do	do 19...	do	do
Minnie V. do	T. Gerrish.....	R. Lee.....	5	2	do	do 19...	do	do
Maud S. do	C. Lord.....	C. Lord	6	2	do	do 19...	Lord's Cove.....	Trading vessel, from Eastport, bound for Latéte and in for shelter from the gale.
Addie.... do	S. Nodstone.....	F. Ramsdell.....	6	2	Calais, Me.....	Aug. 27...	Off Scott's Head (Campobello.)	Trading vessel, buying fresh haddock, &c., and complied with Customs laws.
Louise, do	S. Butler	S. Butler.....	6	2	Eastport, Me.....	do 27...	Off Bliss' Harbor	Trading vessel, bound to Eastport with herring, and complied with Customs laws.
Bertha E. do	O. Newman	G. Newman.....	6	2	Lubec, Me.....	do 27...	Off Mowat's do	Trading vessel, bound to Lubec with herring, and complied with Customs laws.
L. Croker do	L. Robinson.....	L. Robinson	8	2	Pembroke, Me.....	do 29...	St. Andrew's Bay	Trading vessel, bound to Eastport with herring, and complied with Customs laws.
Sprinkler, do	W. Harris	W. Harris	9	2	Eastport, Me.....	do 29...	do	do

SCHEDULE of Fishing Vessels boarded during the Season of 1887—Continued.

COPY of Boarding Book of Steamer "INTREPID," JOHN H. PRATT, Commander.

NAME OF VESSEL AND OWNER.			TONNAGE.		PORT OF REGISTRY.	WHEN AND WHERE BOARDED.		REMARKS.
Vessel.	Owner.	Master.	Tons.	Men.		Date.	Place.	
Emma A Sloop	J. McMahon.....	J. McMahon.....	7	2	Eastport, Me.....	Sept. 14...	do	Trading sloop, waiting at weirs to buy a cargo of herring and reported inwards at Customs.
Maggie May	J. Robertson.....	J. Robertson.....	8	2	do	do 15...	St. Andrew's Bay	Trading schooner, in ballast, bound for Customs, St. Andrew's, to clear for Robinson.
Gilbert	L. Mathews.....	L. Mathews	7	2	Lubec, Me.	do 15...	do	Trading sloop, reported inwards at Customs and bound to Bocabec to buy a cargo of herring.
Maud	L. Cross.....	L. Cross.....	7	2	Eastport, Me.....	do 16...	do	Trading sloop, bound to St. Andrew's to report inwards at Customs for loading herring.
Mary E.	O. Tucker	O. Tucker.....	6	2	do	do 16...	do	Trading sloop, bound for St. Andrew's to report inwards at Customs for loading herring.
Janet	G. Lewis.....	G. Lewis.....	5	2	do	do 16...	do	Customs for loading herring.
Jane	W. Harris.....	S. Harris.....	5	2	do	do 20...	Bocabec.....	Trading sloop, bound for St. Andrew's to report inwards at Customs for loading herring.
Ida Brown	W. Cummings.....	W. Cummings	6	2	do	do 20...	do	Trading sloop, laden with herring for Eastport and complied with Customs laws
Lettie Ooker	L. Robertson.....	L. Robertson	8	2	Pembroke, Me.....	do 20...	do	Trading sloops, all entered inwards at Customs to load fresh herring, and now waiting at weirs for their cargoes.
Natt B.	B. Lambert.....	E. Brown.....	6	2	Lubec, Me.....	do 20...	Digdequash	
Minnie C.	J. Mitchell.....	J. Mitchell.....	7	2	Eastport, Me.....	do 20...	do	Trading sloops, laden with fresh herring for Lubec and complied with Customs laws.
Mischief	T. Cook.....	T. Cook.....	7	2	Lubec, Me.....	do 20...	do	
Half Breed.....	J. Pike.....	S. Stewart.....	5	2	do	do 20...	do	

Kittie M.....Sloop	C. More	6	2	Eastport, Me.....	do	20...	do	} Trading vessels, anchored at weirs, waiting to load a cargo of herring and complied with Customs laws.
Maud	Loring Cross	7	2	do	do	20...	Black's Harbor...	.....
Emma.....	R. Holmes	12	2	do	do	20...	L'Etang River...	.....
Sardine.....Sloop	C. Holmes.....	6	2	do	do	21...	Bliss's Harbor....	} Laden with herring for East port and cleared at Customs.
Hermann Rassing.	G. Grady.....	15	4	do	do	21...	Quoddy River...	.....
Steamer									
Sardine.....Sloop	C. Holmes.....	6	2	do	do	26...	Head Harbor....	} Trading vessels, entered inwards at Customs and waiting to load herring.
Fannie.....do	G. Mulholland.....	7	2	Lubec, Me.....	do	28...	do	.....
Mary E.....do	Charles Tucker	8	2	Eastport, Me.....	do	28...	St. Andrew's Bay	.....
Carrie W.....do	S. Freeman.....	6	2	do	do	30...	St. Andrew's Island.	} Trading sloop, entered at Customs, St. Andrew's, and now waiting to load a cargo of fresh herring

SCHOONER "CRUSOE."

Venus.....	C. Paine.....	33	4	Eastport, Me.....	Oct.	7...	Curry's Cove (Campobello).	.....	} Formerly a fisherman, but now reported inwards to load at Wilson's Beach a cargo of dried fish for United States.
Skipjack.....Sloop	W. Thornton.....	5	2	do	do	7...	Bliss's Harbor....	.....
Louise.....do	S. Butler.....	6	2	do	do	7...	do	.....
Minnie V.....do	Richard Lee.....	5	2	do	do	7...	do	.....	} Trading sloops, in ballast, from Eastport, and entered inwards to load herring at weirs in this district.

JOHN H. PRATT,
Commander of the Government Fisheries Protection Steamer "INTREPID."

SCHEDULE of Fishing Vessels boarded during the Season of 1887—Continued.

Copy of Boarding Book of Steamer "DREAM," W. H. KENT, Commander.

NAME OF VESSEL AND OWNER.			TONNAGE.		PORT OF REGISTRY.	WHEN AND WHERE BOARDED.		REMARKS.
Vessel.	Owner.	Master.	Tons.	Men.		Date.	Place.	
Owl.....Sloop	W. Hickey.....	W. Hickey.....	6	2	Pembroke, Me.....	Oct. 20...	Bliss' Harbor. ...	Trading vessels, all from Eastport, entered at Customs, and now waiting at weirs to load herring.
Sprinkler.....do	W. Harris.....	W. Harris.....	6	2	Eastport, Me.....	do 20...	do	
Storm King...do	I. Farris.....	I. Farris.....	6	2	do	do 20...	do	
Zephyr.....do	Jud Young.....	G. Mitchell.....	11	2	do	do 20...	do	
L. Crocker...Sloop	D. Holt.....	D. Holt.....	8	2	Pembroke, Me.....	do 20...	Off Fairhaven ..	Trading vessel, bound for Eastport with cargo of herring, and complied with Customs regulations.
14 Icenia.....do	L. Green.....	L. Green.....	6	2	Eastport, Me.....	do 25...	Mouth of St. George River.	Trading vessel, entered inwards at Customs. Now waiting here to load herring.
Zephyr.....do	Jud Young.....	G. Mitchell.....	11	2	do	do 25...	do	
J. I. C.....Sloop	C. Paine.....	W. Hooper.....	6	2	do	do 25...	do	
Mary E.....do	O. Tucker.....	C. Tucker.....	6	2	do	do 25...	do	
Gracie L.....do	— Trotter.....	— Trotter.....	5	2	do	do 25...	do	Trading vessels, entered inwards at Customs, and bound for weirs to load a cargo of herring.
Maud.....do	L. Cross.....	L. Cross.....	7	2	do	do 25...	do	
Willie.....do	P. Cain.....	W. Coughle.....	6	2	do	do 25...	do	
Rover.....do	J. Stackhouse.....	J. Barker.....	6	2	do	do 25...	do	
Little Lucy...Str.	Hart.....	8	2	do	do 25...	Chamcook Basin	Trading vessels, entered inwards at Customs, and bound for weirs to load a cargo of herring.
Owl.....Sloop	W. Hickey.....	W. Hickey.....	6	2	Pembroke, Me.....	do 26...	Bliss' Harbor	
Louise.....do	S. Butler.....	S. Butler.....	6	2	Eastport, Me.....	do 26...	do	
Cora.....do	J. Davis.....	J. Davis.....	6	2	do	do 27...	Quoddy Bay	
L. E. Rich...do	H. Waycott.....	H. Waycott.....	5	2	do	do 27...	do	All trading vessels, and entered inwards at Customs. Anchored at the places mentioned, and waiting to load fresh herring.
Mattie L.....do	Claude Lord.....	Claude Lord.....	6	2	do	do 31...	Off Minister's Island.	
Linwood.....do	Charles Lord.....	Charles Lord.....	7	2	do	do 31...	do	
Rover.....do	J. Stackhouse.....	J. Barker.....	6	2	do	do 31...	do	
Cora.....Sloop	J. Davis.....	J. Davis.....	6	2	do	Nov. 2...	Off Cunningsham's (St. Andrews Bay)	All trading vessels, and entered inwards at Customs. Anchored at the places mentioned, and waiting to load fresh herring.
Fanny.....do	W. Sherborne.....	W. Sherborne.....	6	2	do	do 2...	do	
Lettie Crocker do	D. Holt.....	D. Holt.....	8	2	Pembroke, Me.....	do 2...	do	
Fannie.....do	G. Mulholland.....	G. Mulholland.....	7	2	Lubec, Me.....	do 3...	do	
Gold Dust.....do	H. Blanchard.....	L. Lee.....	7	2	Eastport, Me.....	do 3...	do	

[illegible]

SCHEDULE of Fishing Vessels boarded during the Season of 1887—Continued.

COPY of Boarding Book of Steamer "DREAM," W. H. KENT, Commander.

NAME OF VESSEL AND OWNER.			TONNAGE.		PORT OF REGISTRY.	WHEN AND WHERE BOARDED.		REMARKS.
Vessel.	Owner.	Master.	Tons.	Men.		Date.	Place.	
Willie.....Sloop	P. Oain.....	W. Maginnis.....	6	2	Eastport, Me.	do	Quoddy River ...	Trading sloop, laden with herring for Eastport.
Venus.....	O. Paine.....	L. Newman.....	38	4	do	do	Head Harbor ...	Trading vessel, waiting to load a cargo of frozen herring.
Skipjack	W. Thornton.....	W. Thornton	5	2	do	do	Off Mowat's Isl'd	Trading sloop, from Lubec to L'Etang to load herring.
Louise	S. Butler	S. Butler	6	2	do	do	Off Lord's Cove.	} Trading sloops, with fish on board for United States.
Half-breed....	do Pike & Parker.....	S. Stewart	5	2	Lubec, Me	do	do	
Georgie Linwood..	W. F. Hume..	Thomas Stewart...	19	3	Eastport, Me.....	do	Lord's Cove.....	Trading vessel, just arrived from Eastport to load a cargo of frozen herring.
Emma.....	R. Holmes	R. Holmes.....	13	2	do	do	Bliss's Harbor ...	Trading vessel, bound to Deer Island, and in ballast.

W. H. KENT,
Commander of the Government Fisheries Protection Steamer "DREAM."

SCHEDULE of Fishing Vessels boarded during the Season of 1887—Continued.

Copy of Boarding Book of Schooner "ADVANCE," C. L. KNOWLTON, Commander.

Vessel.	NAME OF VESSEL AND OWNER.			TONNAGE.		PORT OF REGISTRY.	WHEN AND WHERE BOARDED.		REMARKS.
	Owner.	Master.		Tons.	Men.		Date.	Place.	
Lizzie W. Hauran.	Hattie Lewis	J. Lewis .....	...	74	16	Gloucester, Mass...	June 4...	Negro Harbor, N S.	In tor shelter. Four weeks out. Caught nothing.
J. G. Widier.....	Rowle & Jordan	W. Theston.....	...	91	15	do	do 4...	do	In for shelter. 10 weeks out. 10 brls. mackerel.
A. N. Hamrick.....	A. Hamrick.	James Perry .....	...	91	15	Swans' Island, Me.	do 4...	do	Nine weeks out. 200 barrels mackerel. In for shelter.
Lizzie M. Warren...	O. A. Driel.....	J. McKay .....	...	89	15	Portland, Me.	do 4...	do	In for shelter. Three weeks out. 150 barrels mackerel.
Vesta	Sylvester Smith.....	J. Staples... ..	...	75	16	Gloucester, Mass..	do 4...	do	In for shelter. One week out. No fish.
Oresa	Andrew Layton.....	S. W. Smith .....	...	82	16	do	do 4...	do	In for shelter. Will go to sea as soon as weather moderates. Three weeks out. 130 barrels mackerel.
Cynosure.	S. Nickerson.....	H. G. Spofford .....	...	69	16	South Bay, Me.....	do 13...	Sandy Point ...	In for repairs. From western banks. 900 quintals fish. Will sail when damage is repaired.
Frank S. Smith....	Joseph Fryded. . . .	Patrick Diggins....	...	73	16	Gloucester, Mass. .	do 14...	do	From Gloucester for Grand Banks. In for shelter.
Ada M. Hall	Wm. B. Ocombs	J. S. Jameson.....	...	95	14	do	do 14...	do	In for shelter. From Gloucester to Grand Banks. Went to sea next morning.
Geo. W. Pierce....	Lewis, Chase & Whitney	James Oolen.....	...	59	16	Portland, Me.	do 16...	do	In for shelter and water. Bound for Banks. Just from home. No fish.

SCHEDULE of Fishing Vessels boarded during the Season of 1887—Continued.

COPY of Boarding Book of Schooner "ADVANCE," C. L. KNOWLTON, Commander.

NAME OF VESSEL AND OWNER.			TONNAGE.		PORT OF REGISTRY.	WHEN AND WHERE BOARDED.		REMARKS.
Vessel.	Owner.	Master.	Tons.	Men.		Date.	Place.	
Howard Holbrook.	Oaks & Farler.....	Charles Skeen.....	92	16	Gloucester, Mass..	June 17...	Negro Harbor, N.S.	In for shelter. Bound home from Chebucto Bay. 250 barrels mackerel. Sailed out same day.
Bride.....	John Perry.....	E. Dall.....	79	18	Shelburne, N.S.....	do 24...	Sandy Point, N.S.	From Banquereau. 700 quintals.
Mary.....	W. McGowan.....	Svensburg.....	80	19	do	do	Shelburne do	From Banquereau. 800 quintals.
Uncle Joe.....	— Maddocks.....	Pierce.....	60	15	Booth Bay, Me.....	July 24...	Sandy Point do	From Booth Bay for Western Banks. Will go to sea Monday morning. In for shelter and water.
E. F. Willard.....	Freman Orne & Son.	Clarence F. Marr..	55	15	do	do 4...	do	In for shelter and water. From Southport. Bound to Banks. Will go to sea to-morrow.
Annie Hodgden...	Wm. Wylie.....	Stephen Morrison..	24	8	Gloucester, Mass...	do 18...	do	In for water. 128 quintals of codfish, caught off coast of Nova Scotia. Went to sea next morning.
Geld Smith Maid...	Wm. Jordan.....	Leander A. Smith.	48	11	do	do 25...	do	In for water from fishing ground. 150 quintals of codfish, caught off coast of Nova Scotia. Went to sea same day.
Annie W. Hodgden	Wm. Wylie.....	Stephen Morrison.	24	8	do	do 25...	Cape Roseway...	Took her back for violation of Customs laws. Same amount of fish as when reported before. Handed over to collector at Shelburne.
Electra A. Eaton...	S. Smith & Co.....	A. Eaton.....	85	16	do	Aug. 3...	North Pt., P.E.I	In for shelter. Three weeks from home. 100 barrels of mackerel, caught off coast of Prince Edward Island. Went to sea this day.
Richard Lester.....	James G. Tarr & Son	John Viber.....	69	15	do	do 12...	Escuminac, N.B.	Three weeks out from home. No mackerel. In for shelter.

39	16	Lunenburg, N.S....	Aug. 19...	Miramichi Bay...	In for shelter. 100 barrels of mackerel
50	15	Charlottetown, P.E.I.	do 23...	North Point	Just from home. No fish. Gave him a circular.
85	16	Provincetown, Me.	do 24...	Nail Head, P.E.I.	125 brls. mackerel caught off North side. In for shelter. 4 weeks from home.
80	17	Gloucester, Mass...	do 24...	do	In for shelter. 2 brls. mackerel. 3 weeks in Bay.
88	16	do	do 24...	do	No fish. 10 days in Bay. In for shelter.
86	17	do	do 24...	do	182 brls. mackerel. 10 days in Bay. In for shelter.
78	17	Portland, Me.....	do 24...	do	85 brls. caught off Malpeque. 5 weeks from home. In for shelter.
108	17	Gloucester, Mass...	do 26...	Malpeque, P.E.I.	In for shelter. 10 brls. mackerel. 2 weeks from home.
76	16	do	do 26...	do	In for shelter and water. 3 brls 5 weeks in North Bay.
86	16	do	do 26...	do	In for shelter and water. 90 brls. In Bay six weeks.
89	16	Portland, Me.....	do 26...	do	50 brls. mackerel. 7 weeks in Bay. In for shelter.
80	17	Gloucester, Mass...	do 27...	do	In for shelter. 2 brls. mackerel. Medical aid, sent him to collector.
88	16	do	do 27...	do	In for shelter. No fish.
85	16	Portland, Me.....	do 27...	do	182 do
86	17	Gloucester, Mass...	do 27...	do	85 do
78	17	Portland, Me.....	do 27...	do	205 brls. In Bay, 11 weeks. In for shelter.
78	15	Liverpool, N.S.....	do 27...	do	24 brls. mackerel. In for shelter and water.
86	16	Portland, Me.....	do 27...	do	In for water. 3 brls. of fish.
76	16	Gloucester, Mass...	Aug. 29...	do	In for shelter. 4 weeks in bay.
63	16	do	do 31...	do	No fish.
141	18	W. G. Pool.	Sept. 1...	do	In for shelter. 70 brls. of fish.
87	17	T. Paris	do 1...	do	40 brls. mackerel. In for shelter.
80	15	N. A. McKenny.	do 1...	do	90 do
102	18	B. Lowe.....	do 1...	do	40 do
65	15	T. P. Nickerson...	do 1...	do	100 do
85	17	O. A. Witton.....	do 1...	do	125 do
76	16	M. E. King.....	do 1...	do	100 do
74	16	Sydney Smith & Co.	do 1...	do	80 do
85	16	F. F. Hodgdon.....	do 1...	do	106 do
90	16	J. P. Aiken.....	do 1...	do	No fish
88	16	G. B. Martin.....	do 1...	do	do
81	17	Sydney Smith.....	do 1...	do	200 brls. mackerel 8
39	16	Leonard Young.....	Chas. Loye.	do	do
50	15	Myrick & Co.	Samuel Newcomb.	do	do
85	16	M. A. Chase.....	J. A. Chase.....	do	do
80	17	D. C. & A. Bobson...	Rufus M. McKay...	do	do
88	16	Loren Nauss.....	G. B. Martin.....	do	do
86	17	Graham.....	Joseph Graham....	do	do
78	17	C. A. Dyer.....	James L. Smith....	do	do
108	17	Thompson & Cunningham.	J. A. McKinnon...	do	do
76	16	J. F. Wanson & Co.	M. B. King.	do	do
86	16	J. L. Anderson.....	S. B. Cole	do	do
89	16	C. A. Dyer.....	James McKay	do	do
80	17	D. C. & A. Bobson...	Rufus McKay	do	do
88	16	Loren Nauss.....	G. B. Martin.....	do	do
85	16	M. A. Chase.....	J. A. Chase.....	do	do
86	17	Graham.....	Joseph Graham....	do	do
78	17	C. A. Dyer.....	James L. Smith....	do	do
78	15	J. S. Wolf.....	J. S. Wolf.....	do	do
86	16	Lewis, Chase & Whitney	E. S. Bibber.....	do	do
76	16	J. F. Wanson & Co.	M. B. King.....	do	do
63	16	do	J. W. Stanley.....	do	do
141	18	W. G. Pool.....	W. G. Pool.....	do	do
87	17	Goulthert.....	T. Paris	do	do
80	15	N. A. McKenny.....	N. A. McKenny.....	do	do
102	18	B. Lowe.....	A. McKenzie.....	do	do
65	15	Rowe & Jorda.....	T. P. Nickerson...	do	do
85	17	D. C. & H. Babson...	O. A. Witton.....	do	do
76	16	J. F. Wanson & Co.	M. E. King.....	do	do
74	16	Sydney Smith & Co.	Harlem Eaton....	do	do
85	16	F. F. Hodgdon.....	G. F. Hodgdon.....	do	do
90	16	J. P. Aiken.....	J. P. Aiken.....	do	do
88	16	Loren Nauss.....	G. B. Martin.....	do	do
81	17	Smith & Brown.....	Sydney Smith.....	do	do

SCHEDULE of Fishing Vessels boarded during the Season of 1887—Continued.

Copy of Boarding Book of Schooner "ADVANCE," C. T. KNOWLTON, Commander.

Vessel.	NAME OF VESSEL AND OWNER.			TONNAGE.		PORT OF REGISTRY.	WHEN AND WHERE BOARDED.		REMARKS.
	Owner.	Master.		Tons.	Men.		Date.	Place.	
Lida E. Norwood.	G. Norwood & Son.	J. Lowrie.	.....	74	16	Gloucester, Mass.	Sept. 1...	Malpeque, P.E.I.	In for shelter. 5 weeks in bay.
Howard Holbrook.	Oakes & Foster.	Charles Keen.	.....	93	16	do	do 1...	do	No fish. 200 brls. 8 weeks in bay.
H. G. French.	John Chisholm.	John Chisholm.	.....	95	16	do	do 1...	do	In for shelter. 1 week in bay.
Egeria.	J. D. Perry.	J. Wolf.	.....	108	16	Lunenburg, N.S.	do 1...	do	No fish. 4 weeks in bay.
Rush Light.	J. F. Wanson & Co.	J. W. Stanley.	.....	63	16	Gloucester, Mass.	do 1...	do	In for shelter. No fish. 4 weeks in bay.
J. S. McQuinn.	J. S. McQuinn.	C. Martin.	.....	77	16	do	do 1...	do	30 brls. of fish. 7 weeks in bay.
A. H. Brown.	C. W. Wilson.	C. W. Wilson.	.....	60	16	do	do 1...	do	In for shelter. No fish. 3 weeks in bay.
J. Swanton.	H. Sargeant.	R. Lacey.	.....	57	16	Portland, Me.	do 1...	do	No fish.
May Flower.	Cunningham Thomp- son.	J. A. McKinnon.	.....	108	17	Gloucester, Mass.	do 1...	do	In for shelter. 80 brls. of fish. 3 weeks in bay.
Scylla.	Eisenhauer.	J. A. Nauss.	.....	102	16	Lunenburg, N.S.	do 1...	do	244 brls. of fish. 7 weeks in bay.
Plough the Sea.	Thomas Kickam.	Barnaby McIsaac.	.....	74	15	Souris, P.E.I.	do 1...	do	No fish.
Hattie Maud.	Lewis, Chase & Whitney.	E. S. Bibber.	.....	86	16	Portland, Me.	do 3...	Oscamqueque, P.E.I.	In for shelter. No fish. 44 brls. of fish. Caught off north side.
Hattie Maud.	do	E. S. Bibber.	.....	86	16	Portland, Me.	do 8...	do	In for shelter. Reports lost dories. 44 barrels fish.
Hattie Maud.	do	do	.....	86	16	do	do 10...	do	do
Mary Steele.	R. Jinkens.	Nathaniel Ellis.	...	66	13	Wellfleet, Mass.	do 14...	Malpeque, P.E.I.	In for shelter and repairs. 50 barrels mackerel, caught off East Point. Nine weeks in bay.
Annie Robertson.	Kenny & Johnston.	John McGuinn.	.....	95	15	Barrington, N.S.	do 14...	do	No fish. Two weeks in bay, in for shelter.
Ella A. Downey.	Johnson & Christie.	Chas. Smith.	.....	73	14	Shelburne, N.S.	do 14...	do	15 barrels fish. In for shelter.
Josephine Swanton.	Henry Sargent.	Richard Lacey.	.....	57	16	Portland, Me.	do 25...	PortHawkesbury N.S.	2 barrels mackerel. Four weeks in North Bay. Bound home. In for shelter.

Margaretta.	John Wauson.	John Goodwin.	103	7	Gloucester, Mass. ...	do	27...	do	... Just from home. Bound for Bay of Islands, Newfoundland. In for shelter.
------------------	-------------------	--------------------	-----	---	-----------------------	----	-------	----	---

C. T. KNOWLTON,
Commander of the Government Fisheries Protection Schooner "ADVANCE."

SCHEDULE of Fishing Vessels boarded during the Season of 1887—Continued.

COPY of Boarding Book of Schooner "CRITIC," WM. McLAREN, Commander.

Vessel.	Owner.	Master.	TONNAGE.		PORT OF REGISTRY.	WHEN AND WHERE BOARDED.		REMARKS.
			Tons.	Men.		Date.	Place.	
R. F. Hodgson....	T. F. Hodgson.....	T. F. Hodgson.....	85	16	Gloucester, Mass..	June 28...	Souris, P. E. I....	9 days out. Caught 30 brls.
Wm. Parkman....	W. H. Banks.....	W. H. Banks.....	73	15	North Haven, Me..	July 7...	Off 1st Chapel ...	do do Caught no fish.
Carrie Parsons....	McKenzie & Co.....	Albert Greenlow...	80	16	Gloucester, Mass..	do 7...	do do	do do
Maud S.....	F. H. Smith.....	Franklin Thomas...	75	16	North Haven, Me..	do 7...	do do	do do
Ralph Eaton....	James Tarr & Co.....	James Simpson....	65	15	Gloucester, Mass..	do 14...	Souris, P. E. I....	One week out. No fish.
Mattie Winship...	James S. Ayer.....	John Pevnew.....	73	16	do	do 14...	do	10 days out.
A. H. Harding....	Norwood & Sons.....	Alonzo Blake.....	61	16	do	do 15...	do	do
Pioneer.....	Leonard Whalen.....	J. Brewer.....	62	17	do	do 15...	Off East Point, P. E. I.	Lost seine-boats off 2nd Chapel.
Hattie Evelyn....	J. A. Cromwell.....	J. A. Cromwell.....	66	16	do	do 15...	Off 1st Chapel ...	Just from home. No fish.
Eddie Pierce....	C. A. Dyer.....	F. McKove.....	91	16	Portland, Me.....	do 19...	Souris, P. E. I....	1 week out. No fish.
Joseph Garland....	Wm. Blatchford....	Wm. Blatchford....	49	13	Gloucester, Mass..	do 19...	do	do
Wm Rice.....	M. Whalen & Son....	Wm. McDonald....	90	16	do	do 21...	Off 1st Chapel ...	do 90 brls.
Col. J. French....	J. Chisholm.....	Wm. Harris.....	78	17	do	do 23...	do	do 16 do
Senator Salisbury..	Benjamin Lowe.....	A. McKenzie.....	102	18	do	do 23...	Off 2nd Chapel... 4	do 120 do
Ada Terry.....	Russel Terry.....	Russel Terry.....	69	16	do	do 23...	Off East Pt. P. E. I.	do No fish.
Rattler.....	A. Leighton.....	P. Cunningham....	93	17	do	do 23...	do	do
Henry Dennis....	G. McLean.....	G. McLean.....	91	16	do	do 23...	do	84 brls.
Mary Steele....	Robert Jenkins.....	N. F. Ellis.....	66	16	Wellfleet, Mass....	do 23...	do	30 do
Frank Butler....	G. M. Lang & Co.....	Jacob Rich.....	71	16	New London, Conn	do 23...	do	70 do
Benjamin Oliver..	A. H. Harding.....	A. H. Harding.....	78	15	Wellfleet, Mass....	do 23...	do	No fish.
Belle Nausa.....	Caleb Wright.....	Caleb Wright.....	84	16	Provincetown do	do 23...	do	8 brls.
Henry Wilson....	L. Nausa.....	George Martin....	89	15	Gloucester do	do 23...	do	350 do
Chas. H. Kelly....	Pettingill & Co.....	J. Critchell.....	88	16	do	do 23...	do	90 do
Electa Eaton....	S. N. Mayo.....	O. E. Sprague....	65	14	Boston do	do 23...	do	50 do
Margaret Smith....	S. Smith.....	H. Eaton.....	74	16	Gloucester do	do 23...	do	4 days out. 60 do
Amy Wixon.....	C. A. Smith.....	J. S. Sealy.....	109	17	Portland, Me.....	do 23...	do	2 weeks out. 115 do
Elise Smith.....	C. S. Staples.....	W. F. Frown.....	45	13	North Haven, Me..	do 23...	do	do 14 do
Vesta.....	A. M. Smith.....	M. M. Rowe.....	107	17	Portland, Me.....	do 23...	do	10 days out. 8 do
Mary Fernald....	S. Smith & Co.....	J. Staples.....	75	16	Gloucester, Mass..	do 23...	do	6 weeks out. 255 do
Jno. Nye.....	T. A. Lanchford....	F. Cromwell.....	76	16	do	do 23...	do	do 20 do
Emma.....	W. L. Joyce.....	W. L. Joyce.....	63	16	Swans Island, Me..	do 23...	do	do No fish.
	F. B. Joyce.....	F. Sparling.....	77	17	Portland, Me.....	do 23...	do	do 20 brls.

SCHEDULE of Fishing Vessels boarded during the Season of 1887—Continued.

COPY of Boarding Book of Schooner "CRITIC," Wm. McLAREN, Commander.

Vessel.	Owner.	Master.	TONNAGE.		PORT OF REGISTRY	WHEN AND WHERE BOARDED.		REMARKS.
			Tons.	Men.		Date.	Place.	
H. W. Pierce	E. H. Pierce	E. H. Pierce	73	15	Wellfleet, Mass	Aug. 2...	Souris, P. E. I.	2 weeks out. 35 barrels.
Hattie Linnel	D. Linnel	D. Linnel	84	16	Provincetown do	do 2...	do	44 do
Fannie S. Orne	F. Orne & Sons	L. Kimbal	80	16	Southport, Me	do 2...	do	3 do
Sarah Ayer	S. S. Nickerson	S. Nickerson	67	15	Gloucester, Mass	do 6...	do	137 do
Laura Belle	J. D. Spraker	A. Brewer	77	15	New York	do 6...	do	138 do
Lizzie Barker	Kemp	M. Atkins	73	15	Wellfleet, Mass	do 6...	do	21 do
Corra Louise	S. Nickerson & Sons	O. Harris	74	16	Booth Bay, Me	do 6...	do	40 do
M. Leighton	A. Leighton	P. H. Greenward	71	16	Gloucester, Mass	do 6...	do	72 do
Melissa Robbins	Lincoln & Allen	J. E. Robbins	86	17	Portland, Me	do 2...	do	50 do
"Solitaire"	Jao A. Emery	J. L. Clark	85	17	do	do 2...	do	75 do
Porter S. Roberts	W. H. Grenliff	W. H. Grenliff	72	18	Gloucester, Mass	do 2...	do	50 do
Geo Edmunds	Wm. Poole	Wm. Poole	141	18	do	do 2...	do	70 do
Maud Storey	Langsford & Sons	J. McKinnon	71	17	do	do 2...	do	60 do
H. Morganthan	O. A. Dyer	H. McKinnon	85	17	Portland, Me	do 2...	do	160 do
Lill. Warren	do	Jas McKaye	89	18	do	do 2...	do	60 do
Grover Olevland	Debutis & Dagat	J. Conroy	87	17	Boston, Mass	do 2...	do	6 do
Haratia Francis	Wm Edwards	Wm. Edwards	74	15	Portland, Me	do 2...	do	30 do
Enola C	R. J. Cunningham	R. J. Cunningham	62	15	Gloucester, Mass	do 2...	do	89 do
Frank Foster	Fk. Foster	Ike Joyce	56	16	do	do 2...	do	No fish.
Belle Franklin	Wonsen Bros	Jcsiah Swin	75	15	do	do 2...	do	60 barrels.
F. E. Walker	Lankford & McD	Jas. McDonald	67	15	do	do 2...	do	90 do
Emma Dyer	Lane & Lielbey	R. E. Mills	77	16	Vinal Haven, Mass	do 2...	do	40 do
Rush Light	J. F. Wonsen	J. Stanley	63	16	Gloucester, Mass	do 4...	do	No fish.
Paul and Esie	J. W. Smith	Eli Leighton	66	15	Marblehead	do 5...	do	276 do
Alice C. Jordan	Rone & Jordan	J. Warren	83	17	Gloucester, Mass	do 5...	do	40 do
A. E. Herrick	Wm. Herrick	Wm. Herrick	94	18	Swan's Island, Me	do 5...	do	No fish.
Mary Thomas	H. Thomas	H. Thomas	93	16	Gloucester, Mass	do 5...	do	25 barrels.
Lucy Jenkins	R. B. Jenkins	V. Branned	73	16	Wellfleet, Mass	do 7...	do	115 do
Willie Davis	A. Melanson	A. Melanson	89	17	Gloucester, Mass	do 7...	do	140 do
Ethel Maud	Geo. Martin	Geo. Martin	77	16	do	do 7...	do	30 do
Wm. Gaffney	J. Smith	Jas. Thompson	70	16	do	do 7...	do	No fish.
J. S. Glover	O. Maxwell	O. Maxwell	53	15	Portland, Me	do 7...	do	3 do
Gracie Young	R. F. Ori	J. M. Whitman	84	12	Rockland	do 8...	do	do

Mascotte	Geo. Dennis	A. McEachern	17	Gloucester, Mass...	do	12...	Off East Point...	4	do	81 barrels.
Gatherer	Rowe & Jordan	R. Cameron	16	do	do	13...	Souris, P.E.I....	7	do	do
Henry Friend	W. Staples	W. Staples	67	Swan's Island, Me.	do	13...	do	5	do	108 do
Rob. J. Edward	J. S. Ayer	H. Decker	80	Gloucester, Mass.	do	13...	do	6	do	71 do
Starry Flag	Wm. Parson 2nd & Co	L. W. Thomas	56	do	do	14...	do	3	do	31 do
Christina Ellis	Jas. Ellsworth	Jas. Ellsworth	92	Eastport, Me.	do	17...	do	No fish.	Just from home.	
Thetis	S. Smith	Jno. Vantin	91	Gloucester, Mass.	do	17...	do	6 weeks out.	300 brls.	
E. R. Nickerson	J. C. Poole	B. A. Spofford	57	Booth Bay, Me.	do	17...	do	Just from home.	No fish.	
Jas. and Ella	T. A. Langford & Son	H. Melanson	86	Gloucester, Mass.	do	17...	do	6 weeks out.	130 brls.	
J. C. Chapman	D. C. & H. Babson	B. McKay	80	do	do	17...	do	1	No fish.	
Moro Castle	L. B. Nauss	L. B. Nauss	84	do	do	17...	do	4	do	140 brls.
Charlotte	A. H. Tower & Bros	F. Higgins	68	Cohaasset	do	17...	do	6	do	50 do
Mayflower	Cunningham & Co.	J. A. McKinnon	108	Gloucester, Mass.	do	17...	do	1	do	No fish.
Wm Jordan	Jas. Anderson	S. E. Cole	86	do	do	17...	do	5	do	45 brls.
Barraconta	Rowe & Jordan	Thos. Nickerson	65	do	do	17...	do	7	do	100 do
Edith Rowe	do	J. L. Swines	80	do	do	19...	Georgetown, P.E.I.	6	do	80 do
Wm. Wellington	Isaac Steele	J. D. Nickerson	81	do	do	19...	do	7	do	15 do
Herald of the Morning	L. McLean	L. McLean	68	do	do	19...	do	7	do	100 do
Bertie Pierce	Jas. Aitken	Jas. Aitken	90	do	do	19...	do	7	do	106 do
Fred. P. Frye	S. Smith	S. Smith	80	do	Aug.	22...	Souris, P.E.I....	Just from home.	No fish.	
Ethel and Addie	Lewis, Chase & Co.	A. Dyer	86	Portland, Me.	do	22...	do	3 weeks out.	No fish.	
A. M. Burnham	E. W. Wilson	E. W. Wilson	60	Gloucester, Mass.	do	22...	do	2	do	do
Oscar and Hattie	C. Johnston	C. Johnston	81	Swampscott, Mass.	do	23...	do	5	do	100 brls.
Senator Frye	Geo. Clarke & Co.	F. Hillier	85	Gloucester, Mass.	do	23...	do	9	do	170 do
Annie C. Hall	D. C. & H. Babson	A. McRae	82	do	do	23...	do	7	do	8 do
W. D. Daisley	Jno. Gorman	John Gorman	93	do	do	28...	do	7	do	30 do
Gertie Evelyn	Andrew Leighton	D. McIntyre	81	do	do	28...	do	7	do	200 do
Matthew Murray	M. Murray	M. Murray	75	do	do	28...	do	5	do	No fish.
M. S. Ayer	J. F. Wanson & Co.	M. B. King	76	do	do	28...	do	9	do	151 brls.
Oscar and Hattie	C. Johnston	C. Johnston	81	Swampscott, Mass.	do	Sept. 10...	do	8	do	180 do
Emma Brown	J. McFarlane	J. M. McFarlane	74	Gloucester, Mass.	do	10...	do	4	do	140 do
Neponsett	Erasmus Frye	Thos. Frye	69	Boston, Mass.	do	10...	do	6	do	60 do
Rapid Transit	Thos. White	Thos. White	80	Gloucester, Mass.	do	10...	do	9	do	100 do
Howard Holbrook	Oaks & Foster	Chas. Keene	93	do	do	11...	do	11 weeks out.	Jib-boom gone.	
L. N. Center	Joe Smith	J. Smith	77	do	do	16...	do	6	do	60 do

SCHEDULE of Fishing Vessels boarded during the Season of 1887—*Continued.*

COPY of Boarding Book of Schooner "CRITIC," W.M. McLAREN, Commander.

NAME OF VESSEL AND OWNER.			TONNAGE.		PORT OF REGISTRY.	WHEN AND WHERE BOARDED.		NUMBER OF BARRELS MACKEREL CAUGHT.		TOTAL.
Vessel.	Owner.	Master.	Tons.	Men.		Date.	Place.	In Shore.	Off Shore.	
Festina Lente.....	H. & A. Locke.....	A. J. Hammond....	81	16	Shelburne, N.S.....	Sept. 16...	Souris, P.E.I....	250	130	380
Parisian.....	A. Morash.....	G. W. Nauss.....	107	16	Lunenburg, N.S.....	do 16...	do	140	30	170
Dessie M.....	Jas. Thompson.....	A. Leaman.....	98	17	Port Medway, N.S.	do 18...	do	348	400	746
Evangeline.....	K. F. Burns.....	E. D. Chase.....	75	12	Chatham, N.B.....	do 16...	do	10	.....	10
Jno. M. Inglis.....	J. S. Wolfe.....	J. S. Wolfe.....	75	15	Liverpool, N.S.....	do 16...	do	100	319	419
Lorraine.....	W. McLean & Co.....	J. Tierney.....	68	15	Charlottetown, P.E.I.	do 16...	do	245	.....	245
Maggie Alice.....	Jas. Lanigan.....	Jas. Lanigan.....	76	16	do	do 16...	do	40	56	96
Kobinoor.....	Jas. E. Grant.....	A. W. Perry.....	77	16	do	do 16...	do	175	.....	175
S. Drake.....	W. B. Taylor.....	A. J. Taylor.....	67	14	do	do 16...	do	70	.....	70
Onward.....	Longworth & Co.....	F. Smith.....	26	12	do	do 16...	do	80	26	106
Jubilee.....	McDonald & Co.....	D. Walker.....	76	12	do	do 16...	do	150	100	250
E. A. Downie.....	Johnston & Churchill	Chas. Smith.....	73	16	Shelburne, N.S.....	do 17...	do	40	35	75
Egeria.....	J. D. Sperry.....	Jos. Wolfe.....	108	16	Lunenburg, N.S.....	do 17...	do	235	.....	235
Geo. Walter.....	Geo. McEachern.....	S. Chiveri.....	53	14	Charlottetown.....	do 17...	do	20	41	61
Lorne.....	S. McWilliam.....	Wm. Nauss.....	51	15	Halifax.....	do 17...	do	25	65	90
Myrtle.....	E. V. Kenny.....	E. V. Kenny.....	91	16	Barrington, N.S.....	do 17...	do	40	16	56
Victory.....	E. Purcell.....	E. Purcell.....	88	14	Halifax.....	do 17...	do	100	.....	100
Plough the Sea.....	Thos. Kichham.....	B. Melssac.....	74	16	Charlottetown.....	do 17...	do	45	45	90
Gen. Middleton.....	Willis Sinclair & Co.	J. Wiliston.....	67	13	Miramichi, N.B.....	do 22...	do	40	33	73
Gasper Embree.....	W. S. Logie.....	R. Jackman.....	95	14	Chatham, N.B.....	do 23...	do	65	.....	65
Gertie.....	Benj. Rogers.....	Frank Gallant.....	43	13	Charlottetown.....	do 28...	do	130	.....	130
								2,301	1,296	3,597

W.M. McLAREN,
Commander of the Government Fisheries Protection Schooner "CRITIC."

SCHEDULE of Fishing Vessels boarded during the Season of 1887—Continued.

COPY of Boarding Book of Schooner "L. HOULETT," THOMAS QUIGLY, Commander.

NAME OF VESSEL AND OWNER.			TONNAGE.		PORT OF REGISTRY.	WHEN AND WHERE BOARDED.		REMARKS.
Vessel.	Owner.	Master.	Tons.	Men.		Date.	Place.	
Volunteer	Joseph Smith	G. W. Rackliff	66	15	Gloucester, Mass.	June 13...	Little Canso, N.S.	68 brls. mackerel. In for shelter and water.
David F. Law	B. Law and H. Parker	John O'Brien	57	14	do	do 14...	do	186 brls. mackerel. In for shelter and water.
Belle Franklin	J. F. Wanson.	J. Swain	75	16	do	do 16...	do	200 brls. mackerel. In for shelter.
Blue Jacket	Andrew Laton	W. B. McDonald	110	17	do	do 16...	do	Put in for shelter.
Adda M. Hall	W. B. Coombs	J. S. Janson	95	14	do	do 16...	do	For Great Banks. In for shelter.
Thos. F. Bayard	Jas. McDonald	Jas. McDonald	96	14	do	do 16...	do	do
Leona	Cunningham & Thompson	W. B. Gray	96	17	do	do 17...	do	165 brls. mackerel <i>via</i> Sydney. In for shelter, water, wood and provisions.
Hattie L. Newman Morning Star	Allan and others	J. Jewett	93	17	do	do 21...	do	Bound to North Bay. In for water.
Charles C. Warren Richard Lester	T. L. Mayo & Co	P. P. Smith	76	14	Boston, Mass.	do 28...	Hawkesbury, N.S.	Bound to North Bay. In for water and repairs.
Carrie W. Babson.	Moses Adams	William Jacobs	103	17	Gloucester, Mass.	do 28...	do	In for shelter. Bound to North Bay.
Col. J. H. French.	Jas. G. Tarr	John Vibert	69	16	do	do 28...	do	In for repairs to fore topmast. Bound to North Bay.
Annie Maud	D. C. & H. Babson	Owen Whitton	85	17	do	do 28...	do	Bound to North Bay. In for shelter and water.
Ohas. H. Kelly	John Chisholm	Wm. Harris	78	17	do	do 30...	Souris, P.E.I.	Bound to North Bay. In for shelter.
Annie H. Frye	Lewis, Chase & Whitton	E. S. Bebb	86	16	Portland, Me.	July 7...	Miramichi Bay	Fishing supplies. In for shelter.
Alice	S. G. May & Co	C. E. Sprague	65	14	Boston, Mass.	do 7...	do	3 brls. mackerel. Shelter and repairs.
Gatherer	John F. Wanson & Co	John E. Nickerson	64	15	Gloucester, Mass.	do 7...	do	12 brls. mackerel. In for shelter.
Annie C. Hall	M. A. Chase	J. A. Chase	85	16	Provincet'n, Mass.	do 7...	do	75 do
Hattie Maud	Row & Gordon	Ruben Cameron	91	17	Gloucester, Mass.	do 7...	do	Fishing supplies. do
Cora Louise	D. C. & D. H. Babson	— Gainer	85	16	do	do 8...	do	28 brls. mackerel. do
	Lewis, Chase & Whitney	E. L. Bibber	86	16	Portland, Me.	do 9...	do	Fishing supplies do
	L. Nickerson & Son	Ovid Harris	74	17	Booth Bay, Me.	do 9...	do	3 brls. mackerel. In for shelter and water.

SCHEDULE of Fishing Vessels boarded during the Season of 1887—Continued.
Copy of Boarding Book of Schooner "L. HOULETT," THOS. QUIGLY, Commander.

NAME OF VESSELS AND OWNER.			TONNAGE.		PORT OF REGISTRY.	WHEN AND WHERE BOARDED.		REMARKS.
Vessels.	Owner.	Master.	Tons.	Men.		Date.	Place.	
Henry N. Woods...	Geo. Norwood & Son	Hugh McACHERN	84	16	Gloucester, Mass...	July 9...	Miramichi Bar...	114 brls. mackerel and water. In for shelter.
Blue Jacket.....	Andrew Laton	Wm. B. McDonald	110	17	do	do 9...	do	150 brls. mackerel. In for shelter.
Isaac A. Chapman	D. O. & H. Babson...	Rufus McKay.....	81	18	do	do 9...	do	250 brls. mackerel. In for shelter and cook sick. Captain given permission to purchase small stores for him.
Fleetwood.....	E. C. Cooper	E. C. Cooper.....	53	14	Portland, Me.....	do 9...	Portage Isl'd, NB	In for shelter. Fishing supplies.
to Fred. N. Garing...	Edward Morris	Chas. A. Grimley.	67	16	Gloucester, Mass...	do 9...	do	50 brls. mackerel. In for shelter and water.
Henry Wilson	Pettingill & Cunningham.....	J. F. Critchett.....	88	16	do	do 9...	do	82 do do
Maud M. Story	T. A. Langsford	J. D. McKinnon....	71	17	do	do 9...	do	35 brls. mackerel. In for shelter
Kben Dale	R. G. Babage.....	R. G. Babage.....	55	14	North Haven, Me..	do 9...	do	90 do do
Chas. Haskins.....	Gorden Staples.....	Roderick O. Gillis	62	15	do	do 9...	do	Fishing supplies.
Sea Foam	Lewis, McDonald and others	S. P. Cooper.....	69	14	do	do 9...	do	25 brls. mackerel do
Howard Holbrook.	Oaks & Foster	Chas. Keen.....	93	16	Gloucester, Mass...	do 9...	do	42 do do
Oresa.....	Andrew Laton	S. W. Smith	83	16	do	do 10...	do	30 do do
Electric Flash	A. Smith.....	A. Smith.....	78	14	North Haven, Me..	do 10...	do	In for shelter and water.
Col. J. H. French.	John Ohisholm.....	W. F. Harris	79	17	Gloucester, Mass...	do 10...	do	3 brls. of mackerel. In for shelter.
Annie H. Frye	John F. Wonsan & Son	John E. Nickerson	64	15	do	do 10...	do	12 do do
W. H. Wellington.	Isaac J. Steel and others	D. S. Nickerson...	81	16	do	do 12...	do	Fishing supplies. do
Orient'	Chas. Lee	Chas. Lee	89	17	Chas. Lee	do 12...	do	10 brls mackerel. do
Frank A. Rackliff	Amos N. Rackliff ..	Amos N. Rackliff	99	17	do	do 12...	do	In for shelter, repairs and water.
Josephine Swanton	Borace Sargent & others	R. J. Lacey	60	14	Portland, Me.....	do 12...	do	100 brls. mackerel. In for shelter and water.
Roulette	William Wall	A. F. Barker	79	17	Boston, Mass.....	do 12...	do	100 brls. mackerel. In for shelter.
Solitaire	John A. Emory	J. L. Clark	85	17	Portland, Me.....	do 12...	do	Fishing supplies. In for shelter and water.
Annie C. Hall	D. C. & H. Babson...	— Gainer	85	16	Gloucester, Mass...	do 12...	do	Fishing supplies. In for shelter.

SCHEDULE of Fishing Vessels boarded during the Season of 1887—*Continued.*

Copy of Boarding Book of Schooner "L. HOULETT," THOS. QUIGLEY, Commander.

NAME OF VESSEL AND OWNER.			TONNAGE.		PORT OF REGISTRY.	WHEN AND WHERE BOARDED.		REMARKS.
Vessel.	Owner.	Master.	Tons.	Men.		Date.	Place.	
Neponset	E. S. Frye	Thos. W. Frye.....	69	15	Boston	do	Tracadie.	Hovering inside the limits. Ordered him off.
Neponset.....	E. S. Frye.....	Thos. W. Frye.....	69	15	do	do	Miramichi Bar ...	32 brls. mackerel. In for shelter and repairs.
G. P. Whitman ...	G. P. Whitman	B. A. Williams	89	16	Gloucester.	do	do	65 brls. mackerel. In for shelter and water.
Gertie Evelyn	Andrew Laton.....	D. McIntire.....	81	16	do	do	do	200 brls. mackerel. In for shelter and water.
Alice	M. A. Chase.....	J. A. Chase	85	16	Provincetown	do	do	125 brls. mackerel. In for shelter and water.
Hattie Mand.....	Lewis, Chace & Whitton	Edward Bibber	86	16	Portland	do	do	24 brls. mackerel. In for shelter and water
May Flower	Cunningham & Thompson	John A. McKinnon	108	17	Gloucester.....	do	Portage Island...	10 brls. mackerel. In for water and shelter.
Belle N. Nauss	Lorin Nauss & others	George Martin.....	89	16	do	do	do	In for shelter and water, fishing supplies.
M. S. Ayer.....	John F. Wonsom	M. B. King	76	16	do	do	do	30 brls. mackerel. In for shelter and water.
Rapid Transit ...	Thos. White.....	H. White	80	17	do	do	do	Fishing supplies. In for shelter.
S. F. Maker	Amos Raciffe	E. F. Payson	104	17	do	do	do	15 brls. mackerel. In for shelter and water.
Alice	M. A. Chase.	G. H. Chase	85	16	Provincetown	do	do	125 brls. mackerel. In for shelter and water.
William M. Warren	S. A. Dyer	James McKay	89	16	Portland	do	do	50 brls. mackerel. In for shelter and water.
Lucy W. Dyer	S. A. Dyer	J. S. Smith	78	17	do	do	do	86 brls. mackerel. In for shelter and water.
Neponset.....	E. S. Frye.....	Thos. W. Frye.....	69	15	Boston	do	do	42 brls. mackerel. In for shelter and water.
Harry G. French...	John Chisholm	John Chisholm	95	16	Gloucester	Sept. 3...	do	Fishing supplies In for shelter.

Alice,	M. A. Chase.....	J. A. Chase	85	16	Provinceto'n, Mass	do	7...	do	... 130 brls. mackerel. In for shelter and water.
Neponset,	E. S. Frye	Thos. W. Frye.....	69	15	Boston	do	7...	do	... 65 brls. mackerel. In for shelter and water.

THOMAS QUIGLY,
Commander of the Government Fisheries Protection Schooner "L. HOULETT."

SCHEDULE of Fishing Vessels boarded during the Season of 1887—Continued.

COPY of Boarding Book of Schooner "GENERAL MIDDLETON," JAMES McLEAN, Commander.

NAME OF VESSEL AND OWNER.			TONNAGE.		PORT OF REGISTRY.	WHEN AND WHERE BOARDED.		REMARKS.
Vessel.	Owner.	Master.	Tons.	Men.		Date.	Place.	
Volunteer	Joseph Smith.....	Robert Smith.	65	5	Gloucester.	Jan. 10...	Black's Harbor..	Vessel is a Gloucester seiner, and had been seining last summer, but had now a register. No fishing gear on board. Had a permit from J. McKay, Collector, St. George, allowing him to buy a cargo of frozen herring in his district.
Emma.....	Frank Wordsworth.	George Holmes ...	13	3	Eastport.....	do 10...	do	Is a coaster, and had come here to undergo some repairs, but had entered his vessel at Customs House on arrival here.
B.B.B.... Sloop	George Copp.....	George Copp.....	14	2	do	do 12...	do	Sloop is a coaster, but now after a cargo of herring for which had a permit granted by J. McKay, Collector, St. George.
Jennie and Julia...	William Farris.....	William Farris.....	14	2	do	do 12...	do	Vessel was a coaster, and had a permit from J. McKay, Collector, St. George, to load a cargo of frozen herring.
Margie Smith.....	N. Smith.....	N. Smith.....	59	5	Gloucester.....	do 12...	do	A Gloucester fisherman, with a temporary register to buy a cargo of herring, and had a permit given by J. McKay, Collector, St. George, to buy a cargo in his district.
Golden Rule.....	Chas. Kent.....	F. W. Kent.....	41	4	Castine, Me.....	do 12...	do	This vessel is a regular coasting schooner, from Eastport, and had a permit from J. McKay, Collector, St. George, to load frozen herring.

Mary E..... Sloop	Charles Tucker.....	Charles Tucker.....	6	2	Eastport, Me.....	do 13...	do	...	From Eastport with no cargo on board. Had a permit from Collector McKay to load herring.
B.B.B..... do	Geo. W. Copp	Geo. W. Copp .....	.....	2	do	do 21...	do	...	This vessel had a permit from James McKay to load frozen herring throughout his district.
Flora Woster.....	Geo. Lee.....	Geo. Lee .....	.....	4	do	do 21...	do	...	This vessel had a permit from James McKay, Collector, St. George, to load a cargo of frozen fish throughout his district.
Zephyr.....	Gilford Mitchell.....	Gilford Mitchell...	8	4	do	do 26..	do	...	This vessel held a permit from James McKay, Collector, St. George, to load frozen fish throughout his district.
Cora.....	James Davis	James Davis.....	4	2	do	do 26...	do	...	do
B.B.B.....	George Copp.....	Geo. Copp.....	.....	2	do	do 26..	Bliss Harbor ...	...	do
Annie May.....	Philip Walton.....	Philip Walton ...	12	2	do	do 26..	do	...	do
Eclipse	Mavery Greenlaw	Mavery Greenlaw...	47	6	do	do 27...	Beaver Har' or..	...	do

JAMES McLEAN,
Commander of the Government Fisheries Protection Schooner "GENERAL MIDDLETON."

SCHEDULE of Fishing Vessels boarded during the Season of 1887—*Continued*Copy of Boarding Book of Schooner "ANNIE C. MOORE," L. POULIOT, Commander.

NAME OF VESSEL AND OWNER.			TONNAGE.		PORT OF REGISTRY	WHEN AND WHERE BOARDED		REMARKS
Vessel.	Owner.	Master.	Tons.	Men.		Date.	Place.	
Eddy .....	.....	Hamilton	75	15	Halifax	Aug 2...	Bay des Chaleurs	90 barrels mackerel.
Electa A. Eaton ...	S. Smith	Allan Eaton	74	16	Gloucester	do 4...	5 miles off Birch Island, bearing S.S.-W.	100 do caught on Bradelle Bank. In for water.
Oscar and Hattie..	Christian Johnson ...	Christian Johnson	81	16	Marble Head, Mass.	do 4...	In Port Daniel...	70 barrels. Between Tracadie and North Cape, P.E.I.

L. POULIOT,
Commander of the Government Fisheries Protection Schooner "ANNIE C. MOORE."

SCHEDULE of Fishing Vessels boarded during the Season of 1887—*Continued.*

COPY of Boarding Book of Schooner "TRIUMPH," CHAS. M. LORWAY, Commander.

NAME OF VESSEL AND OWNER.			TONNAGE.		PORT OF REGISTRY.	WHEN AND WHERE BOARDED.		REMARKS.
Vessel.	Owner.	Master.	Tons.	Men.		Date.	Place.	
Ethel.....	S. Smith.....	P. Merebant.....	68	12	Gloucester, Mass.,	March 16.	Sandy Point, N.S.	From home. Fishing supplies. Bound for Banks. In for shelter.
Addison G. Proctor.....	J. O. Proctor.....	Patrick Phelan.....	84	14	do	do 17..	do	From home. Fishing supplies. Bound Banks. In for shelter.
T. W. Knight.....	A. Leighton.....	J. McKinnon.....	63	12	do	do 21..	do	From home. Fishing supplies. Shelter and repairs.
C. S. Tappan.....	A. Leighton.....	Patrick Graves.....	68	12	do	do 23..	do	From George's Banks. 2,100 lbs. fish. In for shelter.
Alert.....	J. C. Babson.....	James Kelley.....	87	14	do	do 24..	do	Bound for Grand Banks. In for shelter.
Mist.....	J. G. Tar.....	O. McGuire.....	68	14	do	do 26..	do	From Western Banks. Bound home. In for shelter.
M. S. Houivet.....	Wm. H. Cotton.....	Alfred Johnson.....	69	14	Portsmouth	April 4..	do	From Gloucester. Bound Banks. In for shelter.
John M. Plummer.	J. E. Fickett.....	John Orchard.....	95	16	Portland	do 4..	do	From Eastport. Bound Banks. In for medical assistance.
H. S. Clark.....	J. O. Proctor.....	F. J. Patterson.....	67	16	Gloucester.....	do 6..	do	From Booth Bay. Bound Banks. In for shelter and water.
Oynosure	S. Nickerson & Sons	H. G. Spofford	69	16	Booth Bay, Me.....	do 7..	do	From Booth Bay. Bound Banks. In for shelter.
Nellie May.....	Lewis & Whitten	D. W. Dexter.....	65	14	Portland	do 8..	do	From Portland. Bound Banks. In for shelter and water.
Schnuyler Colfax.....	J. D. Proctor, jun.....	G. J. Davis.....	59	16	Gloucester	do 8..	do	From Booth Bay. Bound Banks. In for shelter and repairs.
Flying Seal.....	J. O. Proctor.....	—Benson.....	62	14	do	do 8..	do	From Gloucester. Bound Banks. In for water and repairs.
Eliza R.....	J. O. Proctor.....	Dennis McKowan.....	68	14	do	do 8..	do	From home. Bound Banks. In for shelter and water.
Henry Wilson.....	Gunningham & Co.....	J. Oritcheff	88	16	do	June 4..	do	50 brls. mackerel. Caught N. S. Coast. In for shelter and water.
Ethel Maud.....	G. H. Martin.....	G. H. Martin.....	77	16	do	do 4..	do	30 brls. mackerel. N. S. Coast. Two weeks out. Shelter and water.

SCHEDULE of Fishing Vessels boarded during the Season of 1887—Continued.

Copy of Boarding Book of Schooner "TRIUMPH," CHAS. M. LORWAY, Commander.

NAME OF VESSEL AND OWNER.			TONNAGE.		PORT OF REGISTRY.	WHEN AND WHERE BOARDED.		REMARKS.
Vessel.	Owner.	Master.	Tons.	Men.		Date.	Place.	
May Flower	Cunningham & Co...	J. A. McKinnon...	108	16	Portland.	June 4...	Sandy Point, N.S.	12 brls. mackerel. N. S. Coast One week from home. Shelter.
Chas. C. Warren...	A. A. Ratcliffe	B. F. Payson	103	16	do	do 4...	do	140 brls. mackerel. Caught N. S. Coast. In for shelter and water
Fred P. Frye	Sydney Smith	S. Smith	81	17	do	do 4...	do	10 brls. mackerel. Caught N. S. Coast. In for shelter.
Edith Rowe	W. H. Jordan	—Swim	80	17	do	do 4...	do	60 brls. mackerel. Caught N. S. Coast. In for shelter.
Co Rattler	A. F. Cunningham...	A. F. Cunningham	93	16	do	do 4...	do	200 brls. mackerel. N. S. Coast In for shelter, wood and water.
Fleetwood	E. C. Cooper	E. C. Cooper	53	14	do	do 4...	do	100 brls. mackerel. Caught N. S. Coast. Shelter and water
Harry G. French...	J. Chisholm	J. Chisholm	95	16	Gloucester.	do 4...	do	Just from home. No mackerel. In for shelter.
Alice C. Jordan...	W. H. Jordan	J. Warren	81	16	do	do 4...	do	49 days out. 280 brls. mackerel N. S. Coast. In for shelter.
Howard Holbrook.	Oakes & Foster	C. Keene	92	16	do	do 4...	do	9 days out. 150 brls. mackerel. N. S. Coast. In for shelter.
Gleaner	J. O. Proctor	Medeo Rose	60	14	do	do 4...	do	From home. Bound Banks. Fish- ing supplies. In for shelter.
Goldsmith Maid ..	J. O. Proctor	—Smith	5	12	do	do 4...	do	From home. Fishing supplies Bound Banks. In for shelter.
Humboldt	J. C. Poole	O. Pinkham	54	14	Booth Bay	April 18...	do	From Booth Bay. Fishing supplies. Bound Banks. Repairs and shelter.
E. F. Willard	Freeman Orme	C. Marr	54	14	Southport, Me	do 18...	do	From Southport. Bound banks. In for repairs and water.
Alaska	W. T. Maddock	A. F. Orme	49	15	do	do 18...	do	From South Port. Bound West Banks. Repairs and shelter.
Marion	Sylvan Smith	Peter Roberts	78	14	Gloucester ..	do 19...	Shelburne, N.S.	From Western Banks. In for re- pairs and shelter.
C. F. Mayo	Phillip Wharf	W. J. Ross	78	15	Provincetown	do 19...	do	From Provincetown. Bound West- ern Banks. Repairs and shelter.

F. F. Nickerson ...	Hendrick & Bearse...	N. Eldridge	52	13	Chatham	do	19...	do	.....	From Western Banks. In for repairs and shelter.
S F. Baird	James A. Tarr	John Vibert	74	14	Gloucester	do	19...	do	.....	From Gloucester. Bound South Banks. Repairs and shelter.
Gleaner	J. Proctor	Meleo Rose	60	12	do	do	19...	do	.....	From Gloucester. Fishing supplies. Bound Western Banks. In for Shelter.
H. M. Rogers	W. H. Jordan	Chas. Cushing	73	15	do	do	22...	Liverpool, N.S. ...	.....	From Western Banks. 100 qts. fish. In for repairs and shelter.
Abden Keene.....	Wm. C. Keene	W. C. Keene... ..	50	12	Waldoboro', Me...	do	22...	do	.....	From home. Fishing supplies. Bound Banks. In for shelter.
F. F. Nickerson ...	Kendrick Smith.....	Peter Roberts.....	52	13	Chatham	do	22...	do	.....	Bound for Western Banks. In for shelter.
Wildfire	George Steele	Stephen Keene	103	17	Gloucester	do	22...	do	.....	From Gloucester. Bound Western Banks. In for repairs, water and shelter.
Lady Elgin	Wm. T. Maddock ...	Geo. W. Pierce ...	74	17	Southport, Me... ..	do	23...	do	.....	From home. Bound banks. In for shelter and water.
Julia Ellen	Burns	Burns	43	4	Waldoboro', Me ...	do	23...	do	.....	From home. Trader buying fresh lobsters.
Sarah E. Hyde.....	James Murphy	J. Murphy	34	3	Friendship	May	5...	Shag Harbour, N.S.	.....	From Boston. Smacking. Bound Boston. 7,500 lobsters.
Hereward.....	J. H. Mansfield	Chas. Rudolph	85	15	Gloucester	do	7...	Pubnico, N.S. ...	.....	From Gloucester. Bound Banks. In for shelter.
Senator Morgan ...	Thomas Hodge	J. E. Graham.. ...	86	17	do	do	11...	Sandy Point, N.S.	.....	Just from home. Fishing supplies. Seining. No fish. In for shelter.
L. W. Hannum ...	Jessie Lewis.....	I. Lewis.....	71	16	do	do	13...	do	.....	Just from home. Seining. No fish. In for shelter.
Ethel and Maud ...	G. H. Martin	G. H. Martin	77	16	do	do	13...	do	.....	From home. 7 days. No mackerel. In for shelter and water.
Thetis	S. Smith	J. F. Vautier	91	17	do	do	13...	do	.....	Just from home. No mackerel. In for shelter and repairs.
Pendragon	A. Mansfield	J. Nason	63	16	do	do	13...	do	.....	Just from home. No mackerel. In for shelter and water.
Leona	Wm. P. Gray	W. P. Gray	95	16	do	do	13...	do	.....	Just from home. Fishing supplies. No mackerel. In for shelter and water.
Howard Holbrook	Oakes & Foster	C. Keene	92	16	do	do	13...	do	.....	Just from home. Fishing supplies. In for shelter and water.
Fred. P. Frye.....	Sydney Smith	S. Smith	81	17	do	do	14...	do	.....	Just from home. No mackerel. In for shelter.
A. M. Burnham....	E. W. Wilson.....	E. W. Wilson.	60	15	do	do	17...	do	.....	From Banks. 2,600 lbs. codfish. In for shelter and water.
Golden Hind.....	W. H. Jordan	A. Haines	70	13	do	do	18...	do	.....	Just from home. Bound Banks. In for shelter.
Lillian M. Warren.	Chas. A. Dyer	James McKay.....	84	15	Portland	do	19...	Cape Negro ....	.....	Just from home. Fishing supplies. Seining. No mackerel. In for shelter.
Bathier	A. F. Cunningham...	A. F. Cunningham	93	16	Gloucester	do	19...	do	.....	45 days from home. Fishing supplies. No mackerel. In for shelter.

SCHEDULE of Fishing Vessels boarded during the Season of 1887—Continued.

Copy of Boarding Book of Schooner "TRIUMPH," CHAS. M. LORWAY, Commander.

NAME OF VESSEL AND OWNER.			TONNAGE.		PORT OF REGISTRY	WHEN AND WHERE BOARDED.		REMARKS.
Vessel.	Owner.	Master.	Tons.	Men.		Date.	Place.	
Josephine Swanton	H. M. Sargent	R. J. Lacey	57	14	Portland	May 23...	Cape Negro, N.S.	Just from home. Fishing supplies. No mackerel. In for shelter.
G. F. Edmunds...	W. G. Poole	W. C. Poole	141	18	Gloucester.	do 23...	do	do
Ralph H. Hodgdon	C. F. Hodgdon	T. F. Hodgdon	85	15	do	do 23...	do	21 days from home. Fishing supplies. No mackerel. In for shelter.
Thos. C. Rackett...	W. E. Rackett	W. E. Rackett	42	14	Greenport, L.I.	do 23...	do	From New York. Smacking Bound New York.
A. E. Horrick	W. Horrick	J. E. Perry	94	15	Swan's Island, Me.	do 24...	do	45 days. Fishing supplies. No mackerel. In for shelter and water.
Judith Ann	A. D. Lawry	A. D. Lawry	40	3	Friendship	do 24 ..	do	From Boston. Smacking. 3,000 lobsters. Bound Boston.
Fleetwood	E. C. Cooper	E. C. Cooper	53	14	Portland	do 24...	do	From home. Fishing supplies. No mackerel. In for shelter and water.
J. S. McQuinn	— McQuinn	C. Martin	77	15	Gloucester	do 24...	do	From home. Fishing supplies. No mackerel. In for shelter and water.
Electric Flash	Aaron Smith	A. Smith	78	13	North Haven	do 24...	do	42 days out. Fishing supplies. No mackerel. In for shelter and water.
Henry Dennis	G. M. McLean	G. M. McLean	91	16	Gloucester	do 24...	do	From home. Fishing supplies. No mackerel. In for shelter.
Oresa	A. Leighton	S. W. Smith	82	16	do	do 24...	do	Just from home. Fishing supplies. No mackerel. In for shelter and water.
Alice C. Jordan	W. H. Jordan	Jeremiah Warren ..	81	16	do	do 25...	do	42 days out. Fishing supplies. No mackerel. In for shelter and water.
Nellie M. Davis	Ambrose Melanson...	A. Melanson	89	17	do	do 25...	do	63 days out. Fishing supplies. 60 bbls. mackerel. In for shelter and water.

Laura Thompson...	W. Rackett.....	W. Rackett.....	40	4	Greenport, L.I.....	do	25...	Sandy Point, N.S.	Lobster smack. Seeking lobsters. Bound Boston.
David H. Lowe....	Benjamin Lowe.	John O'Brien	57	14	Gloucester.	do	26...	do	Just from home. Fishing supplies. Shelter and water.
Ossipee.....	Cunningham & Co..	John Johnson.....	68	14	do	do	27...	do	42 days out. 30 bbls. mackerel. Caught south. Shelter and water.
Sarah H. Prior.....	Thos. McLaughlin ..	T. McLaughlin.....	97	16	Boston	do	27...	do	21 days out. Fishing supplies. No mackerel. In for shelter.
Schuyler Olfax ...	J. O. Proctor	G. E. Davis.	59	16	Gloucester	do	31...	do	From Western Banks. 95,000 lbs. codfish. Bound home. In for shelter and water.
J. H. Fresson . . .	George Clark.....	C. Thorbourne.....	88	18	do	do	31...	do	From Western Banks. 250,000 lbs. codfish. Bound home. In for water.
David H. Lowe ...	Benj. Lowe	J. O'Brien	57	14	do	June 4...	4...	do	75 bbls. mackerel, caught Nova Scotia coast. In for shelter and water.
Pendragon.....	A. Mansfield	J. Nason	68	16	do	do 4...	4...	do	22 bbls mackerel, caught Nova Scotia coast. In for shelter and water.
G. P. Edmunds...	W. Poole	W. Poole	141	18	do	do 4...	4...	do	17 bbls. mackerel, caught Nova Scotia coast. In for shelter and water.
33 Leona ..	W. P. Gray.....	W. P. Gray.	95	16	do	do 4...	4...	do	70 bbls. mackerel, caught Nova Scotia coast. In for shelter.
Bartie Pierce.....	John P. Aitkin.....	J. P. Aitkin.....	90	16	do	do 4...	4...	do	30 bbls mackerel, caught south In for shelter, wood and water.
A. H. Harding.....	George Norwood....	A. C. Adams.....	61	16	do	do 4 ..	4 ..	do	No mackerel. Just from home. In for shelter.
Orient	Chas. Lee	Chas. Lee	89	16	do	do 4 ..	4 ..	do	No mackerel. Just from home. In for shelter and water.
Electric Flash	Aaron Smith	A. Smith.....	78	16	North Haven, Me..	do 4...	4...	do	No mackerel. 7 weeks from home. In for shelter and water.
Fannie S. Orne....	Freeman Orme	L. Kimball.....	81	16	Southport, Me.	June 6...	6...	Liverpool, N.S.	12 days out. Fishing supplies. No mackerel. In for shelter.
J. S. Whittier. ...	Wm. Jordan.....	W. Thurston.	99	15	Gloucester.....	do 6...	6...	do	70 days out. 10 barrels mackerel, caught south. In for water.
A. E. Horrick.....	W. Horrick	J. E. Perry.....	94	15	Portland	do 6 ..	6 ..	do	45 day out. 206 barrels mackerel, caught Nova Scotia Coast. In for shelter.
A. Burnham	Debutts & Daggett..	— Kelly	84	17	Boston	do 6...	6...	do	28 days out. No mackerel. Fishing supplies. In for shelter.
Chester R. Lawrence.	G. Clark.....	Wilson Cahoon. ...	90	14	Gloucester	do 6 ..	6 ..	do	Just from home. Bound Grand Banks. Fishing supplies. In for shelter.
Morning Star	T. S. Mayo	P. Smith	76	14	Boston.....	do 6...	6...	do	11 days out. Fishing supplies. 9 barrels mackerel. In for water.

SCHEDULE of Fishing Vessels boarded during the Season of 1887—Continued.

COPY of Boarding Book of Schooner "TRIUMPH," CHAS. M. LORWAY, Commander.

NAME OF VESSEL AND OWNER.			TONNAGE.		PORT OF REGISTRY.	WHEN AND WHERE BOARDED.		REMARKS.
Vessel.	Owner.	Master.	Tons.	Men.		Date.	Place.	
Zenobia.....	Geo. Steele.....	L. Jamieson.....	71	14	Gloucester.....	do	Canso.....	Just from home. Bound Grand Banks. In for repairs.
Mary J. Wells.....	S. J. Poole.....	Steward Pearl.....	86	14	do.....	do	do.....	Just from home. Fishing supplies. Bound Banks.
Oresa.....	A. Leighton.....	S. W. Smith.....	82	16	do.....	do	do.....	21 days out. 160 barrels mackerel. In for shelter and water.
Lucknow.....	L. Payne.....	R. H. Atwood.....	53	13	Provincetown, Mass.....	do	Hawkesbury.....	Just from Provincetown. Bound Bradley Bank. Shelter.
Crittenden.....	A. A. Steele.....	Wm. A. Grant.....	81	16	Gloucester.....	do	Canso.....	12 days out. 76 barrels mackerel. Nova Scotia Coast. Shelter.
A. H. Harding.....	A. C. Adams.....	A. C. Adams.....	61	16	do.....	do	do.....	60 days out. 90 barrels mackerel. Nova Scotia Coast. Shelter.
Eddie Naus.....	L. B. Naus.....	G. B. Martin.....	88	16	do.....	do	do.....	10 days out. 150 barrels mackerel. Nova Scotia Coast. Shelter.
John W. Bray.....	F. C. Wanson.....	Wm. McGuire.....	79	17	do.....	do	do.....	14 days out. 100 barrels mackerel. Nova Scotia Coast. Shelter.
Lillie B. Fernald..	E. S. Fernald.....	E. S. Fernald.....	78	16	Portland.....	do	do.....	53 barrels mackerel. Nova Scotia Coast. In for shelter and water.
Volunteer.....	Joseph Smith.....	G. W. Ratcliff.....	66	15	Gloucester.....	do	do.....	14 days out. 65 barrels mackerel. In for shelter and water.
Vesta.....	S. Smith & Co.....	J. S. Staples.....	75	16	do.....	do	do.....	14 days out. 100 barrels mackerel. In for shelter and water.
Henri N. Woods..	F. Norwood.....	H. McEchran.....	84	16	do.....	do	do.....	16 days out. 38 barrels mackerel. Nova Scotia Coast. Shelter.
Lizzie D. Baker...	R. R. Freeman.....	Mulvin Atkins.....	72	15	Wellfleet, Mass.....	do	Malpeque, P.E.I.....	21 days out. 100 barrels mackerel. Nova Scotia Coast. Shelter.
Andrew Burnham.	Debutts & Daggett...	H. C. Kelly.....	86	15	Boston.....	do	do.....	40 days out. 55 barrels mackerel. In for shelter and water.
John W. Bray.....	F. G. Wanson.....	— McGuire.....	79	17	Gloucester.....	do	do.....	24 days out. 100 barrels mackerel. Nova Scotia Coast. Shelter.
Alice.....	A. A. Chase.....	J. A. Chase.....	85	16	Provincetown.....	do	do.....	10 days out. 8 barrels mackerel. In for shelter and water.
Lillie M. Fernald...	E. S. Fernald.....	E. S. Fernald.....	78	16	Portland.....	do	do.....	53 barrels mackerel. Nova Scotia Coast. In for shelter and water.

Roulette	William Wells	— Blake	79	16	Boston	do	24...	do	22 days out. 4 barrels mackerel. In for shelter.
Francis M. Loring	O. B. Whitten	G. H. Brown	73	14	Portland	do	27...	do	28 days out. 50 barrels mackerel, Nova Scotia Coast Shelter.
Canopus	S. Smith & Co.	J. McPhee	68	16	Gloucester	do	27...	do	10 days out. No mackerel. In for shelter and water.
Senator Frye	George Clark	Fred. Hillier	101	17	do	do	27...	do	9 days out. No mackerel. In for shelter and water.
Fred. P. Frye	Sydney Smith	S. Smith	81	17	do	do	27...	do	48 days out. 19 barrels mackerel, Nova Scotia Coast Shelter.
Senator Morgan	Thos. Hodge	J. Graham	86	16	do	do	July 3...	Tignish, P.E.I.	16 days out. 267 brls mackerel N. S. Coast. In for shelter and water.
Alice	A. A. Chase	J. A. Chase	85	16	Provincetown	do	3...	do	18 days out. 75 brls. mackerel. North Bay. In for shelter.
Henri N. Woods	George Norwood	H. McEhran	84	16	Gloucester	do	3...	do	28 days. 11½ brls mackerel. North Bay. In for shelter.
Fred. P. Frye	Sydney Smith	S. Smith	81	17	do	do	6...	West Point,	50 days 45 brls. mackerel. N. S. Coast and North Bay. In for shelter.
Canopus	Sylvanus Smith	S. Smith	68	16	do	do	6...	do	20 days 20 brls. mackerel. North Bay. In for shelter.
Hattie Maud	O. B. Whitten	E. S. Bibbert	86	16	Portland	do	6...	do	7 days out. No mackerel. In for shelter.
Alice	A. A. Chase	J. A. Chase	85	16	Provincetown	do	6...	do	21 days out. 75 brls. mackerel. In for shelter and water.
Senator Frye	George Clark	Fred. Hillier	86	17	Gloucester	do	6...	do	18 days out. No mackerel. In for shelter.
Sarah Prior	Thos. McLaughlen	T. McLaughlen	97	16	Boston	do	6...	do	35 days out. 200 brls. mackerel. N. S. Coast and North Bay. Shelter.
Maud M. Story	T. A. Longford	J. D. McKinnon	71	17	Gloucester	do	6...	do	10 days out. 35 brls mackerel. Escuminae. In for shelter.
Ossipee	Cunningham & Co.	John Johnson	68	14	do	do	6...	do	14 days out. No mackerel. In for shelter and water.
John W. Bray	F. C. Wanson	— McGuire	79	17	do	do	6...	do	38 days out. 250 brls. mackerel N. S. and North Bay. In for shelter.
Ralph Hodgdon	T. F. Hodgdon	T. F. Hodgdon	85	16	do	do	6...	do	7 days. North Bay. 50 brls. mackerel. In for shelter.
Chas. H. Kelly	I. N. Mayo	Chas. E. Sprague	65	14	Boston	do	6...	do	10 days. North Bay. No mackerel. In for shelter.
Wm. H. Frye	Sylvanus Smith	Solomon A. Rowe	66	15	Gloucester	do	6...	do	16 days. 105 brls. mackerel. North Bay. In for shelter.
May Flower	Cunningham & Co.	J. A. McKinnon	108	16	do	do	6...	do	50 days. 285 brls mackerel N. S. Coast and North Bay. In for shelter.
H. Wilson	Cunningham & Co.	J. F. Oritche	88	16	do	do	6...	do	15 days. 80 brls. mackerel. North Point and Escuminae. Shelter.

SCHEDULE of Fishing Vessels boarded during the Season of 1887—Continued.

Copy of Boarding Book of Schooner "TRIUMPH," CHAS. M. LORWAY, Commander.

NAME OF VESSEL AND OWNER.			TONNAGE.		PORT OF REGISTRY.	WHEN AND WHERE BOARDED.		REMARKS.
Vessel.	Owner.	Master.	Tons.	Men.		Date.	Place.	
Francis M. Loring.	Chase & Whitten	G. H. Brown	73	16	Portland	July 7...	Oascompeque, P. E. I.	35 days. 50 brls. mackerel. North Bay. In for shelter.
Frederick Gerring	Edward Morris	Chas. A. Crittenden	67	16	Gloucester	do 7...	do	10 days. 50 brls. mackerel. North Point. In for shelter.
Lillian M. Warren.	Chas. A. Dyer	Jas. A. McKay	84	16	Portland	do 14...	Cape Hildare, P. E. I.	10 days. No mackerel. In for shelter.
Willie Parkham ..	W. H. Banks	W. H. Banks.	73	15	North Haven	do 14...	do	7 days. No mackerel. In for shelter.
Francis M. Loring.	O. B. Whitten	G. H. Brown	73	14	Portland	do 14...	do	15 days. 65 brls. mackerel. In for shelter.
Fannie Belle	Wm. B. Coombs	F. H. Hall	80	16	Gloucester	do 14...	do	20 days. 100 brls. mackerel. Miscou. In for shelter.
W. D. Daisley	Samuel V. Colby	J. E. Gorman	93	17	do	do 14...	do	4 days. 15 brls. mackerel. Mimitigash. In for shelter.
Pell A. Nauss.	L. B. Nauss	G. B. Martin	88	15	do	do 14...	do	30 days. 305 brls. mackerel. North Bay. In for shelter.
Hattie L. Newman.	Daniel Allen	James Jewitt.	93	17	do	do 14...	do	16 days. 120 brls. mackerel. In for shelter and water.
Oressa	Andrew Leighton ..	—Smith	82	16	do	do 14...	do	16 days. 25 brls. mackerel. Mimitigash. In for shelter.
Lizzie W. Hannum.	E. A. Lewis	J. Lewis	71	16	do	do 14...	do	7 days. No mackerel. In for shelter.
Mathew M. Murray	M. B. Murray	M. B. Murray	75	16	do	do 14...	do	22 days. No mackerel. In for shelter.
Enola O	R. I. Cunningham...	R. I. Cunningham...	62	16	do	do 15...	Oascompeque, P. E. I.	4 do do
Howard Holbrook.	Oakes & Foster	C. Keene	92	16	do	do 15...	do	23 days. 40 brls. mackerel. North Bay. In for shelter.
Ada R. Terry	R. J. Terry	R. I. Terry	65	15	do	do 15 ..	do	8 days. No mackerel. In for shelter.
Eleazer Boynton...	J. S. Stanley	G. B. Martin	84	16	do	do 15...	do	21 days. No mackerel. In for shelter and water.
Henry Morganthan	Chas. A. Dyer	Henry McKewn	85	17	Portland	do 15...	do	6 do do
Wm. W. Rice.	A. E. Whalen	John A. McDonald	90	16	Gloucester	do 15...	do	14 days. 15 brls. mackerel. In for shelter and water.

Blue Jacket	Andrew Leighton	Wm. B. McDonald	110	17	do	do	do	15...	do	28 days. 150 brls. mackerel. Eggs in bay. In for shelter.
Vesta	S. Smith & Co.	J. S. Staples	75	16	do	do	do	15...	do	50 days. 250 brls. mackerel. In for shelter and water.
Emma	— Joyce	— Spurling	80	16	Portland	do	do	15...	do	7 days. No mackerel. In for shelter and water.
Carrie W. Babson ..	B. C. & H. Babson ..	Owen Whitten	85	17	Gloucester ..	do	do	15...	do	14 days. 30 brls. mackerel. In for shelter and water.
Henry Wilson	Cunningham & Co.	— Oritcheff	88	16	do	do	do	15...	do	20 days. 81 brls. mackerel. In for shelter.
Cora Louise	S. Nickerson & Son.	O. R. Harris	74	16	Booth Bay, Me	do	do	15...	do	12 days. 32 brls. mackerel. In for shelter and water.
Isaac A. Chapman ..	Horatis Babson	Rufus McKay	80	15	Gloucester ..	do	do	15...	do	35 days. 250 brls. mackerel. Eggs in bay. In for shelter.
Ohas. Haskell	E. S. Staples	R. C. Gillis	62	15	North Haven ..	do	do	15...	do	11 days in bay. No mackerel. In for shelter and water.
Henry Dennis	George McLean	Geo. McLean	91	16	Gloucester ..	do	do	15...	do	7 days. No mackerel. In for shelter.
G. I. Whitman	A. Leighton	— Williams	89	16	do	do	do	15...	do	22 days. 16 brls. mackerel. North Point. In for shelter
Maud S.	F. H. Smith	Franklin Smith ..	75	16	North Haven ..	do	do	15...	do	16 days. No mackerel. In for shelter and water.
Maud M. Story	T. A. Longford	J. D. McKinnon ..	71	17	Gloucester ..	do	do	15...	do	14 days. 50 brls. mackerel. In for shelter and water.
Rattler	A. F. Cunningham ..	— Cunningham ..	93	16	do	do	do	15...	do	6 days. No mackerel. In for shelter and water.
Orient	Charles Lee	Chas. Lee	89	17	do	do	do	15...	do	8 days. 10 brls. mackerel. In for shelter and water
Carrie E. Parsons ..	McKenzie, Harding & Co	— Greenlow	80	16	do	do	do	15...	do	8 days in bay. No mackerel. In for shelter and water.
Eben Dale	R. D. Babbidge	R. D. B	55	14	North Haven ..	do	do	15...	do	10 days. 95 brls. mackerel. North Side. In for shelter.
F. R. Walker	McDonald & Co	James McDonald ..	70	16	Gloucester ..	do	do	15...	do	21 days. 4 brls. mackerel. In for shelter and water.
Chas. C. Warren ..	A. A. Ratcliff	Wm. Hudder	103	16	do	do	do	15...	do	14 days. 50 brls. mackerel. In for shelter and water.
Grover Cleveland ..	Debitts & Daggett ..	— Conary	87	16	Boston	do	do	15...	do	6 days. No mackerel. In for shelter and water.
D. F. Lowe	Benj. Lowe	J. O'Brien	58	15	Gloucester ..	do	do	15...	do	10 days. 110 brls. mackerel. North Cape. In for shelter.
Henri N. Woods	Geo. Norwood	H. McEhran	84	16	do	do	do	15...	do	60 days. 114 brls. mackerel. Nova Scotia and North Bay. In for shelter.
Robt. J. Edwards ..	Jas. S. Ayer	A. O. Dicker	80	17	do	do	do	15...	do	16 days. 40 brls. mackerel. North Bay. In for shelter.
Volunteer	Joseph Smith	Geo. W. Ratcliff ..	63	15	do	do	do	15...	do	40 days. 200 brls. mackerel. North Bay. In for shelter.

SCHEDULE of Fishing Vessels boarded during the Season of 1887—Continued.

COPY of Boarding Book of Schooner "TRIUMPH," CHAS. M. LORWAY, Commander.

NAME OF VESSEL AND OWNER			TONNAGE.		PORT OF REGISTRY.	WHEN AND WHERE BOARDED.		REMARKS.
Vessel.	Owner.	Master.	Tons.	Men.		Date.	Place.	
A. R. Oritenden .	Isaac Steele .	Wm. Grant .	81	16	Gloucester .	July 15..	Casampec P. E. I.	33 days 120 brls. mackerel. North Bay. In for shelter.
George Willard .	W. H. Chase .	E. S. Stanley .	52	14	Portland .	do 19..	Malpeque, P. E. I.	3 days. No mackerel. In for shelter and water.
J. S. Glover .	Cornelius Maxwell .	C. Maxwell .	53	15	do	do 19..	do	3 days in Bay. No mackerel. In for shelter and water.
Ellen M. Adams .	Geo. Norwood .	F. T. Denton .	85	16	Gloucester .	do 19..	do	Just in Bay. No mackerel. In for shelter and water.
Miantonomah .	Chas. Staples .	E. C. Smith .	73	16	Swan's Island, Me.	do 19..	do	4 days in Bay. No mackerel. In for shelter and water.
Hattie B. West .	Wm. P. Merchant .	C. H. Jackson .	53	14	Gloucester .	do 19..	do	Just in Bay. No mackerel. In for shelter.
Mattie Winship .	James S. Ayer .	J. Pernior .	73	16	do	do 19..	do	7 days in Bay. 40 brls. mackerel off Malpeque. In for shelter.
Sarah Prior .	Thos. McLaughlin .	T. McLaughlin .	97	16	Boston .	do 20..	Tignish, P. E. I.	80 days 240 brls. mackerel. In for shelter and water.
Henri N. Woods .	F. Norwood .	A. McEchran .	84	16	Gloucester .	do 20..	do	65 days. 114 brls mackerel. North Bay. In for shelter.
Vesta .	S. Smith & Co .	J. S. Staples .	75	16	do	do 20..	do	57 days. 260 brls. mackerel. North Bay. In for shelter.
G. P. Whitman .	Andrew Leighton .	Williams .	89	16	do	do	do	27 days in Bay. 40 brls. mackerel. North Bay. In for shelter.
Henrietta Francis.	David Fernald .	Wm. Edwards .	73	16	Portland .	do 21..	do	5 days in Bay. 10 brls. mackerel. North Bay. In for shelter.
Belle Franklin .	J. P. Monson .	Josiah Swim .	78	16	Gloucester .	do 21..	do	28 days. 25 brls. mackerel. North Bay. In for water.
Fred. Frye .	Sydney Smith .	Sydney Smith .	81	17	do	do 21..	do	76 days. 147 brls mackerel. North Bay. In for water.
Thetis .	Sylvanus Smith .	Vantier .	91	17	do	do 21..	do	21 days. 175 brls. mackerel. North Bay. In for repairs.
Harry G. French .	John Chisholm .	John Chisholm .	95	17	do	do 21..	do	21 days. 131 brls. mackerel. North Bay. In for water.
Phoebe and Emma Small	H. P. Stone .	H. P. Stone .	61	14	North Haven, Me.	do 21..	do	4 days. 40 brls mackerel. North Bay. In for water.

SCHEDULE of Fishing Vessels boarded during the Season of 1887—Continued.

Copy of Boarding Book of Schooner "TRIUMPH," CHAS M. LORWAY, Commander.

NAME OF VESSEL AND OWNER.			TONNAGE.		PORT OF REGISTRY.	WHEN AND WHERE BOARDED		REMARKS.
Vessel.	Owner.	Master.	Tons.	Men.		Date.	Place.	
Annie J. Frye.....	F. G. Wonsen	J. E. Nickerson....	64	15	Gloucester..	Aug 5...	Malpeque, P.E.I..	28 days. 40 brls. mackerel. North Bay. Shelter and water.
Annie C. Hall.....	Horatio Babson.....	Arthur Gray	84	16	do	do 5...	do	33 days. 10 brls. mackerel North Bay. In for shelter.
Alice C. Fox.....	F. H. Smith	E. J. Hopkins.....	56	14	North Haven.....	do 5...	do	12 days. No mackerel. In for shelter and water.
Fannie W. Freeman. Hattie Maud.....	Geo. Clark	Morris Whalen	90	17	Gloucester	do 5...	do	35 days. 125 brls. mackerel. North Bay. In for shelter.
Edith Rowe.....	O. B. Whitten.....	E. S. Vibert.....	86	16	Portland.....	do 5...	do	41 days. 24 brls. mackerel. North Bay. In for shelter.
Mary Fernald.....	Wm. H. Jordan. ...	J. L. Swim.	80	16	Gloucester..	do 5...	do	26 days. 80 brls. mackerel. North Bay. In for shelter.
Hattie Eveyln ...	T. A. Langsford.....	T. A. Gromwell....	76	16	do	do 5...	do	13 days. 49 brls. mackerel. North Bay. In for shelter.
M. S. Ayr.....	J. Cromwell.....	J. Cromwell	66	16	do	do 5...	do	21 days. 129 brls. mackerel. North Bay. In for shelter.
Robt. J. Edwards.	F. G. Wonsen.....	Morrill B. King. ...	76	16	do	do 5...	do	14 days. 30 brls. mackerel. North Bay. In for shelter.
Edward E. Webster.	J. S. Ayr.	— Dicker.....	80	17	do	do 5...	do	33 days. 100 brls. mackerel North Bay. In for shelter.
Geo. P. Edmunds.	Solomon Jacobs.....	S. Hudder	93	16	do	do 5...	do	24 days. 147 brls. mackerel. North Bay. Shelter and water.
Thetis.....	W. Poole.....	W. Poole.....	141	18	do	do 5...	do	21 days. 75 brls. mackerel. North Bay. In for shelter.
Henri N. Woods...	Sylvanus Smith	— Vantier	91	17	do	do 5 ..	do	31 days. 290 brls. mackerel. North Bay. In for shelter.
Wm. H. Wellington	P. Norwood	H. McEhrran.....	84	15	Gloucester.....	do 8...	do	68 days. 150 brls. mackerel, North Bay. In for shelter.
Frank Foster.....	Isaac Steele,	J. D. S. Nickerson.	81	16	do	do 8...	do	25 days. 15 brls mackerel, North Bay. In for shelter.
Morning Star	Frank Foster.....	Isaac Joyce.	66	66	do	do 8...	do	7 days. No mackerel. In for shelter and water.
	— Mayo	Peter Smith	76	14	Boston	do 8...	do	30 days. 50 brls. mackerel, North Bay. In for shelter.

[illegible]

SCHEDULE of Fishing Vessels boarded during the Season of 1887—Continued.

COPY of Boarding Book of Schooner "TRIUMPH," CHAS. M. LORWAY, Commander.

Vessel.	NAME OF VESSEL AND OWNER.		TONNAGE.		PORT OF REGISTRY.	WHEN AND WHERE BOARDED.		REMARKS.
	Owner.	Master.	Tons.	Men.		Date.	Place.	
Electric Flash.....	A. Smith.....	A. Smith.....	78	13	North Haven, Me..	Aug. 6...	Malpeque, P.E.I.	28 days. 125 brls. mackerel, North Bay. In for shelter.
Gatherer.....	Rowe & Jordan.....	Ruben Cameron....	92	17	Gloucester.....	do 6...	do	35 days. 80 brls. mackerel, North Bay. Shelter and water.
Oresa.....	Andrew Leighton...	S. W. Smith.....	82	16	do	do 6...	do	40 days. 75 brls. mackerel, North Bay. In for shelter.
Richard Lister.....	David Tarr.....	John Viver. ...	69	16	do	do 6...	do	46 days. No mackerel. In for shelter and water.
Lillian M. Warren.	Chas. A. Dyer.....	James T. McKay...	84	16	Portland.....	do 6...	do	35 days. 60 brls. mackerel, North Bay. In for shelter.
Emma C. Brown...	J. McFarland.....	J. McFarland.....	74	16	Gloucester.....	do 10..	Tignish, P.E.I.	10 days. No mackerel. Bound to Seven Islands. In for water.
Geo. P. Edmunds.	W. Poole.....	W. Poole.....	141	18	do	do 10...	do	25 days. 75 brls. mackerel, North Bay. Water and mails.
Grover Cleveland.	Debutis & Daggett.	— Conary.....	87	17	Boston.....	do 10...	do	25 days. 10 brls. mackerel, North Bay. Shelter and water.
Hattie Mand	O. B. Whitten	E. S. Vibbert.	86	16	Portland.....	do 10...	do	45 days. 24 brls. mackerel, North Bay. In for mails.
John G. Whittier.	Rowe & Jordan.	W. Thurston.....	99	17	Gloucester.....	do 10...	do	25 days. 180 brls. mackerel, North Bay. In for shelter.
Phoebe and Emma Small.	H. P. Stone.....	H. P. Stone.....	61	14	North Haven.....	do 10...	do	22 days. 40 brls. mackerel, North Bay. In for mails.
Lillian M. Warren	Chas. A. Dyer.....	J. F. McKay.....	84	16	Portland.....	do 12...	Casampec P.E.I.	44 days. 60 brls. mackerel, North Bay. In for shelter.
Matthew Murray...	M. Murray	M. Murray.....	75	16	Gloucester	do 12...	do	8 days. No mackerel. In for shelter and water.
Hattie Mand	O. B. Whitten	E. S. Vibbert.	86	16	Portland.....	do 12...	do	48 days. 24 brls. mackerel, North Bay. In for shelter.
Electa A. Eaton ..	E. A. Bradley.....	H. Eaton.....	73	16	Gloucester.....	do 12...	do	21 days. 100 brls. mackerel, North Bay. In for shelter.
Ralph Hodgdon....	T. F. Hodgdon.....	T. F. Hodgdon.....	85	16	do	do 12...	do	45 days. 80 brls. mackerel, North Bay. In for shelter.
Rattler.....	A. F. Cunningham...	E. Cunningham...	93	17	do	do 12...	do	33 days. No mackerel. In for shelter and water.

SCHEDULE of Fishing Vessels boarded during the Season of 1887—Continued.

COPY of Boarding Book of Schooner "TRIUMPH," CHAS. M. LORWAY, Commander.

NAME OF VESSEL AND OWNER.			TONNAGE.		PORT OF REGISTRY.	WHEN AND WHERE BOARDED.		REMARKS.
Vessel.	Owner.	Master.	Tons.	Men.		Date.	Place.	
Maggie and Lilly...	John Paw & Sons ...	John Gerry	77	17	Gloucester	Aug. 21...	Georget'n, P. E. I.	35 days. 20 brls mackerel. North Bay. In for shelter.
Shiloh	N. A. McKinnon	Edward Royal.....	81	1	do	do 21...	do	50 days. No mackerel. North Bay. In for shelter.
Alice C. Fox	T. H. Smith	E. J. Hopkins	59	14	North Haven, Me	do 21...	do	28 days. 30 brls. mackerel. North Bay. In for shelter.
Lilia E. Norwood.	Geo. Norwood	—Lowry	74	16	Gloucester	do 21...	do	30 days. No mackerel. North Bay. In for shelter.
Porter S. Roberts.	—Greenleaf	—Greenleaf	72	17	do	do 21...	do	40 days. 40 brls. mackerel. North Bay. In for shelter.
Geo. P. Edmunds.	W. Poole	W. Poole.....	141	18	do	do 21...	do	39 days. 70 brls mackerel. North Bay. In for shelter.
Belle Franklin....	A. F. Wonson	—Swir	76	16	do	do 21...	do	56 days. 70 brls mackerel. North Bay. In for shelter.
Annie H. Frye....	J. F. Wonson	J. A. Nickerson ..	64	14	do	do 21...	do	42 days. 60 brls. mackerel. North Bay. In for shelter.
Edward E. Webster	Sol. Jacobs.....	Samuel Hudder....	93	16	do	do 21...	do	44 days. 180 brls mackerel. North Bay. In for shelter and water.
E. R. Nickerson ..	James C. Poole	B. A. Fox	57	15	Booth Bay, Me	do 21...	do	10 days. No mackerel. North Bay. In for shelter.
Mary Steele	Robert Jenkins.	—Ellis	66	16	Wellfleet, Mass.....	do 21..	do	30 days. 40 brls. mackerel. North Bay. In for shelter.
John S. McQuinn..	J. S. McQuinn	C. Martin	77	16	Gloucester	do 21...	do	36 days. 30 brls mackerel. North Bay. In for shelter.
H. E. Willard	Chase & Whitten	H. Pierce	93	18	Portland	do 21...	do	35 days. 26 brls mackerel. North Bay. In for shelter.
Leona	W. P. Gray	W. P. Gray	96	18	Gloucester	do 21...	do	50 days. 90 brls. mackerel. North Bay. In for shelter.
Charlotte	A. H. Power & Sons.	F. Higgins	63	15	Cohasset, Mass.....	do 21...	do	42 days. 50 brls. mackerel. North Bay. In for shelter.
Nellie M. Davis...	A. Melanson.....	A. Melanson	89	17	Gloucester	do 23...	Souris, P. E. I.	41 days. 116 brls. mackerel. North Bay. In for shelter.
Fannie Spurling...	A. M. Smith.....	J. S. Whitmore....	81	16	Portland	do 22...	do	28 days. No mackerel. North Bay. In for shelter and water.

SCHEDULE of Fishing Vessels boarded during the Season of 1887—Continued.

Copy of Boarding Book of Schooner "TRIUMPH," CHAS M. LORWAY, Commander.

NAME OF VESSEL AND OWNER.			TONNAGE.		PORT OF REGISTRY.	WHEN AND WHERE BOARDED.		REMARKS.
Vessel.	Owner.	Master.	Tons.	Men.		Date.	Place.	
Maud M. Story	Wm. Jordan	John E. McKinnon.	73	17	Gloucester	Aug. 25...	Souris, P.E.I....	63 days in North Bay. 35 brls. mackerel. In for shelter.
Maggie and Lily	J. Pew & Sons	J. Gerry	77	17	do	Aug. 25...	do	30 days in North Bay. 20 brls. mackerel. In for shelter.
Carrie W. Babson.	D. C. & H. Babson	— Whitten	85	17	do	do 25...	do	42 days in North Bay. 125 brls. mackerel. In for shelter.
David Lowe	Benjamin Lowe.	John O'Brien	57	15	do	do 25...	do	52 days in North Bay. 150 brls. mackerel. In for shelter.
Vesta	Sylvanus Smith	— Staples	75	16	do	do 25...	do	9 days in North Bay. No mackerel. In for shelter.
Sir Knight	W. T. Maddock	Mark Rand	77	17	Southport.	do 25...	do	42 days in North Bay. 28 brls. mackerel. In for shelter.
Joseph Garland	Wm. Blatchford	W. Blatchford	48	13	Gloucester	do 25...	do	46 days in North Bay. 20 brls. mackerel. In for shelter.
Barracouta.	W. H. Jordan	— Nickerson	65	15	do	do 25...	do	49 days in North Bay. 102 brls. mackerel. In for shelter.
W. D. Daisley	Samuel V. Colby	John E. Gorman	93	17	do	do 25...	do	42 days in North Bay. 30 brls. mackerel. In for shelter.
David A. Story	Benjamin Lowe	Robt. Smith	86	16	do	do 25...	do	16 days in North Bay. 64 brls. mackerel. In for shelter.
Annie H. Frye	J. F. Wanson	J. A. Nickerson	64	14	do	do 25...	do	46 days in North Bay. 50 brls. mackerel. In for shelter.
Senator Frye	Geo. Clark	Fred. Hillier	86	17	do	do 25...	do	50 days in North Bay. 170 brls. mackerel. In for shelter.
Fannie Spurling	A. M. Smith	John S. Whitmore	81	16	Portland	do 25...	do	45 days in North Bay. No mackerel. In for shelter and water.
Gatherer	Rowe & Jordan.	R. Cameron	92	17	Gloucester	do 25...	do	56 days in North Bay. 80 brls. mackerel. In for shelter.
Lucia M. Jenkins	Robt. B. Jenkins	V. Brennan	73	16	Wellfleet	do 25...	do	43 days in North Bay. 20 brls. mackerel. In for shelter.
Lizzie D. Barker	R. R. Freeman	— Atkins	72	15	do	do 25...	do	28 days in North Bay. 20 brls. mackerel. In for shelter.
Fred. P. Frye	Sydney Smith	S. Smith	81	17	Gloucester	do 25...	do	10 days in North Bay. No mackerel. In for shelter.

Oscar and Hattie..	Christian Johanson..	O. Johanson.....	81	15	Swampscott, Mass.	do	25...	do	35 days in North Bay. 100 brls. mackerel. In for shelter.
Moro Castle	L. Nauss	L. Nauss	91	16	Gloucester	do	25...	do	48 days in North Bay. 180 brls. mackerel. In for shelter.
John S. McQuinn	J. S. McQuinn	Chas. Martin	77	16	do	do	25...	do	40 days in North Bay. 30 brls. mackerel. In for shelter.
Gertie Evelyn	— McIntyre	— McIntyre	76	16	do	do	27...	do	46 days in North Bay. 200 brls. mackerel. In for shelter.
Electa A. Eaton...	Sylvanus Smith.....	Harlan Eaton.....	74	16	do	do	27...	do	36 days in North Bay. 100 brls. mackerel. In for shelter.
Richard Lister.....	David Tart.....	J. Viber.....	69	15	do	do	27...	do	67 days in North Bay. No mackerel. In for shelter and water.
Mascot	George Dennis	Alex. McRahan.....	77	16	do	do	27...	do	28 days in North Bay. No mackerel. In for shelter and water.
Charlotte	A. H. Power & Bro.	F. Higgins	68	15	Cohasset, Mass. ...	do	27...	do	47 days in North Bay. 50 brls. mackerel. In for shelter.
Harry G. French...	J. Chisholm.....	J. Chisholm	95	17	Gloucester.....	Sept. 6...	do	do	10 days in North Bay. 10 brls. mackerel. In for water.
Mayflower	Cunningham & Thompson	— McKinnon.....	108	16	do	do	6...	do	20 days in North Bay. 85 brls. mackerel. In for shelter.
Mary Steele.....	Robt. Jenkins	— Ellis.....	66	16	Wellfleet.....	do	6...	do	47 days in North Bay. 45 brls. mackerel. In for wood and water.
Gatherer	B. Gilpatrick	Reuben Cameron...	90	16	Gloucester.....	do	7...	do	63 days in North Bay. 150 brls. mackerel. In for shelter.
M. S. Ayer	F. G. Wanson.....	Morril B. King	76	16	Gloucester.....	do	7...	do	46 days in North Bay. 150 brls. mackerel. In for shelter.
Joseph Garland...	Wm. Blatchford.	W. Blatchford	48	13	do	do	7...	do	58 days in North Bay. 30 brls. mackerel. Shelter and water.
Annie C. Hall	Horatio Babson.....	Arthur M. Gray.....	84	16	do	do	7...	do	75 days in North Bay. 51 brls. mackerel. In for shelter.
Neponset	James Frye.....	Thos. W. Frye.....	69	16	Boston.....	do	7...	do	35 days in North Bay. 60 brls. mackerel. In for shelter and water.
Senator Morgan....	Thos. Hodge.....	Jos. Graham	86	17	Gloucester.....	do	7...	do	30 days in North Bay. 207 brls. mackerel. In for shelter.
Mayflower.....	Cunningham & Thompson.	— McKinnon.....	108	16	do	do	7...	do	30 days in North Bay. 85 brls. mackerel. In for shelter.
Belle Nauss.....	D. Nauss.....	G. Martin.....	88	16	do	do	7...	do	20 days in North Bay. 92 brls. mackerel. In for shelter.
Carrie Babson.....	D. O. & H. Babson...	— Whitten.....	85	17	do	do	7...	do	55 days in North Bay. 130 brls. mackerel. In for shelter.
Alice.....	A. A. Chase	J. A. Chase	85	16	Provincetown.....	do	7...	do	64 days in North Bay. 128 brls. mackerel. In for shelter.
Josephine Swanton.	— Sargent.....	R. J. Lacey	57	16	Portland.....	do	7...	do	20 days in North Bay. No mackerel. In for shelter.
Oscar and Hattie ..	C. Johanson.....	O. Johanson.....	81	15	Swampscott	do	7...	do	47 days in North Bay. 75 brls. mackerel. In for shelter.

SCHEDULE of Fishing Vessels boarded during the Season of 1887—*Continued.*

Copy of Boarding Book of Schooner "TRIUMPH," CHAS. M. LORWAY, Commander.

NAME OF VESSEL AND OWNER.			TONNAGE.		PORT OF REGISTRY.	WHEN AND WHERE BOARDED.		REMARKS.
Vessel.	Owner.	Master.	Tons.	Men.		Date.	Place.	
Joseph Garland.....	W. Blatchford	W. Blatchford	48	13	Gloucester..	Aug. 7...	Souris, P.E.I.....	58 days in North Bay. 70 brls. mackerel. In for shelter.
Matthew Murray...	M. Murray	M. Murray	75	16	do	Sept. 28...	Aspey Bay, C.B.	32 days in North Bay. 150 brls. mackerel.
Mayflower.....	Cunningham & Thompson.	— McKinnon	108	16	do	do 29...	North Sydney...	42 days in North Bay. 85 brls. mackerel. In for shelter.

CHARLES M. LORWAY,
Commander of the Government Fisheries Protection Schooner "TRIUMPH."

SCHEDULE of Fishing Vessels boarded during the Season of 1887—Continued.

Copy of Boarding Book of Schooner "VIGILANT," Capt. JAMES McLEAN, Commander.

NAME OF VESSEL AND OWNER.			TONNAGE.		PORT OF REGISTRY.	WHEN AND WHERE BOARDED.		REMARKS.
Vessel.	Owner.	Master.	Tons.	Men		Date.	Place.	
S rah Ayer	S. Nickerson and others.	S. Nickerson	67	4	Gloucester, U.S.	Feb. 10	Black's Harbor, N.B.	Had been fishing last summer, but now has a trading register and buying herring, having entered at Customs House, St. George.
Gracie L.....	C. Lewis.....	C. Lewis.....	4	2	Eastport, Me.	do 10	do	Buying a cargo of fish, having entered at Customs House.
Flora Woster	Eldorado Lee.....	Eldorado Lee.....	17	3	do	do 10	do	Buying a cargo of fish, having entered at Customs.
Oasis.....	Loring Small.....	Jacob Small.....	17	3	do	do 10	do	A trading vessel. Permit from Customs, St. George, to buy herring.
Commonwealth.....	Edward Horton and others.	Edward Horton....	80	6	Gloucester.....	do 13	Beaver Harbor...	A Gloucester seiner. Had per- mit from Customs, St. George, to load fish.
Helen M. Orosby.....	M. Stinson.....	James Smith.....	63	4	do	do 13	do	A fishing vessel in summer, but now buying fish under a permit from Customs, St. George. No fishing gear on board.
Eclipse	D. Greenlaw.....	M. Greenlaw	47	5	Eastport.....	do 13	Beaver Harbor...	Loading fish under a permit from Customs, St. George.
Cora	James Davis.....	James Davis.....	7	2	do	do 13	Bliss's Harbor ...	A trading vessel, having permit from Customs, St. George, to load a cargo of fish within the district.
Charles H. Kelley	Charles E. Sprague	Charles Sprague...	65	4	Boston, Mass	do 13	Beaver Harbor...	A fishing vessel in summer, but no fishing gear on board now ; has trading register and permit from Customs, St. George, to load fish.
George F. Keene.....	William Herrick and others.	Francis Gott.....	67	4	Swan's Island, Me.	do 13	do	A fishing vessel in summer, now has trading register and permit from Customs, St. George, to load fish.

SCHEDULE of Fishing Vessels boarded during the Season of 1887—Continued.

Copy of Boarding Book of Schooner "VIGILANT," Capt. JAMES McLEAN, Commander.

NAME OF VESSEL AND OWNER.			TONNAGE	PORT OF REGISTRY	WHEN AND WHERE BOARDED.		REMARKS.
Vessel.	Owner.	Master.			Date.	Place.	
B. B. B..... Sloop	George Copp	George Copp.....	14	Eastport, Me.....	Feb. 17	Beaver Harbor, N.B.	A trading vessel, buying fish, having permit from Customs, St. George.
Ada R. Terry	Russel D. Terry....	Solomon Roe	65	Gloucester.....	do 17	do	A fishing vessel in summer, now has trading register; no fishing gear on board. Captain at St. George entering his vessel to load a cargo of fresh herring.
Enola C... ..	Richard Cunningham-ham.	Frank Hall	62	do	do 17	do	A fishing vessel in summer, but now has trading register. Captain absent at St. George entering vessel to load cargo fresh herring.
Venus.....	Charles Paine	Robert Newman ...	33	Eastport.....	do 18	Black's Harbor.	A fishing vessel, but now has trading register; no fishing gear on board. Had a permit issued by Collector of St. George allowing him to load fish.
Octavia A. Dow.....	Phineas Ginn & Co	Phineas Ginn	37	Vinalhaven, Mass.	Mar. 4	Beaver Harbor...	A fishing vessel, but now has temporary register, and is buying a cargo of herring under a permit given March 3 by Collector, St. George. No fishing gear on board.
Clyde.....	Robert Robertson ..	Robt. Robertson ...	26	Gloucester	do 4	do	A trading vessel, buying fish with a permit, having entered at Customs.
Wm. H. Foye	Sylvanus Smith & Co.	Harlow Eaton	67	do	do 4	do	A fishing vessel, but now has temporary register, and is buying a cargo of herring under a permit. No fishing gear on board.

Sea Spray	S. B. Hume	George Hunt.	50	4	Eastport, Me.	do	4	do	...	A trading vessel, now loading fish under a permit issued by Collector, St. George.
Eclipse	Dan'l Greenlaw ...	M. Greenlaw	47	4	do	do	4	do	...	A trading vessel, but fished during 1881 and 1882, and now loading fish under a permit given by Collector, St. George. No fishing gear on board.
Fannie	George Mulholland	G. Mulholland	6	2	Lubec, Me.	do	4	Black's Harbor ..	...	A trader buying fish under a permit given by Collector, St. George.
Annie May	Philip Walton	Philip Walton	11	2	Eastport	do	9	do	...	A trading boat, buying fish under a permit given by the Collector, St. George.
Zephyr	Guilford Mitchell ..	Guilford Mitchell ..	10	2	do	do	9	do	...	A trading vessel, buying fish under permit given by Collector of St. George.
B. B.	George Copp	George Copp	14	2	do	do	9	do	...	A trading vessel, now buying fish under a permit given by Collector of St. George.
Emma S. Osier	S. B. Hume	Arthur Farris	23	3	do	do	9	Beaver Harbor ..	...	A fishing vessel in summer. No fishing gear now on board. Is buying a cargo of fish under a permit given by Collector of St. George.
Cora	James Davis	James Davis	6	2	do	do	9	Black's Harbor ..	...	A trading vessel, now loading fish under a permit given by Collector of St. George.
Fannie	G. Mulholland	G. Mulholland	6	2	Lubec.	do	10	do	...	A trading vessel, just arrived from Eastport without cargo.
Fanny .. .. .	.....	— Gilbert	7	2	Eastport	do	9	Mace's Bay .....	...	Spoke this vessel in Mace's Bay loaded with fish from Lepreaux for Eastport. Had cleared at Lepreaux same day.
Sea Spray	S. B. Hume	George Hunt	49	4	do	do	10	Black's Harbor ..	...	A fisherman in summer but without any fishing gear now on board. Just arrived from Eastport.
Annie May	Philip Walton	Philip Walton	11	2	do	do	10	do	...	A trading vessel, just arrived from Eastport. Captain had reported at Custom's St. George, and obtained permit to load herring.
Margie Smith	Nathaniel Smith...	Nathaniel Smith...	58	4	Gloucester	do	11	do	...	A fishing vessel in summer, now has "temporary" register. Buying a cargo of herring under a permit. No fishing gear on board.

SCHEDULE of Fishing Vessels boarded during the Season of 1887—Continued.

COPY of Boarding Book of Schooner "VIGILANT," Capt. JAMES McLEAN, Commander.

NAME OF VESSEL AND OWNER.			TONNAGE		PORT OF REGISTRY.	WHEN AND WHERE BOARDED.		REMARKS.
Vessel.	Owner.	Master.	Tons.	Men		Date.	Place.	
Sea Spray	S. B. Hume.....	George Hunt.....	49	4	Eastport, Me.	Mar. 15	Black's Harbor..	A fishing vessel in summer. No fishing gear now on board. Not being able to buy any fish was about to sail for Eastport, having procured clearance at Custom House.
Flora Woster.....	Eldorado Lee.....	Eldorado Lee.....	17	3	do	do	15 Bliss Harbor ...	A trading vessel, and now buying fish under a permit granted by Collector Customs, St. George.
Clara Dinsmore... ..	Julius Bell.....	Otis M. Fanning..	58	4	Lubec, Me.....	do	16 Beaver Harbor...	A trading vessel, and now buying fish under a permit granted by Customs House, St. George.
Margaret Leonard... ..	James Haddow....	James Haddow....	33	4	Eastport	do	16 do	A fishing vessel in summer, now buying fish under a permit granted March 14th. No fishing gear on board.
Margie Smith	Nathaniel Smith...	Nathaniel Smith...	58	4	Gloucester	do	16 Beaver Harbor ...	A fishing vessel in summer, now has temporary register. Is buying fish under a permit issued by Customs, St. George.
Eclipse	Daniel Greenlaw..	MayberryGreenlaw	47	4	Eastport	do	16 do	A fishing vessel formerly, but of late years trading. Now buying herring under a permit issued by Customs, St. George.
Sardine	Lewis Holmes	Lewis Holmes	6	2	do	do	24 do	A trading vessel, laden with herring. Ready to sail, and cleared on March 22nd. Waiting favorable wind.
Alert.....	Daniel Hilyard....	Thomas Hilyard...	10	3	do	do	24 do	A trading vessel, laden with herring, under a permit from Customs, St. George
Cora	James Davis.....	James Davis	7	2	do	do	24 Black's Harbor .	A trader always. About to load herring, under a permit issued by Customs, St. George.

Jennie & Julia	William Farris	George Farris	14	8	do	do	do	do
Fannie..... Sloop	George Mulholland	G. Mulholland.....	6	2	Lubec	do	Beaver Harbor...	A fishing vessel in summer. No fishing gear now on board. Is buying fish under a permit issued by Customs, St. George.
Bertha E..... do	Ottoman Newman.	Ottoman Newman.	10	2	do	do	Off Beaver Har- bor.	A new vessel. Bound for Beaver Harbor to load a cargo of fish.
Ora do	James Davis.....	James Davis.....	7	2	Eastport	do	Beaver Harbor...	A trader. About to load a cargo of fish, under a permit issued by Customs, St. George
Zephyr	Guildford Mitchell.	Guildford Mitchell	10	2	do	do	Bliss Harbor....	A trading vessel, having permit from Customs, St. George, to load a cargo of fish.
Melrose.....	Kilby Cogging....	Kilby Cogging....	27	3	Lubec	do	Beaver Harbor...	Formerly a fishing vessel. Now trading. Is buying fish under a permit granted at Customs, St. George.
Flora Woster.....	Eldorado Lee.....	Eldorado Lee.....	17	2	Eastport.....	Mar. 31	Beaver Harbor...	A trading vessel, buying herring under a permit granted by Customs, St. George.
Half-Breed.....Sloop	Hilmain Allen	D. McAllep.	8	2	do	do	do	A trading boat, buying f.h., har-ving entered at Customs, St. George.
Fannie..... do	G. Mulholland.....	G. Mulholland.....	6	2	Lubec.	do	do	A trading boat, now buying her-ring, having entered at Customs, St. George.
Sardine..... do	Lewis Holmes.	Lewis Holmes.....	6	2	Eastport.....	do	do	A trading boat, just arrived from Eastport for a cargo of herring. Master about to report at Custom's, St. George.
B. B. B..... do	George Copp.	George Copp.....	14	2	do	do	do	A trading boat, buying herring, having entered at Customs, St. George.
Fanny..... do	William Sherborne	William Sherborne	6	2	do	do	Lepreaux.	A trading boat, 3,200 herring on board, and not entered at Customs. Held responsible for violation of Customs Act, pending investigation.
Jennie and Julia.....	William Farris.....	George Farris.....	14	3	do	do	April 7 Off Pea Point...	A fishing vessel in summer, now bound to port to enter at Customs, and load a cargo of fish. No fishing gear on board.
Emma.....	George Holmes. ...	George Holmes....	16	3	do	do	Beaver Harbor...	A fishing vessel formerly, but now buying fish under a permit giving Customs, St. George.

SCHEDULE of Fishing Vessels boarded during the Season of 1887—Continued.

Copy of Boarding Book of Schooner "VIGILANT," Capt. JAMES McLEAN, Commander.

Vessel.	NAME OF VESSEL AND OWNER.			TONNAGE.		PORT OF REGISTRY.		WHEN AND WHERE BOARDED.		REMARKS.
	Owner.	Master.	Tons.	Men				Date.	Place.	
Fannie.....	G. Mulholland.....	G. Mulholland.....	6	2	Lubec, Me.	April 7	Beaver Harbor ...			Trading vessel. Master absent reporting at Customs, and procuring permit to buy cargo of fish
Bertha E.....	O. Newman.....	O. Newman.....	8	2	do	do	Off Bliss's Harbor			A new trading vessel, buying herring under a permit given by Customs, St. George.
Knight Templar	P. McDonald.....	George Steele.....	70	13	Gloucester.....	do	Off Head Harbor			A fishing vessel, on her way from Gloucester to Eastport to purchase bait for Bank fisheries
B. B. B.....	George Copp.....	George Copp.....	14	2	Eastport.....	do	Off Black's Harbor.			A trading vessel, now bound to Eastport with a cargo of herring, and cleared at Customs, St. George.
Bertha E.....	O. Newman.....	O. Newman.....	8	2	Lubec.....	do	Welchpool.....			A new trading vessel, in harbor, wind bound.
Zephyr.....	Guilford Mitchell.....	G. Mitchell.....	10	2	Eastport.....	do	Bliss's Harbor ..			A trading vessel, ready to load herring under a permit given by Customs of St. George.
Emma.....	George Holmes	George Holmes.....	13	2	do	do	L'Etang Harbor.			Had been a fishing vessel some years ago, now has cargo of firewood on board, and cleared for Eastport at Customs.
Bertha E.....	O. Newman.....	O. Newman.....	8	2	Lubec.....	do	do			A new trading vessel, entered at Customs, St. George, to load a cargo of fresh herring.
B. B. B.....	George Copp	George Copp	14	2	Eastport	do	Black's Harbor ..			A trading vessel, entered at Customs, St. George, to load a cargo of fresh herring.
Maud.....	Loring Cross	Loring Cross	8	2	do	do	do			A trading vessel, now on the coast to purchase lobsters. Master absent at St. George entering vessel.

Slender aback at St. George's entering vessel.

C. J. Willard.....	A. B. Hall.....	T. Wallace.....	241	6	Portland, Me.....	do	20	Friar Bay	A trading vessel, in ballast, bound to Red Beach to load a cargo of lumber. Put in for a harbor.
Icenia.....Sloop	Luther Green.	Luther Green	9	2	Eastport, Me.....	do	22	Bliss's Harbor....	A trading vessel, entered at Cus- toms, St. George, to load a cargo of fresh herring. do
Mary F do	Thomas Foley	Thomas Foley	5	2	do	do	22	do	do
Emma.....	George Holmes.....	George Holmes	13	2	do	do	22	Black's Harbor ..	Had been fishing some years ago, but now trading, and entered at Customs, St. George, to load a cargo of cordwood.
Willis.....Sloop	Peter Cain	Robert Humes	5	2	do	do	27	St. Andrew's Bay	A trading vessel, had entered at Customs, St. Andrew's, on 25th April, to buy a cargo of her- ring. Vessel now stranded on the beach at Minster's Island, Cape McLean. Sent five sea- men, under first officer, to ren- der assistance in hauling vessel off the rocks. Attempt failed on account of tide ebbing and vessel being driven too far up on the beach by heavy seas at the time of stranding.
B.B.B.....Sloop	George Copp.....	George Copp	14	2	do	May	4	Flagg's Cove....	A trading vessel, from Eastport, entered at Customs, to load a cargo of herring.
Maud..... do	Loring Cross	Loring Cross	8	2	do	do	5	Off Bliss's Harbor	A trading vessel with a cargo of lobsters, bound to Eastport, cleared at Customs, Musquash.
Katie..... do	Chas. Tucker.	Chas. Tucker.....	7	2	do	do	7	St. Andrew's Harbor.	A trading vessel, now buying lob- sters, having entered vessel at Customs, St. Andrews.
Eclipse.....	D. Greenlaw	M. Greenlaw	47	4	do	do	9	Off Bliss's Island	A fishing vessel in former years, now coasting, and bound in ballast from Eastport to Beaver Harbor.
Nellie G.....Sloop	H. Greenlaw.....	H. Greenlaw	9	2	do	do	25	St. Croix River..	A trading vessel, from Robins- town, bound for St. Andrews to enter Customs, and load a cargo of sardine herring.
S. E. Rich.....	Theo. Holmes.....	Theo. Holmes	7	2	do	do	26	St Andrew's Bay	A trading vessel, having reported at Customs, St. Andrews, and on way to Chamcook to load sardine herring.

SCHEDULE of Fishing Vessels boarded during the Season of 1887—Continued.

Copy of Boarding Book of Schooner "VIGILANT," Capt. JAMES McLEAN, Commander.

NAME OF VESSEL AND OWNER.			TONNAGE		PORT OF REGISTRY.	WHEN AND WHERE BOARDED.		REMARKS.
Vessel.	Owner.	Master	Tons	Ven		Date.	Place.	
Cora.....	Sloop James Davis.....	James Davis.....	7	2	Eastport, Me.....	May 27	L'Etang Harbor.	A trading vessel, bound to Eastport in ballast, having cleared at Customs, St. George.
Linwood.....	Chas. Lord.....	Chas. Lord.....	10	2	do	do 28	Indian Island Eddy.	A trading vessel, has part cargo of sardine herring on board, bound for Eastport, cleared this day at Customs, West Isles.
Minnie C.....	Sloop John Mitchell.....	John Mitchell.....	6	2	do	do 28	do ..	A trading vessel, part cargo of sardine herring on board, bound for Eastport, having cleared at Customs, West Isles, this day.
Myra A.....	do Warren Lambert...	James Leeman.....	5	2	do	do 28	do ..	A trading vessel, bound for Eastport, with part cargo of sardine herring, having cleared at Customs, West Isles.
Carey Chicken.....	do T. Robinson	T. Robinson	5	2	do	do 28	do ..	A trading vessel, bound for Penbroke, with part cargo of sardine herring, having cleared at Customs, West Isles.
Emma	do H. Blanchard.....	C. Mathews.....	5	2	do	do 28	do ..	A trading vessel, bound for Eastport, with part cargo of sardine herring, having cleared at Customs, West Isles.
Ed. Hanlan.....	do Chas. Connolly....	Chas. Connolly....	6	2	do	do 28	do ..	A trading vessel, bound for Eastport, with part cargo of sardine herring, having cleared at Customs, West Isles.
Janet.....	Two-sail-boat George Lewis.....	George Lewis.....	5	2	do	do 28	do ..	A trading vessel, bound for Eastport, in ballast, having cleared at Customs, West Isles.
Lutline.....	do W. Mahlman.....	H. Mahlman.....	6	2	Lubec, Me.....	do 28	do ..	A trading vessel, cleared in ballast, at Customs, Deer Island. Bound to Lubec.

Mischief.....	do	T. W. Cork.....	6	2	Eastport Me.....	do	28	do	...	A trading vessel, in ballast, bound for Lubec, having cleared at Customs, West Isles.
Comet.....	do	John Leonard.....	5	2	do	do	28	do	...	A trading vessel, in ballast, bound to Eastport, having cleared at Customs, West Isles.
Cora G.....	do	Henry Lord.....	6	2	do	do	28	do	...	A trading vessel, in ballast, bound to Lubec, having cleared at Customs, West Isles, this day.
Ethel B.....	do	D. Allen.....	5	2	Lubec, Me.....	do	28	do	...	A trading vessel, with part cargo of sardine herring, bound for Lubec. Cleared at Customs, West Isles.
Zephyr.....	do	G. Mitchell.....	10	2	Eastport, Me.....	do	28	do	...	A trading vessel, in ballast, bound for Eastport, having cleared this day at Customs, West Isles.
Clara J. Simpson.....	do	— Holdsworth.....	300	6	Portsmouth, N.H..	June 4	Lepreaux, N.B..	do	...	A trading vessel, bound for Windsor, N.S., put in for a harbor.
Neponsett.....	do	P. O. Hurlbut.....	49	3	Eastport, Me.....	do	4	do	.....	A trading vessel, had taken in part of cargo of sleepers without reporting at Customs. The Captain pleaded ignorance of law and the distance necessary to travel to enter his vessel, on promising to enter immediately and not repeat the offence was allowed to proceed after being cautioned.
Bertie.....	Sloop	Alfred Quinlan.....	5	2	do	do	7	Off St. Andrews	...	A trading vessel, just from Eastport, entered at Customs, to load a cargo of herring.
Willie.....	do	Robt. Holmes.....	6	2	do	do	7	do	...	A trading vessel, from Eastport, and entered at Customs, St. Andrews, to load a cargo of herring.
Little Lucy.....	Steamer	James Hart.....	6	2	do	do	7	do	...	A trading vessel, from Robinson. Captain on way Customs, St. Andrews, to enter his vessel to load a cargo of herring.
Mary.....	do	P. Parker.....	5	2	Calais.....	do	7	do	...	A trading vessel, just from Robinson, and entered to load a cargo of herring.

SCHEDULE of Fishing Vessels boarded during the Season of 1887—Continued.
Copy of Boarding Book of Schooner "VIGILANT," Capt. JAMES McLEAN, Commander.

Vessel.	NAME OF VESSEL AND OWNER.			PORT OF REGISTRY.	WHEN AND WHERE BOARDED.		REMARKS.
	Owner.	Master.	Tonnage. Tons.		Date.	Place.	
Cassandra	Thomas Main	Thomas Main	7	2	June 8	Quoddy Bay	Previous to this spring was a Dominion fishing vessel, but now sailing under the American flag. Carrying herring to Eastport. Cleared this day at Eastport, St. Andrew's.
Louise	Simon Butler	Simon Butler	6	2	do	10 Bliss Harbor	A trading vessel, from Eastport, and bound to St. George to enter at Customs to load a cargo of herring.
Florence Tower	C. E. Knowlton	C. E. Knowlton	87	4	do	12 Quoddy River	A trading vessel, from Deer Isle, Me., with a cargo of granite, and bound to Eastport.
James Garfield	Joseph Stewart	Joseph Stewart	6	2	do	14 St. Andrew's Bay	A trading vessel. Entered at Customs, St. Andrew's, to load a cargo of herring.
Lurline	W. Mahlman	H. Mahlman	6	2	do	14 Bocabec	A trading vessel. Entered at Customs, St. Andrew's, to load a cargo of herring.
Zephyr	G. Mitchell	H. Mathews	10	2	do	14 do	A trading vessel. Entered at Customs, St. Andrew's, to load a cargo of herring.
Linwood	Charles Lord	Charles Lord	10	2	do	14 Off St. Andrew's	A trading vessel, from Eastport, bound to Perry, Me., and put in for harbor.
Mary	E. Brown	D. Allen	7	2	do	17 Dark Harbor, Grand Manan.	A trading vessel, from Lubec, for a cargo of herring. Master absent entering vessel at Customs, Grand Harbor.
Sea Gull	Walter Myers	Walter Myers	6	2	do	17 do	A trading vessel, from Lubec. Master absent entering vessel at Customs to load a cargo of herring.

Bertha E	Sloop	O. Newman ..	O. Newman	8	2	do	.....	do	17	do	...	Trading vessel, from Lubec. Mas- ter absent entering vessel at Customs to load a cargo of her- ring.
Nat B	do	James Allen	James Allen	7	2	do	.....	do	17	do	...	Trading vessel, from Lubec. Mas- ter absent entering vessel at Customs to load a cargo of her- ring.
Maggie May	do	James Robertson..	James Robertson...	9	2	Eastport, Me. ....	.....	do	20	Chamcook .....	...	Some years ago engaged in fish- ing, but now trading, and entered at Customs to load a cargo of herring.
Cassandra	do	Thomas Main	Thomas Main	8	2	do	.....	do	20	do	.....	A trading vessel. Master absent entering vessel at Customs.
Nellie G	Sloop	H. Greenlaw ..	H. Greenlaw	9	2	do	.....	do	20	St. Andrew's Bay	...	Trading vessel, with small scrap of taper staving vessel had en- tered at Customs. Captain informed that such papers would not be noticed in future, as all vessels must have lawful permits.
Rattler	do	Andrew Layton ..	Ed. Cunningham ..	93	18	Gloucester .....	.....	July	9	Port Mulgrave ..	...	Had entered Customs; was bound for North Bay, mackerel fishing.
William Jordan ..	do	J. S. Anderson ..	S. B. Coles	86	16	do	.....	do	9	do	...	Had entered, and was bound for North Bay, mackerel fishing.
Lucie M. Jenkins ..	do	— Jenkins	Vincent Brenning ..	73	16	Wellfleet ..	.....	do	9	do	...	The captain was on shore; had entered vessel; was bound for North Bay, mackerel fishing.
Gov. Butler	do	Herman Goldwaith ..	Thos. Parris	87	16	Gloucester .....	.....	do	9	do	...	do
Bertie Pierce	do	John Atkins	John Atkins	90	18	do	.....	do	9	do	...	do
Sarah F. Ayre	do	S. S. Nickerson	S. S. Nickerson	67	14	do	.....	do	9	do	...	Had entered vessel; was bound for North Bay, mackerel fishing
W. D. Daisley	do	John Gorman	John Gorman	93	18	do	.....	do	9	do	...	do
John G. Whittier ..	do	Rowe & Jordan ..	Wallace Thurston ..	99	18	do	.....	do	9	do	...	do
Enole C.	do	Rich. Cunningham ..	Cunningham	62	16	do	.....	do	9	do	...	do
Edith Rowe	do	Rowe & Jordan ..	J. L. Swim	80	16	do	.....	do	9	do	...	do
Ada R. Terry	do	Russel D. Terry ..	Russel D. Terry ..	66	16	do	.....	do	9	do	...	do
Grover Cleveland ..	do	Abutts & Daggett ..	John Conery	87	18	Boston .....	.....	do	9	Port Hawke's b'y	...	The captain was on shore; had entered his vessel; was bound for North Bay, mackerel fishing.
Hattie D. Linnell ..	do	J. S. Linnell ..	D. S. Linnell	86	16	Provincetown ..	.....	do	9	do	...	The captain was on shore, enter- ing his vessel, and was bound for North Bay, mackerel fishing.
A. H. Harding	do	G. Norwood & Son ..	Alonzo Blake	82	16	Gloucester ..	.....	do	9	Port Mulgrave	...	Had entered vessel; was bound for North Bay, mackerel fishing.
Paul Essie	do	Jas. Smith ..	Eli Layton	79	15	Swampscott, Mass.	.....	do	9	do	...	do
Gertie Evelyn	do	Andrew Layton ..	Daniel McIntyre ..	81	16	Gloucester ..	.....	July	9	Port Hawkesbury	...	Bound for North Bay, for mack- erel, in for a harbor.
Pioneer	do	Leonard Whalen ..	J. T. Brewer	62	17	do	.....	do	9	do	...	do

SCHEDULE of Fishing Vessels boarded during the Season of 1887—Continued.

COPY of Boarding Book of Schooner "VIGILANT," Capt JAMES McLEAN, Commander.

NAME OF VESSEL AND OWNER.			TONNAGE.		PORT OF REGISTRY.	WHEN AND WHERE BOARDED.		REMARKS.
Vessel.	Owner.	Master.	Tons.	Men.		Date.	Place.	
Hattie B. West	Shute & Merchant.	J. S. Bearse	52	15	Gloucester	July 9	Port Hawkebury	Bound for North Bay, for mackerel, in for a harbor.
Cynosure	S. Nickerson	H. G. Sapofford ..	69	16	South Bay	do 9	do	Bound for Western Banks, cod fishing, but carried away fore-mast, and came here for repairs.
Mattie Winship ..	Jas S. Ayre	John Kevnen	73	16	Gloucester	do 9	Port Mulgrave...	Bound for North Bay, mackerel sailing, and put in here for a harbor.
Ralph Eaton	Jas. Simson	Jas. Simson	84	15	do	do 9	Port Hawkebury	Had entered and was bound for North Bay, mackerel fishing.
Lizzie Smith	Nora Rich	Simeon Barreo	77	15	Wellfleet	do 11	Port Margrove...	Bound for North Bay, mackerel fishing, put in for a harbor.
Mattie Winship	Jas S. Ayre	John Kevnen	73	16	Gloucester	do 14	Souris	Mackerel fishing, and came in for shelter, had a few barrels of fish on board.
Sarah E. Babson	J. W. Babson	J. B. Babson	46	13	Newburyport	do 19	Malpeque	do Mackerel fishing, and came in for shelter, had a few fish on board.
A. H. Harding	Geo. Norwood & Son.	Geo. Blake	82	16	Gloucester	do 19	do	do Mackerel fishing, came in for shelter and water, had a few fish.
Hattie B. West	Shute & Merchant.	Joseph Bearse ..	53	15	do	do 19	do	do Mackerel fishing, came in for shelter, had a few fish on board.
Blue Jacket	Andrew Layton ..	W. B. McDonald ..	110	17	do	do 20	do	do Mackerel fishing, came in for repairs, having carried away some of her iron work aloft, had 150 brls. of fish on board.
Emma	Frank Sperling ..	Frank Sperling ..	80	16	Portland	do 20	Off Malpeque	Coming in for shelter. Was mackerel fishing, and had 65 brls. of fish on board.
John W. Bray	J. F. Wonson	Wm. McGuire	79	17	Gloucester	do 21	Malpeque	do Mackerel fishing, and had 300 brls. of fish on board.
Lucie J. Waren	G. A. Dyer	J. C. Keet	56	16	Portland	do 21	do	do Mackerel fishing, and had 35 brls. of fish on board.
Lizzie Smith	Nora Rich	Simeon Barreo ..	77	15	Wellfleet	do 21	do	do Mackerel fishing. Got ashore on

Eddie Davidson.....	John J. Snow.....	John J. Snow.....	77	16	do	do	21	do	.....	bar making the harbor. Wanted no assistance. Had no fish on board.
Gertie Evelyn	Andrew Layton.....	Dan McIntyre.....	81	16	Gloucester.....	do	21	Malpeque Bar.....	.....	Mackerel fishing. Came in for medical assistance. Had 15 brls of fish on board.
Chas. F. Atwood	Michel Burrows.....	Michel Burrows.....	69	15	Wellfleet.....	do	22	do	.....	Mackerel fishing. Came in for anchorage. Had 150 brls. on board.
Chas. O. Warren.....	Moses Adams.....	Wm. Hudder.....	108	17	Gloucester.....	do	22	do	.....	Mackerel fishing. Had 11 brls of fish on board. In for repairs to patent pump.
John Nye.....	W. L. Joice.....	W. L. Joice.....	63	16	Swan Island.....	do	22	do	.....	Mackerel fishing. Had 73 brls. of fish. In for shelter.
Enola C.....	D Cunningham.....	D. Cunningham.....	62	15	Gloucester.....	do	22	do	.....	Mackerel fishing. No fish. In for shelter.
Rattler.....	Andrew Layton	E. Cunningham.....	93	17	do	do	22	Malpeque.....	.....	Mackerel fishing. Had 95 brls. of fish on board. In harbor for water.
Porter S. Roberts	W. H. Greenleaf.....	W. H. Greenleaf.....	72	17	do	do	22	Malpeque Bar.....	.....	Mackerel fishing. Had 110 brls. on board. In for shelter.
Francis M. Loring	Lewis, Chase & Co	E. H. Brown	73	14	Portland.....	do	22	do	.....	Mackerel fishing. Had 15 brls on board. In for shelter.
Robt. Pellis	Emery E. Joice.....	Emery E. Joice.....	61	17	Swan's Island, Me	July	22	Off Malpeque .....	.....	Mackerel fishing. Had 65 brls. on board. In for shelter.
Frank A. Rackliff.....	Amos Rackliff	Amos Rackliff	99	17	Gloucester.....	do	22	do	.....	Mackerel fishing. In for shelter. No fish.
Alice	C. L. Rich	C. L. Rich	84	16	Provincetown	do	22	do	.....	Mackerel fishing. Had no fish. In for shelter.
Ada R. Terry.....	Russell D. Terry.....	Russell D. Terry.....	66	16	Gloucester.....	do	22	Malpeque Bar.....	.....	Mackerel fishing. Had 7 brls. of fish. In for shelter.
Marther C.....	Leonard Whelan.....	Thos. Cunningham	75	16	do	do	23	Malpeque.....	.....	Mackerel fishing. In for shelter. Had no fish.
James and Ellis	Wm Melanson.....	Wm. Melanson.....	85	17	do	do	23	Malpeque Bar.....	.....	Mackerel fishing. No fish. In for water.
Maggie and Lillie.....	John Pew & Son.....	John Geary	77	17	do	do	23	do	.....	Mackerel fishing. Had 80 brls. of fish. In for shelter.
Mantonamah	Chas. Staples.....	A. C. Smith	73	16	Swan's Island, Me	do	23	do	.....	Mackerel fishing. Had 11 br's. In for shelter.
Charlotte	A. H. Power Bros.....	Frank Higgins.....	68	15	Cohasset, Mass.....	do	23	do	.....	Mackerel fishing. Had no fish. In for shelter.
David F. Low	Benjamin Low	John O'Brien	54	15	Gloucester	do	23	do	.....	Mackerel fishing. Had 125 brls. of fish. In for water.
Carrie W. Babson	— Babson	Owen Whitney	85	16	do	do	23	do	.....	Mackerel fishing. Had 50 brls. of fish. In for shelter.
Wm. Gaffney.....	James Smith	Jas. W. Thomas	70	16	do	do	23	do	.....	Mackerel fishing. Had 20 brls. of fish. In for shelter.

SCHEDULE of Fishing Vessels boarded during the Season of 1887--Continued.

Copy of Boarding Book of Schooner "VIGILANT," Capt. JAMES McLEAN, Commander.

NAME OF VESSEL AND OWNER.			TONNAGE.		PORT OF REGISTRY.	WHEN AND WHERE BOARDED.		REMARKS.
Vessel.	Owner.	Master.	Tons.	Men.		Date.	Place.	
Fanny Bell	Wm. B. Comb	Frank H. Hall	81	17	Gloucester.....	July 23	Malpeque.....	Mackerel fishing. Had 140 brls. of fish. In for water.
Hattie Mand.....	Lewis, Chase & Co	E. S. Bibben.....	88	16	Portland	do 23	do	Mackerel fishing. Had 20 brls. of fish. In for shelter.
Hattie L. Newman.....	Daniel Allen	James Jewett.....	93	17	Gloucester.....	do 23	Malpeque Bar....	Mackerel fishing. Had 120 brls. on board. In for water.
Nellie M. Davis	A. Melanson	A. Melanson.....	89	17	do	do 23	do	Mackerel fishing. Had 25 brls. of fish. In for shelter.
Eleazer Boynton	Wm. Parsons & Son	Wm. Kane	84	16	do	do 23	do	Mackerel fishing. Had 50 brls. of fish. In for shelter.
O. A. Dyer	F. C. McKown.....	C. A. Dyer.....	81	17	Portland	do 23	do	Mackerel fishing. Had 8 brls. of fish. In for shelter.
Lucy W. Dyer.....	C. A. Dyer	J. L. Smith.....	78	17	do	do 23	do	Mackerel fishing. Had 58 brls. of fish. In for water.
Henry Morganthan	do	H. M. McKown	85	17	do	do 23	do	Mackerel fishing. Had 180 brls. of fish. In for shelter.
Dan Simmons	M. Stinson	John A. Gott	66	17	Swan Island.....	do	do	Mackerel fishing. Had 50 brls. of fish. In for shelter.
Gertie Evelyn	Andrew Layton	Dan. McIntyre	81	17	Gloucester.....	July 23	Malpeque Bar....	Mackerel fishing. Had 190 brls. of fish. In for shelter.
Canopus	Sylvanus Smith & S. McFee	S. McFee	68	17	do	do 23	do	Mackerel fishing. Had 40 brls. of fish. In for shelter.
Geo. F. Edmunds	W. G. Pool.....	W. G. Pool.....	141	18	do	do 24	Malpeque.....	Mackerel fishing. Had 60 brls. In for shelter.
Thetis.....	Sylvanus Smith & J. F. Gauthier.....	J. F. Gauthier.....	91	17	do	do 24	do	Mackerel fishing. Had 190 brls. In for shelter.
W. H. Foye	Sylvanus Smith & S. A. Rowe.....	S. A. Rowe.....	66	15	do	do 24	do	Mackerel fishing. Had 243 brls. In for shelter.
W. H. Thomas	W. B. Thomas	W. B. Thomas	93	16	do	do 24	do	Mackerel fishing. Had no fish. In for shelter.
Fannie W. Freeman	Geo. Clark & Co....	Morris Walen.....	90	17	do	do 24	do	Mackerel fishing. Had 125 brls. In for shelter.

Henrietta Francis.....	Wm. Edwards.....	74	16	Portland.....	July	24	Malpeque.....	Mackerel fishing. Had 30 brls. In for water and shelter.
Fred. P. Frye.....	Sidney Smith.....	87	16	Gloucester.....	do	24	do	Mackerel fishing. Had 145 brls. In for shelter.
Solitaire.....	John A. Emery.....	97	17	Portland.....	do	24	do	Mackerel fishing. Had 27 brls. In for shelter.
Volunteer.....	Jos. Smith.....	66	15	Gloucester.....	do	24	do	Mackerel fishing. Had 300 brls. In for shelter.
Hattie L. Newman.....	James Jewett.....	93	17	do	do	27	Malpeque Bar.....	Mackerel fishing. Had 120 brls. of fish. In for shelter.
Sir Knight.....	Mark Rand.....	77	16	Southport.....	do	27	do	Mackerel fishing. Had 28 lbs. of fish. In for shelter.
Miantonomah.....	Chas. Staples.....	73	17	Swan's Island.....	do	27	do	Mackerel fishing. Had 140 brls. of fish. In for shelter.
Eleazar Boynton.....	Wm. Parsons & Co.....	84	16	Gloucester.....	do	27	do	Mackerel fishing. Had 132 brls. of fish. In for shelter.
Jas. Dyer.....	C. A. Dyer.....	81	17	Portland.....	do	27	do	Mackerel fishing. Had 83 brls. of fish. In for shelter.
J. S. Glover.....	C. Maxwell.....	53	15	do	do	27	do	Mackerel fishing. Had no fish. In for shelter.
W. D. Daisley.....	John E. Gorman.....	93	17	Gloucester.....	do	27	do	Mackerel fishing. Had 20 brls. of fish. In for shelter.
Maud S.....	F. H. Smith.....	75	16	North Haven.....	do	27	do	Mackerel fishing. Had 9 brls. of fish. In for water.
Maud M. Story.....	E. Langsford & Son.....	71	17	Gloucester.....	do	27	do	Mackerel fishing. Had 50 brls. of fish. In for shelter.
Hattie D. Linnell.....	D. S. Linnell.....	80	16	Provincetown.....	do	27	do	Mackerel fishing. Had 45 brls. of fish. In for water.
Herald of the Morning.....	Levi McLean.....	63	16	Gloucester.....	do	27	do	Mackerel fishing. Had 75 brls. of fish. In for water.
Porter S. Roberts.....	W. H. Greenleaf.....	72	17	do	do	27	do	Mackerel fishing. Had 35 brls. of fish. In for shelter.
Thetis.....	Sylvanus Smith & Co.....	91	17	Gloucester.....	do	30	Malpeque Bar.....	Mackerel fishing. Had 280 brls. of fish. In for shelter.
Nellie M. Davis.....	A. Melanson.....	89	17	do	do	30	do	Mackerel fishing. Had 115 brls. of fish. In for water.
Charlotte.....	A. H. Power & Bros.....	68	16	Cobasset.....	do	30	do	Mackerel fishing. Had 50 brls. of fish. In for shelter.
James and Ella.....	Wm. Melanson.....	85	17	Gloucester.....	do	30	do	Mackerel fishing. Had 140 brls. of fish. In for shelter.
Annie C. Hall.....	O. C. & H. Babson.....	85	16	do	do	30	do	Mackerel fishing. Had no fish. In for shelter.
Daniel Simmons.....	M. Stinson.....	63	17	Swan's Island.....	do	30	do	Mackerel fishing. Had 125 brls. of fish. In for shelter.
Gracie H. Benson.....	E. B. Rich.....	84	16	Provincetown.....	do	30	do	Mackerel fishing. Had 125 brls. of fish. In for water.
Alice O. Jordan.....	Jeremiah Warren.....	82	17	Gloucester.....	do	30	do	Mackerel fishing. Had 276 brls. of fish. In for water.

SCHEDULE of Fishing Vessels boarded during the Season of 1887—*Continued.*
Copy of Boarding Book Schooner "VIGILANT," Capt. JAMES McLEAN, Commander.

NAME OF VESSEL AND OWNER.			TONNAGE.		PORT OF REGISTRY.	WHEN AND WHERE BOARDED.		REMARKS.
Vessel.	Owner.	Master.	Tons.	Men		Date.	Place.	
Harry G. French.....	John Chisholm....	J. Chisholm.	95	16	Gloucester.....	July 30	Malpeque Bar....	Mackerel fishing. Had 150 brls. of fish. In for shelter.
Robt. J. Edwards.....	Dennis & Ayer....	Asper Decker.....	80	17	do	do 30	do	Mackerel fishing. Had 100 brls. of fish. In for shelter.
Lucy J. Warren.....	Chas. Dyer.	John Kent.....	56	16	Portland.	do 30	do	Mackerel fishing. Had 45 brls. of fish. In for shelter.
Quesa.....	Andrew Layton....	S. W. Smith.....	82	16	Gloucester.....	do 30	do	Mackerel fishing. Had 75 b. ls. of fish. In for shelter.
Wm. W. Dyer.....	O. A. Dyer.....	J. S. Smith.....	78	17	Portland.	do 30	do	Mackerel fishing. Had 85 brls. of fish. In for shelter.
W. M. Gaffney.....	Joe Smith.....	James Thomas....	70	16	Gloucester.....	do 30	do	Mackerel fishing. Had 25 brls. of fish. In for water.
Chas. Haskins.....	O. S. Staples.	R. C. Gillis.....	62	15	North Haven.	do 30	do	Mackerel fishing. Had 60 brls. of fish. In for shelter.
Eddie F. Cole.....	John S. Cole.....	Obadiah Rich.....	73	16	Wellfleet.....	do 31	do	Mackerel fishing. Had 10 brls. of fish. In for shelter.
Eddie Pierce.....	O. A. Dyer.	F. J. McKown....	91	16	Portland.....	do 31	do	Mackerel fishing. Had no fish. In for shelter.
M. S. Ayer.....	J. F. Wonson.....	M. B. King.....	76	17	Gloucester.....	do 31	do	Mackerel fishing. Had 30 brls. of fish. In for water.
Eddie Davidson.....	John D. Snow ..	John D. Snow.....	77	16	Wellfleet.....	do 31	Malpeque Bar....	Mackerel fishing. Had 15 brls. of fish. In for shelter.
Margaret Smith.....	A. M. Smith.....	John Searcy.....	109	17	Portland.....	do 31	do	Mackerel fishing. Had 120 brls. of fish. In for shelter.
Ada R. Terry.....	Russel D. Terry....	Russel D. Terry....	66	16	Gloucester.....	do 31	do	Mackerel fishing. Had 40 lbs. of fish. In for shelter.
Eattie Mand.....	Lewis, Chase & Co	E. S. Bibber	86	16	Portland.....	do 31	do	Mackerel fishing. Had 30 brls. of fish. In for shelter.
Caroline Vought.....	J. C. Pool.....	O. S. Reid.....	80	17	Booth Bay	do 31	do	Mackerel fishing. Had 30 brls. of fish. In for shelter.
H. Lencz.....	O. A. Dyer.....	Hardy McKown....	68	16	Portland.....	do 31	do	Mackerel fishing. Had 10 brls. of fish. In for shelter.
Mabel Layton.....	Andrew Layton....	Henry Greenleaf...	71	16	Gloucester.. ..	Aug. 2	do	Mackerel fishing. Had 90 brls. of fish. In for shelter.

Shloh	Nelson McKinney.	85	16	do	do	2	do	Mackerel fishing. Had 40 lbs. of fish. In for shelter
Gracie H. Spence	E. B. Rich	88	16	Provincetown ..	do	2	do	Mackerel fishing. Had 125 brls. of fish. In for shelter.
Gracie O. Young	R. F. Orie.	84	12	Rockland	do	2	do	Mackerel fishing. Had 50 brls. of fish. In for shelter.
Laura Bell	James O. Sprecker	77	15	New York	do	2	do	Mackerel fishing. Had 250 lbs. of fish. In for shelter.
S. F. Maker	Payson & Rackliff	103	17	Gloucester	do	2	do	Mackerel fishing. Had 13 brls. of fish. In for shelter.
Hattie Maud	Lewis, Chase & Co	86	16	Portland	do	3	do	Mackerel fishing. Had 30 lbs. of fish. In for shelter
Fannie A. Spurling	A. M. Smith	81	16	do	do	3	do	Mackerel fishing. Had no fish. In for shelter.
Henry N. Woods	G. Norwood & Son	84	16	Gloucester	do	4	do	Found all these vessels inside the three-mile limit between Rustico and East Point, spoke them and ordered them off, and cruise around all day, keeping a fleet of about 60 sail outside the limit.
Edith Rowe	Rowe & Jordan	80	17	do	do	4	do	
W. H. Pierce	J. L. Swim	80	17	Wellfleet	do	4	do	
Fannie Bell	Payson & Rackliff	103	17	Gloucester	do	4	do	
Enola O	Dick Cunningham	62	16	do	do	4	do	
Governor Butler	Herman Goldwaith	88	17	do	do	4	do	
Hattie B. West	Shute & Merchant	52	16	do	do	4	do	
J. S. Anderson	J. S. Bearse	85	16	do	do	4	do	
W. H. Jordan	S. B. Collis	86	16	do	do	4	do	
John S. Whittier	Wallace Thurston	99	17	do	do	4	do	
Alice	W. L. Rich	84	17	Provincetown	do	4	do	
Hannah Coomer	Wm. Nelson	90	16	Plymouth	do	4	do	
William H. Jordan	J. L. Anderson	86	17	Gloucester	Aug.	5	Off 1st Chapel...	Mackerel fishing. Had 60 lbs. of fish. Anchored under the land.
Chas. C. Warren	Moses Adams	108	17	do	do	5	do	Mackerel fishing. Had 150 lbs. of fish. Anchored under the land.
Volunteer	Joseph Smith	66	15	do	do	5	Off 2nd Chapel.	Mackerel fishing. Had 80 lbs. of fish. Anchored under the land.
J. S. Glover	C. Maxwell	53	15	Portland	do	5	do	Mackerel fishing. Had 125 lbs. of fish. Anchored under the land.
Laura Bell	Jas. O. Sprecker	77	15	New York	do	5	do	Mackerel fishing. Had 250 lbs. of fish. Anchored under the land.
Ossipee	Gloucester	do	5	do	Spoke these vessels, and ordered them off as soon as weather moderated. Could not board them to get full particulars on account of heavy seas running.
Catherine .....	.....	.....	.....	do	do	5	do
Andrew Burnham .....	.....	.....	.....	Boston	do	5	do
Melissa A. Robbins .....	.....	.....	.....	Portland	do	5	do
Howard Holdbrook .....	.....	.....	.....	Gloucester	do	5	do
Cora Louisa .....	.....	.....	.....	Booth Bay	do	5	do
Ralph Robinson .....	.....	.....	.....	Provincetown	do	5	do
Gertie Lewis .....	.....	.....	.....	Portland	do	5	do
J. S. Glover .....	.....	.....	.....	do	do	5	do
Gracie H. Benson	Ben Benson	84	16	Provincetown	do	5	do	
Jennie Severns	Joseph Tupper	106	17	Gloucester	do	5	do	

SCHEDULE of Fishing Vessels boarded during the Season of 1887—Continued.
 COPY of Boarding Book Schooner "VIGILANT," Capt. JAMES McLEAN, Commander.

NAME OF VESSEL AND OWNER.			TONNAGE		PORT OF REGISTRY.	WHEN AND WHERE BOARDED.		REMARKS.
Vessel.	Owner.	Master.	Tons	Men		Date.	Place.	
Lucy M. Jenkins.....	Jenkins.....	Vincent Brenning	73	17	Wellfleet.....	Aug. 5	Off 2nd Chapel...	Mackerel fishing. Had 60 lbs of fish. Anchored under the lee of the land for shelter.
William H. Foye.....	Sylvanus Smith & S. A. Rowe..... Co.		66	15	Gloucester.....	do 5	do	Mackerel fishing. Had 240 lbs. of fish. Anchored under the land for shelter.
Hattie B. Linnell.....	D. S. Linnell.....	D. S. Linnell.....	80	16	Provincetown.....	do 5	Off 1st Chapel...	Mackerel fishing. Had 50 lbs. of fish. Anchored under the land for shelter.
Alice.....	C. L. Rich.....	C. L. Rich.....	84	16	do	do 5	Off 2nd Chapel..	Mackerel fishing. Had 25 lbs. of fish. Anchored under the land for shelter.
Hattie B. West.....	Shute & Merchant	J. N. Bearse.....	52	16	Gloucester.....	do 5	Off 1st Chapel...	Mackerel fishing. Had 40 lbs. of fish. Anchored under the land for shelter.
W. D. Daisley.....	John E. Gorman...	John E. Gorman...	93	17	do	do 5	do	Mackerel fishing. Had 135 lbs of fish. Anchored under the land for shelter.
Nellie M. Davis..	A. Melanson.....	A. Melanson.....	89	17	do	do 5	do	Mackerel fishing. Had 35 lbs of fish. Anchored under the land for shelter.
James and Ella.....	Wm. Melanson.....	Wm. Melanson...	85	17	do	do 12	Malpeque.....	Had been mackerel fishing three weeks, and had caught 140 brls. In for shelter.
Governor Butler.....	Thos. Goldwaith...	Thos. Barry.....	97	17	do	do 12	do	Mackerel fishing. Had been six weeks in the Bay. Had 90 brls. In for shelter.
William H. Wellington....	John Chisholm...	D. Nickerson.....	81	16	do	do 12	do	Mackerel fishing. Had been five weeks in the Bay. Had 14 brls. In for shelter.
Osipce.....	Cunningham & Thompson	John Johnson.....	69	16	do	do 12	do	Mackerel fishing. Had been seven weeks in the Bay. Had 120 brls. In for shelter.

Henri N. Woods	Geo. Norwood & Sons.	H. McEachern	84	16	do	.....	do	12	do	.....	Mackerel fishing. Had been two weeks in the Bay. Had 120 brls. In for shelter.
Frank Rackliff	Amos Rackliff	Amos Rackliff	99	17	do	.....	do	12	do	.....	Mackerel fishing. Had been four weeks in the Bay. Had 35 brls. In for shelter.
Edith Rowe	W. H. Jordan.	J. L. Swim.	80	16	do	.....	do	12	do	.....	Mackerel fishing. Had been five weeks in the Bay. Had 80 brls In for shelter.
Joseph Garfield.	Wm. Blatchford.	Wm. Blatchford.	48	13	do	.....	do	12	do	.....	Mackerel fishing. Had been in the Bay four weeks. Had 20 brls. In for shelter.
M. S. Ayer	J. F. Wonsen & Co.	W. B. King ..	76	16	do	.....	do	12	do	.....	Mackerel fishing. Had been in the Bay three weeks. Had 30 brls. In for shelter.
Fannie W. Freeman.	Geo. Clark & Co.	Morris Whalen.	90	17	do	.....	do	12	do	.....	Mackerel fishing. Had been in the Bay five weeks. Had 125 brls. In for shelter.
Wm. W. Rice.	Wm. Whalen & Son	John McDonald.	90	16	do	.....	do	12	do	.....	Mackerel fishing. Had been in the Bay six weeks. Had 150 brls. In for shelter.
Howard Holbrook.	Oaks & Foster.	C. A. Keene	93	16	do	.....	do	12	do	.....	Mackerel fishing. Had been in the Bay five weeks. Had 105 brls. In for shelter.
Mary H. Thomas	H. B. Thomas.	H. B. Thomas.	93	16	do	.....	do	12	do	.....	Mackerel fishing. Had been in the Bay three weeks. Had 20 brls. In for shelter.
Edward Webster.	Sol. Jacobs.	Sam. Haddon. ..	93	16	do	.....	do	12	do	.....	Mackerel fishing. Had been in the Bay four weeks. Had 180 brls In for shelter.
W. D. Daisley	J. Gorman	J. Gorman	93	17	do	.....	do	Aug. 12	do	.....	Mackerel fishing. Had been in the bay four weeks. Had 30 brls. In for shelter.
Enola C.	R. J. Cunningham	R. J. Cunningham	62	15	do	.....	do	12	do	.....	Mackerel fishing. Had been in the bay four weeks. Had 80 brls In for shelter.
Ethel Maud	G. H. Martin.	G. H. Martin.	77	16	do	.....	do	12	do	.....	Mackerel fishing. Had been in the bay five weeks. Had 140 brls In for shelter.
W. M. Burnham	E. W. Wilson	E. W. Wilson.	60	16	do	.....	do	12	do	.....	Mackerel fishing. Had been in bay one week. Had no fish. In for shelter.
Robin Hood	Jas. Maxwell & Son	A. J. Burnham	88	16	do	.....	do	12	do	.....	Mackerel fishing. Had been in the bay five weeks. Had 115 brls In for shelter.
F. R. Walker.	James McDonald.	James McDonald.	67	15	do	.....	do	12	do	.....	Mackerel fishing. Had been in the bay seven weeks. Had 92 brls. In for shelter.

SCHEDULE of Fishing Vessels boarded during the Season of 1887—Continued.

Copy of Boarding Book Schooner "VIGILANT," Capt. JAMES McLEAN, Commander.

NAME OF VESSEL AND OWNER.	TONNAGE.	PORT OF REGISTRY.	WHEN AND WHERE BOARDED.		REMARKS.
			Date.	Place.	
John S. McQuinn.....	77	Gloucester	Aug. 12	Malpeque....	Mackerel fishing. Had been in the bay four weeks. Had 30 brls. In for shelter.
Moro Castle	84	do	do 12	do	Mackerel fishing. Had been four weeks in the bay. Had 140 brls. In for shelter.
David A. Story.....	85	do	do 12	do	Mackerel fishing. Had no fish. In for shelter.
Barracouta	85	do	do 12	do	Mackerel fishing. Had been in the bay five weeks. Had 100 brls. In for shelter.
Annie C. Hall	85	do	do 12	do	Mackerel fishing. Had been in the bay six weeks. Had 10 brls. In for shelter.
W. J. Grosby.....	77	do	do 12	do	Mackerel fishing. Had been in the bay four weeks. Had 240 brls. In for shelter.
Fannie A. Spurling.....	81	Portland	do 12	do	Mackerel fishing. Had been in the bay two weeks. Had no fish. In for shelter.
Hattie Maud.....	86	do	do 12	do	Mackerel fishing. Had been in the bay five weeks. Had 20 brls. In for shelter.
Eolitaire	85	Portland	Aug. 12	Malpeque.....	Mackerel fishing. Had been in the bay five weeks. Had 75 brls. In for shelter.
Elsie M. Smith.....	106	do	do 12	do	Mackerel fishing. Had been in the bay four weeks. Had 36 brls. In for shelter.
Margaret S. Smith.....	109	do	do 12	do	Mackerel fishing. Had been in the bay three weeks. Had 120 brls. In for shelter.

Jessie Smith	N. B. Rich	Simeon Barrio	77	15	Wellfleet	do	12	do	Mackerel fishing. Had been in the bay five weeks. Had 70 brls. In for shelter.
Oscar and Mattie	Chris. Johnson	Chris. Johnson	81	16	Swamscott	do	12	do	Mackerel fishing. Had been in the bay three weeks. Had 70 brls. In for shelter.
Paul and Essie	J. W. Smith	Eli Layton	63	15	do	do	12	do	Mackerel fishing. Had been in the bay four weeks. Had 35 brls. In for shelter.
Alice	C. Fox	E. J. Hopkins	59	14	North Haven	do	12	do	Mackerel fishing. Had been in the bay two weeks. Had no fish. In for shelter.
Kate Florence	D. B. Walker & Co	O. O. Kelly	77	16	Harwich	do	12	do	Mackerel fishing. Had been in the bay five weeks. Had 30 brls. In for shelter.
Carrie W. Babson	O. C. & H. Babson	Owen Whitten	85	17	Gloucester	do	13	do	Mackerel fishing. Had been in the bay six weeks. Had 100 brls. In for shelter.
Laura Bell	J. S. Sprocket	Arthur Brewer	77	15	New York	do	13	do	Mackerel fishing. Had been in the bay six weeks. Had 240 brls. In for shelter.
Sir Knight	W. T. Maddocks	Mark Rand	76	17	Southport	do	13	do	Mackerel fishing. Had been in the bay four weeks. Had 28 brls. In for shelter.
Jennie Stevens	Joseph Tupper	Joseph Tupper	106	17	Gloucester	do	13	do	Mackerel fishing. Had been in the bay five weeks. Had 100 brls. In for shelter.
Lucy M. Jenkins	Robt. Jenkins	Vincent Brenning	73	16	Wellfleet	do	13	do	Mackerel fishing. Had been in the bay five weeks. Had 25 brls. In for shelter.
Lelia A. Norwood	Geo. Norwood	Joseph Lowery	74	16	Gloucester	do	13	do	Mackerel fishing. Had been in the bay four weeks. Had no fish. In for shelter.
Lizzie W. Hannum	Jess Lewis	Jess Lewis	71	16	Gloucester	Aug. 13	Malpeque	do	Mackerel fishing. Had been in the bay five weeks. Had 106 brls. In for shelter.
Lucy W. Dyer	O. A. Dyer	J. L. Smith	78	17	Portland	do	13	do	Mackerel fishing. Had been in the bay four weeks. Had 85 brls. In for shelter.
Pioneer	Leonard Whalen	J. L. Brewer	63	17	Gloucester	do	13	do	Mackerel fishing. Had been in the bay four weeks. Had 75 brls. In for shelter.
Fannie Belle	Wm. B. Coombs	Frank H. Hall	81	17	do	do	14	do	Mackerel fishing. Had been in the bay six weeks. Had 160 brls. In for shelter.
Bertie Pierce	J. C. Akins	J. C. Akins	90	16	do	do	14	do	Mackerel fishing. Had been in the bay six weeks. Had 100 brls. In for shelter.

SCHEDULE of Fishing Vessels boarded during the Season of 1887—Continued.

Copy of Boarding Book Schooner "VIGILANT," Capt. JAMES McLEAN, Commander.

NAME OF VESSEL AND OWNER.			TONNAGE.		PORT OF REGISTRY.	WHEN AND WHERE BOARDED.		REMARKS.
Vessel.	Owner.	Master.	Tons.	Men		Date.	Place.	
Gertie Lewis ,	Lewis, Chase & S. F. Maxwell	Whitton.	68	16	Portland'	Aug 14	Malpeque	Mackerel fishing. Had been in the bay three weeks. Had 4 brls. In for shelter.
Leona.....	Ambrose Melanson	William B. Grey...	96	18	Gloucester	do 19	Souris.....	Mackerel fishing. Had been in the bay six weeks. Had 90 brls. In for shelter.
David T. Lowe	Ben Lowe	John O'Brien.....	58	15	do	do 19	do	Mackerel fishing. Had been in the bay seven weeks. Had 150 brls. In for shelter.
Porter S. Roberts.....	Andrew Layton....	W. H. Greenleaf...	72	16	do	do 19	do	Mackerel fishing. Had been in the bay six weeks Had 40 brls. In for shelter.
Starry Flag	Wm. Parsons the 2nd & Co.	L. W. Thomas.....	56	15	do	do 19	do	Mackerel fishing. Had been in the bay three weeks. Had 31 brls. In for shelter.
Commonwealth	E. A. Horton	E. A. Horton.....	81	16	do	do 19	do	Mackerel fishing. Had been in the bay one week. Had no fish. In for shelter.
Maggie and Lilly	John Pew & Son...	John Geary	77	17	do	do 19	do	Mackerel fishing. Had been in the bay seven weeks. Had 20 brls. In for shelter.
Ethel and Addie.....	Lewis, Chase & Alphonse Dyer....	Whitton.	86	17	Portland	do 19	do	Mackerel fishing. Had been in the bay one week. Had no fish. In for shelter.
H. E. Wilard	do	Henry Pierce.....	98	18	do	do 19	do	Mackerel fishing. Had been in the bay five weeks. Had 27 brls. In for shelter.
Mary H. Thomas.....	H B. Thomas.....	Henry B. Thomas..	93	16	Gloucester	do 19	Souris.....	Mackerel fishing. Had been in the Bay seven weeks. Had 20 brls. In for shelter.
Thetis.....	Sylvanus Smith & J. F. Gauthier	Co.	91	17	do	do 19	do	Mackerel fishing. Had been in the Bay six weeks. Had 300 brls. In for shelter.

bills. In for shelter.

Co.

Barraclouta	Rowe & Jordan...	Thos. P. Nickerson	65	15	do	.....	Aug. 19	do	.....	Mackerel fishing. Had been in the Bay six weeks. Had 100 brls. In for shelter.
Pendragon..	Mansfield & Son...	John Nayson	68	16	do	.....	do 19	do	.....	Mackerel fishing. Had been in the Bay seven weeks. Had 80 brls. In for shelter.
Oscar and Hattie	Chris. Johnson	Chris. Johnson	81	16	Swampscott, .....	.....	do 19	do	.....	Mackerel fishing. Had been in the Bay four weeks. Had 70 brls. In for shelter.
Ethel Maud	Geo. H. Martin	Geo. H. Martin	77	16	Gloucester, .....	.....	do 19	do	.....	Mackerel fishing. Had been in the Bay six weeks. Had 140 brls. In for shelter.
Howard Holbrook	Oaks & Foster, ...	C. A. Keene	92	16	do	.....	do 19	do	.....	Mackerel fishing. Had been in the Bay seven weeks. Had 100 brls. In for shelter.
Annie H. Fry	J. F. Wonson	J. E. Nickerson	64	15	do	.....	do 19	do	.....	Mackerel fishing. Had been in the Bay six weeks. Had 25 brls. In for shelter.
Hannah Coomer	William Nelson	C. S. Cole	90	16	Plymouth .....	.....	do 19	do	.....	Mackerel fishing. Had been in the Bay eight weeks. Had 80 brls. In for shelter.
Mary Fernald	Thos. Cromwell ...	Thos. Cromwell ...	78	16	Gloucester... ..	.....	do 19	do	.....	Mackerel fishing. Had been in the Bay five weeks. Had 25 brls. In for shelter.
Governor Butler	Thos. Goldwaith...	Thos. Paris	88	17	do	.....	do 19	do	.....	Mackerel fishing. Had been in the Bay six weeks. Had 90 brls. In for shelter.
Abby M. Deering	A. M. Smith	Caleb Paris	90	17	Portland .....	.....	do 19	do	.....	Mackerel fishing. Had been in the Bay one week. Had no fish. In for shelter.
Ralph Eaton	James E. Tart	James Simpson	65	15	Gloucester .....	.....	do 19	do	.....	Mackerel fishing. Had been in the Bay six weeks. Had 63 brls. In for shelter.
Rush Light	J. F. Wonson.	J. W. Stanly	66	15	do	.....	do 19	do	.....	Mackerel fishing. Had been in the Bay three weeks. Had no fish. In for shelter.
Mascot.	George Dennis	Alex. McEachan..	77	16	Gloucester .....	.....	do 25	Georgetown.....	.....	Mackerel fishing. Had been in the Bay four weeks. Had 7 brls. In for shelter.
Electa A. Eaton	Sylvanus Smith...	Harlan Eaton	74	16	do	.....	do 25	do	.....	Mackerel fishing. Had been in the Bay four weeks. Had 100 brls. In for shelter.
John S. McQuinn.	J. S. McQuinn	Chas. Martin.	77	16	do	.....	do 25	do	.....	Mackerel fishing. Had been in the Bay seven weeks. Had 30 brls. In for shelter.
Belle Franklin	J. T. Wonson & Co	J. Swim	76	15	do	.....	do 25	do	.....	Mackerel fishing. Had been in the Bay eight weeks. Had 70 brls. In for shelter.

SCHEDULE of Fishing Vessels boarded during the Season of 1887—Continued.

Copy of Boarding Book Schooner "VIGILANT," Capt. JAS. McLEAN, Commander.

NAME OF VESSEL AND OWNER.			TONNAGE.		PORT OF REGISTRY.	WHEN AND WHERE BOARDED.		REMARKS.
Vessel.	Owner.	Master.	Tons.	Men.		Date.	Place.	
Gertie Evelyn.....	Andrew Layton.....	Dan. McIntyre	81	16	Gloucester.....	Aug. 25	Georgetown, P.E.I.	Mackerel fishing. Had been in the bay eight weeks. Had 206 brls. In for shelter.
Charlotte.....	Power Bros.....	Freeman Higgins..	68	16	do	do 25	do	Mackerel fishing. Had been in the bay seven weeks. Had 50 brls. In for shelter.
Bertie Pierce.....	John Atkins.	John A. kins	90	16	do	do 25	do	Mackerel fishing. Had been in the bay six weeks. Had 108 brls. In for shelter.
Midnight.....	Benj. Grover.....	Parks	63	10	do	Sept. 8	Hawkesbury, N.S.	Codfishing in western bank. Leaky. Put in for repairs. Caught only a few fish.
Josephine Swanton.....	H. Sargent.	Rich. J. Lacy.....	57	16	Portland.....	do 19	Port Hood	Mackerel fishing. In the bay four weeks. Had 2 brls. mackerel. In for shelter.
Mary Steele.....	Robt. Jenkins.....	F. F. Ellis	66	15	Wellfleet.....	do 27	Port Mulgrave...	Mackerel fishing in North Bay ten weeks. Had 50 brls. mackerel. In for shelter. Bound home.
Fritz Babson.....	Dove.....	Davis	56	10	Gloucester.....	Oct. 4	White Haven...	Bank fishermen. In for shelter. Five weeks out. Had 75 quintals fish on board.
George Clark.....	Spenny	Spenny.....	62	10	do	do 4	do	Bank fishermen. In for shelter. Said his bait was getting scarce. Would have to leave for home soon. Seven weeks out. Had 95 quintals of fish.

JAMES McLEAN,
Commander of the Government Fisheries Protection Schooner "Vigilant."

SCHEDULE of Fishing Vessels boarded during the Season of 1887—Continued.

COPY of Boarding Book Schooner "VIGILANT," Capt. CHARLES M. LORWAY, Commander.

NAME OF VESSEL AND OWNER.			TONNAGE.		PORT OF REGISTRY.	WHEN AND WHERE BOARDED.		REMARKS.
Vessels.	Owner.	Master.	Tons	Men		Date.	Place.	
Zenobia	George Steele.....	Jamieson	75	14	Gloucester.....	Oct. 21	Pubnico, N S....	From Grand Banks. 150,000 lbs. codfish Bound Gloucester. In for shelter.
Pathfinder.....	John L. Stanley ..	Barth. McGarth....	63	13	do	do	28 Shelburne	From home. Bound Banks. In for repairs and shelter
David Sherman	Jas. G. Tarr.....	Colin E. Locke. ...	67	14	do ..	Nov. 2	Lockeport.....	Three weeks from home Fishing La Have Banks 25,000 lbs. codfish. In for water
Carrie E. Sayward.....	George Sayward....	Geo. Harvey	59	10	do ..	do	2 Sandy Point.....	Two weeks from home. Fishing Roseway Bank. 6,000 lbs. fish. In for water.
Reporter	F. G. Wasnon.....	M. Peterson.....	79	13	do	do	do	Seven days out. Fishing La Have Bank. In for repairs and water.
N. E. Simmons	T. M. Nicholson....	T. M. Nicholson ..	125	7	Bucksport, Me.....	do	do	Trader. Bound P.E. Island. In for shelter.
Carrie and Annie	Isaac Gayton.....	Isaac Gayton.....	94	18	Boston.....	do	11	Seven days. George's Banks. 6,000 lbs codfish. In for shelter and water.
Ambrose H. Knight	J. O. Poole.....	Albert Hamilton....	87	16	Booth Bay.....	do	11	Six days Roseway Bank. 20,000 lbs codfish. In for shelter.
Addie Winthrop.....	J. O. Procter.....	James Murphy	73	16	Gloucester.....	do	11	Four days Roseway Bank. 8,000 lbs. codfish. In for shelter.
Electa A. Eaton	E. A. Bradley.....	Halan Eaton.....	73	15	do ..	do	11	Two days from home. Bound Banks. In for shelter.
Arthur D. Story	Benjamin Low.....	Joseph Ryan.....	93	7	do ..	do	11	From Newfoundland. Cargo, salted herring. In for shelter.

SCHEDULE of Fishing Vessels boarded during the Season of 1887—Continued.

COPY of Boarding Book Schooner "VIGILANT," Capt. CHAS. M. LORWAY, Commander.

NAME OF VESSEL AND OWNER.				TONNAGE		PORT OF REGISTRY	WHEN AND WHERE BOARDED.		REMARKS.
Vessel.	Owner.	Master.	Tons.	Men	Date.		Place.		
Edward TrevoY	E. TrevoY	E. TrevoY	88	16	do	do	Nov. 11	do	Seven days. Roseway Bank—15,000 lbs. codfish. In for shelter.
Frederick Gerring	Edward Morris	J. M. Turner.	67	12	do	do	do	21 Mosher's Island LaHave River.	From Banquereau. 6,000 lbs. codfish. Bound for Gloucester. In for shelter.
H. A. Duncan	George Steele	T. Jamieson	83	16	do	do	do	23 Sandy Point.....	Four days on Roseway Bank. 12,000 lbs codfish and haddock. In for shelter.
Carrie and Annie.	N. D. Freeman	I. Gayton.....	90	17	Boston.	do	do	24 Eagle Head.....	Four days from Gloucester. Bound for Roseway Bank. In for shelter.
Moro Castle.....	L. Nauss.....	L. Nauss.....	84	6	Gloucester.	do	do	24 Cape Negro.	From Gloucester. Bound to P. E. Island for produce. In for shelter.
Stranger.....	W. F. Perkins.....	Gayton	82	18	do	do	do	24	Direct from Gloucester. Bound to Roseway Bank. In for shelter.
W. D. Daisley.....	Saml. V. Colby....	John Gorman.....	92	6	do	do	do	24	From Gloucester. Bound Fortune Bay, Nfld. Trading supplies. In for shelter.
Caroline Vought.....	James Poole	J. H. Higgins	80	16	Booth Bay.....	do	do	25	Five days' fishing on Roseway Bank. 20,000 lbs codfish and haddock. In for shelter.
H. B. Griffin	Daniel Allen	Chatturn.	117	18	Gloucester.	do	do	26 Sandy Point	Ten weeks. Banquereau Bank. 200,000 lbs codfish. Bound United States. In for shelter.
Minnesota.	Benjamin Low....	Daniel McKinnon.	90	14	do	do	do	26	Direct from Gloucester. Bound Grand Banks. In for shelter.
Carrie and Annie.	N. D. Freeman.....	I. Gayton.....	90	17	Boston.	do	do	26	From Gloucester. Fishing Roseway Bank. 8,000 lbs. codfish and haddock. In for shelter.

Porter S. Roberts.....	W. Greenleaf.....	W. Greenleaf.....	72	7	Gloucester.....	do	26	Sandy Point.....	From Gloucester Bound New-found and Trading supplies. In for shelter.
Julia E. Whalen.....	Sylvester Whalen.....	S. Whalen.....	101	19	Boston.....	do	26	do	Direct from Gloucester. Bound to Roseway Bank fishing. In for shelter.
Henri N. Woods.....	T. Norwood.....	H. McAcheron.....	84	7	Gloucester.....	do	26	do	From Gloucester. Bound New-foundland. Supplies for trading. In for shelter.
I. J. Morritt.....	C. Harty.....	Cunningham.....	94	7	do	do	26	do	From Gloucester. Bound New-foundland. Supplies for trading. In for shelter. Roseway Bank. 20,000 lbs. codfish and haddock. In for shelter.
Belle Franklin.....	F. G. Wonsen.....	J. Swim.....	75	16	Gloucester.....	Nov.	26	do	Direct from Gloucester. Round Western Banks. In for shelter.
Helen R. Low.....	Benj. Low.....	J. Constance.....	56	13	do	Dec.	4	do	From Gloucester. Found New-foundland. Trading supplies. In for shelter.
Arthur D. Story.....	do	Jos. Ryan.....	98	7	do	do	4	do	Eight days fishing. Labare Bank. 20,000 lbs. haddock. In for shelter.
Mary E. Chisholm.....	do	Wm. Sloan.....	70	13	do	do	4	do	From Gloucester. Bound New-foundland. Trading supplies. In for shelter.
Maggie and Lilly.....	J. Pew & Sons.....	Peter McAully.....	77	7	do	do	4	do	Five days fishing. Roseway Bank. 3,000 lbs. haddock and cod. Shelter.
Caroline Vought.....	James C. Poole.....	J. H. Diggins.....	79	18	Booth Bay.....	do	6	do	From Georgetown, P.E.I. Cargo produce. Bound Portland. In for shelter.
Melissa D. Robbins.....	Wallace W. Allen.....	John E. Robbins.....	86	6	Portland.....	do	6	do	Four days fishing. Roseway Bank 5,000 lbs. haddock and cod. In for shelter.
H. A. Duncan.....	George Steele.....	L. Jamieson.....	83	16	Gloucester.....	do	6	do	From Gloucester. Bound Labare Bank. In for shelter.
J. J. Clark.....	Low & Jordan.....	J. A. Nickerson.....	84	14	do	do	14	Yarmouth.....	Seven days fishing. Labare Bank 15,000 lbs. haddock and cod. In for shelter.
D. D. Winchester.....	J. O. Proctor.....	J. D. Husing.....	79	16	do	do	17	Sandy Point.....	Four days fishing. Labare Bank 20,000 lb. cod and haddock. In for shelter.
Electa A. Eaton.....	E. A. Bradley.....	H. Eaton.....	73	16	do	do	17	do	Six weeks from home. 15,000 lbs. cod and haddock, caught off the coast. In for shelter.
Helen R. Low.....	Benj. Low.....	John Constance.....	56	13	do	do	17	do	Six days fishing. Labare Bank. 16,000 lbs. cod and haddock. In for shelter.
Elsie M. Smith.....	A. M. Smith.....	— Miller.....	106	13	Portland.....	do	17	do	

SCHEDULE of Fishing Vessels boarded during the Season of 1887—Continued.

COPY of Boarding Book Schooner "VIGILANT," CHAS. M. LORWAY, Commander.

NAME OF VESSEL AND OWNER.			TONNAGE.	PORT OF REGISTRY.	WHEN AND WHERE BOARDED.		REMARKS.
Vessel.	Owner.	Master.			Date.	Place.	
Bertha May	A. E. Whalen	P. D. McInnis	75	Gloucester.. ..	do 17	do	From Gloucester Bound Banks.
Clytie	Wm Jordan	Jas. Corbey	68	do	do 17	do	Halibut fishing. In for shelter.
Dido	Geo. Steele	F. G. Hodgdon	77	do	do 19	do	Five days from Gloucester. No fish. In for shelter.
Pendragon	A. Mansfield	J. Nason	68	do	do 19	do	Seven days. Lahave Bank 2,000 lbs. cod and haddock. In for shelter.
Samuel R. Crane	J. McDonough	Jas McDonald	74	do	do 19	do	Five days fishing. George's and Lahave Banks. 15,000 lbs. cod and haddock. In for shelter.
Restless	Thos. Hodge	James Moore	63	do	do 20	do	Ten days fishing. George's Banks. 6,000 lbs. cod and haddock. In for shelter.
Susie Hooper	Daniel Allen	H. Kinney	71	do	do 20	do	Thirty-five days fishing. Western Banks. 20,000 lbs. cod and haddock. In for shelter.
Samuel R. Crane	J. McDonough	J McDonald	74	do	do 23	do	Seven days from Gloucester. 10,000 lbs. cod and haddock. In for shelter.
H. E. Willard	S. B. Whitton	G. A. Lewis	98	Portland	do 23	do	Fifteen days. George's and Lahave Banks 15,000 lbs. cod and haddock. In for shelter.
Margaret Smith	A. M. Smith	Moses Row	109	do	do 23	do	From Orwell Bay, P. E. I. Cargo produce Bound Portland. In for shelter.
Geo. F. Edmunds	W. Poole	S. McKinnon	141	Gloucester	do 23	do	From Georgetown, P. E. I. Cargo produce. Bound Portland. In for shelter.
M. H. Perkins	George Dennis	Mannell Rose	72	do	do 23	do	From Georgetown, P. E. I. Cargo produce. Bound Boston. In for shelter.
							Four weeks fishing. Lahave Bank. 40,000 lbs. cod and haddock.

D. D. Winchester	J. O. Proctor... ..	J. D. Hussing.....	79	16	do	do	24	do	haddock. In for shelter. Fourteen days fishing. Lahave Banks. 24,000 lbs. cod and haddock. In for shelter.
------------------------	---------------------	--------------------	----	----	----	-------	----	----	----	-------	---

NOTE.—In all cases where vessels were in port for shelter or repairs, they were required to report at Customs; and when not repairing or procuring wood or water, were directed to proceed to sea when weather moderated.

CHAS. M. LORWAY,
Commander of the Government Fisheries Protection Schooner "Vigilant."

APPENDIX B.

STATEMENT of Expenditure in connection with Fisheries Protection Service,
for the Year ending 31st December, 1887.

STEAMER "ACADIA."

To whom Paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
		\$ cts	\$ cts.
Gordon, A. R.	Wages of officers and crew	7,672 08	
do	Disbursements and travelling expenses	216 74	
Neal, Chas	Cartage, &c.	28 09	
Matthews, Geo	Labor	3 00	
Marr, Rich	do	3 00	
O'Brien, Maria	Laundry	43 13	
Johnston & McIntyre	Labor	67 50	
Department of Militia and Defence	15 cutlasses	33 75	
Moir, W. & A.	Repairs to machinery, &c	8,373 46	
Cunard & Co., S	Oil, &c	333 03	
Creighton & Co., C. E.	Oil	10 52	
Theakston & Angwin	Hardware, &c	266 08	
Barry & Evans	Boilers, furnaces, &c.	12,695 60	
Grant & Co., G. S	Meat, vegetables, &c	48 72	
Hogan & Sons, John	Lumber	116 88	
Comfort, Thos	Labor	8 75	
Scaumel Bros	Coal	3,629 64	
McElhinney, M. P.	Disbursements, inspecting repairs	10 50	
Fishwick Express Co	Freight	1 35	
Schooners "Panope" and "Gleaner"	Freight on coal, New York to Halifax	424 79	
Ead, Thos.	Storing coal, &c.	159 44	
American Ship-Windlass Co.	Steam-pump, brake windlass	902 25	
Cogswell, R. H.	Repairing clocks, telescope, &c	24 25	
Chebueto Marine Ry. Co.	Hauling steamer to the slip	575 10	
Dominion Paint Co	Painting	157 50	
Maddonald & Co.	Steam-fitting, &c	1,000 00	
Johnson, H. W., Agent Marine Department	Provisions	265 14	
Everett & Co., T. E.	Caps	34 50	
O'Brien, Michl	Caulking and repairing decks	637 05	
Harrington, W. D.	Provisions, &c	711 09	
Flowers & Son, Geo	Making sails	62 52	
Munnis, Jas. K.	Clothing, &c	319 54	
Doull & Miller	Blankets	39 85	
Meyer, Fredk	Vegetables, &c	163 79	
Jennett, J. R.	Glassware, cutlery, &c	65 55	
Hamilton, T. F.	Pillows and mattresses	39 00	
Scriven & Sons, J. J.	Bread, &c	32 97	
Beazley, Rich.	Fish	41 98	
Henry, G. P.	Wheat	355 55	
Smith, W. M.	Barrels, &c	7 00	
SS. "Warchester"	Freight	34 74	
Ead, Edw	Cartage	1 85	
Lord, A.	Freight and expenses on coal	485 31	
Black & Co., Jno	Anchor	58 45	
Carried forward		40,158 93	

STATEMENT of Expenditure in connection with Fish Protection Service—*Con.*STEAMER "ACADIA"—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward.....	40,158 93	
Austen Bros	Oil, &c.....	68 50	
Creighton & Marshall.....	Stationery, charts, &c.....	35 89	
Gordon, J. R.	Medicines, &c.....	15 80	
Stairs, Son & Morrow, W.	Lumber, rope, &c.....	80 13	
Wilson, J. E.	Linware, &c.....	72 93	
McKinlay, A. & W.	Stationery.....	4 02	
Butler, J. E.	Blocks, &c.....	5 70	
Brookfield Bros	Lumber.....	3 51	
McManus, A. E.	Uniform and cap.....	45 75	
McDonald Bros., A. A.	Freight on coal, provisions, &c.....	489 86	
McFatrige, Wm.....	Cotton canvas.....	16 64	
Shand, Jas.....	Glassware.....	6 50	
Bennett, R. & Wm.....	Provisions.....	33 88	
Weed, Geo. E.	Wheel.....	402 00	
Townsend, Silas.....	Chain.....	161 98	
Glendinning, J. R.	Ice.....	37 00	
Smith & Co., Geo. E.	Hardware, &c.....	755 06	
Carew, P. W.	Milk.....	20 34	
Waddell, Duncan.....	Removing propellor from SS. "Portia" to wharf...	15 00	
Pickering & Co., W. F.	Reefer, buttons and lace.....	18 60	
Macdonald, Macdonald & Co.....	Provisions.....	116 76	
Burchell, Jas. T.	Coal.....	175 00	
Forhan & Co., Thos.	Ensign streamers, &c.....	16 20	
Robertson & Co., Geo.....	Provisions.....	68 13	
Whiston, Wm.....	Meat.....	31 36	
Halifax Carpet Co.....	Supplying and putting down oil cloth.....	18 75	
Clement, John.....	Butter.....	19 60	
Young, G. & J.	Carpenters' work, &c.....	62 82	
Downey, Maurice.....	Glazing, painting, &c.....	506 80	
Butler, J. E.	Lumber.....	24 65	
Scott, Capt. P. A.	Freight on propellor.....	52 50	
Lawson, Hanning & Co.....	Docking and undocking ship.....	24 00	
Kent, W. H.	Coaling ship, &c.....	167 31	
Muttart, E. B.	Medical attendance.....	4 00	
McLean & Co., Matthew.....	Groceries.....	17 08	
Scott, John.....	Meat.....	8 82	
Ball Bros	Meat, ice, &c.....	185 30	
Dobson, J. W.	do.....	21 05	
Munro, John.....	Provisions, &c.....	80 50	
Hillman, Eliza.....	Laundry.....	28 45	
Morrin, Thos.....	Pilotage.....	7 00	
O'Donnell, Patrick.....	Provisions.....	13 62	
Dawson, Gordon & Co.....	Brushes, white lead, &c.....	12 45	
Murray, David, sen.....	Water.....	2 00	
Western Union Telegraph Co.....	Telegrams.....	1 28	
Eagar, M. F.	Medicine.....	7 40	
Rodger, Wm.....	Repairing lock, &c.....	1 00	
Lavers, T.....	Meat.....	81 70	
Fraser & Bros., J. D. B.....	Oil.....	10 75	
Pope Bros	Vegetables.....	59 93	
Sawyer, M. J. C.	Disbursements.....	78 70	
McLean & Baillie.....	Provisions.....	32 28	
Martin & Co., Richard.....	Cartridge pouches, &c.....	12 25	
Smith, John.....	Vegetables.....	5 90	
	Carried forward.....	44,203 47	

STATEMENT of Expenditure in connection with Fish. Protection Service—*Con.*STEAMER "ACADIA"—*Concluded.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward.....	44,203 47	
Swain, H.....	Lighterage of coal.....	10 00	
McDonald, Hanrahan & Co.....	Provisions.....	42 14	
Wickwire, W. N.....	Medical attendance.....	2 00	
Burchell, Geo.....	Engine room telegraph.....	15 00	
Davis, Geo.....	Fitting telegraph, &c.....	30 00	
Intercolonial Railway Co.....	Freight.....	15 77	
Keating, M.....	Board and wages as fishery protection officer at Tignish.....	63 86	
Gordon & Keith.....	Fixing looking glass.....	12 00	
O'Neil, H.....	Meat, &c.....	11 10	
Godsoe, W. C.....	Meat and vegetables.....	58 18	
McDonald, P. A.....	Medical attendance.....	2 50	
Davies & Son, W. H.....	Iron work.....	2 75	
Williams, E. H.....	Water.....	5 50	
Lawson & Harrington.....	Towage.....	18 00	
Ungar, S. & M.....	Laundry.....	12 76	
Devan, M.....	Repairing vessel, stores, &c.....	82 65	
St. John Pilot Commissioners.....	Pilotage.....	22 75	
			44,610 43

STEAMER "LA CANADIENNE."

Gregory, J. U.....	Wages of officers and crew.....	5,919 31	
do.....	On account, repairs.....	500 00	
Bédard, Isidore.....	Tinware, &c.....	152 35	
Bedigarré, André.....	Keys.....	4 00	
Richardson & Sons, O. L.....	Leather.....	6 48	
Peters, Simon.....	Lumber.....	6 63	
Wakeham, Wm.....	Salary, 1st January to 31st December, 1887.....	1,200 00	
do.....	Disbursements.....	195 05	
Marine Department.....	2 binocular glasses.....	30 60	
Beaudet & Chinic.....	Hardware, &c.....	931 34	
Marmen, Jas.....	Cartage and vegetables.....	30 50	
Black, Henry.....	Floor-plates, &c.....	45 31	
Dinning & Co., Hy.....	Docking, repairs, &c.....	173 85	
Delaney, Thos.....	Meat, &c.....	392 21	
Andrews Bros.....	Hose, &c.....	99 90	
Langlois, Damase.....	Milk.....	31 92	
Quebec Harbor Commissioners.....	Wintering in Louisa Basin.....	42 93	
Dawson & Co.....	Stationery, &c.....	12 86	
Fortin, O.....	Linen, &c.....	63 60	
Guérard, L.....	Mattresses, &c.....	20 25	
Dutil, J. B.....	Oars.....	50 00	
Dunn, M.....	Soap.....	101 00	
Plamondon et Frère, P.....	Fish.....	64 70	
Côté, J. B.....	Meat, lard, &c.....	404 60	
Audet & Robitaille.....	Flags, &c.....	38 30	
Giroux et Frère, E.....	Medicines.....	43 10	
Marois, Louis.....	Provisions and vegetables.....	382 06	
Phillips, Geo. T.....	Repairs to engines, &c.....	503 30	
Queen's Wharf.....	Wharfage, 6 months to 30th April, 1887.....	100 00	
	Carried forward.....	11,546 15	

STATEMENT of Expenditure in connection with Fish. Protection Service—*Con.*STEAMER "LA CANADIENNE"—*Concluded.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward.....	11,546 15	
Dept Militia and Defence	Rent of Queen's Wharf and use of store during season of 1887	100 00	
Turectte, A. J.	Oil, groceries, &c	1,203 36	
Doran, Wm.	Meat	45 00	
Renaud et Cie., J. B.	Flour, &c.	56 85	
Vallerand, A. E.	Oil, &c	67 83	
Intercolonial Coal and Mining Co.	Coal	796 00	
Bden, Jos.	Freight on coal from Pictou to Gaspé.	126 00	
Bisset Bros.	Repairing pumps, &c	39 65	
Lee, Wm.	Uniforms, &c.	394 50	
Gunn, Frs.	Coal, hardware, &c.	1,475 00	
Davis, John	Provisions, &c	535 26	
Davie, Geo. T.	2 brls. of antifouling composition	80 00	
Webster & Co., Geo. M.	Cement, &c.	10 38	
Cooke, C. A.	Pilotage	10 00	
McLeod, Dan'l.	do	9 50	
Munro, Wm.	do	9 50	
Meagher & Doherty	Provisions, &c.	39 52	
Robin & Co., Chas.	Hardware, &c.	45 19	
Routier, T.	Repairs	187 01	
Pope Bros.	Provisions	30 82	
Baker, Mrs.	do	44 75	
Sinnett, A.	Laundry	13 66	
Lachance, J.	Baking	21 00	
Renfrew & Co., G. R.	Caps and covers.	57 38	
Andrews & Son, F. H.	Oil.	45 65	
Matte, T.	Oil clothing	36 00	
Clint, J. H.	Lumber	25 39	
Blakiston, W. C.	Repairing, making and cleaning flags	17 00	
Dickey, M.	Provisions, &c.	74 65	
Annett, John.	Telegrams, 7th Nov., 1886, to 17th Oct., 1887	13 91	
Bechervaise, B.	Laundry	50 47	
Veit, H. & S.	Flour, &c.	22 01	
Collas, J. & E.	Hardware	136 92	
Turcot, N.	Rockets	18 00	
McCallum, Arch'd	Rating chronometer, &c.	4 50	
Rouillard, P.	Laundry	46 80	
Cimon, Marc.	Meat	16 73	
Bélanger, S.	Ferrying	3 50	
Bédard, L.	Hardware, &c.	183 97	
Shaw & Co., S. J.	Rubber	23 59	
Bégin, F.	Milk	6 30	
Convey & Coote.	Butter	13 20	
Many, E.	Wages as engineer, and outfit to engine.	360 00	
Dobbin, J. F.	Repairing clocks and barometers	13 50	
Vézina, C.	Iron work	78 53	
Dion, P.	Cartage	2 60	
Huot, J.	Syrup	5 00	
Fitzhenry, M.	Laundry	5 50	
Levesque, J.	Labor	21 33	
Black & Co., John.	Anchor	123 80	
			18,293 16

STATEMENT of Expenditure in connection with Fish. Protection Service—*Con.*

STEAMER "LANSDOWNE."

To whom Paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Jardine & Co.	Provisions. ....	.....	82 67

STEAMER "DREAM."

Kent, W. H.	Wages of officers and crew.	436 70	
Maloney, J. S.	Provisions.	33 69	
O'Neil, H.	Meat, &c.	36 92	
Glenn, Robt.	Coal, &c.	91 88	
Busby, W. L.	Coal.	21 22	
Kent, W. H.	Disbursements.	11 39	
Thorne, W. H.	Charter, 15th Oct. to 15th Dec., 1887.	600 00	
Robertson, Geo.	Provisions, &c.	49 24	
Manks & Co.	Navy caps.	5 00	
Munnis, Jas. K.	Clothing, &c.	30 38	
Pratt, John H.	Railway fare, board, &c.	14 41	
Woodley, John.	Boat.	42 00	
			1,372 83

STEAMER "INTREPID."

McAdam, Andrew	Charter from July to Sept., 1887.	1,200 00	
Stairs, Son & Morrow, Wm.	Dominion ensign.	5 00	
Manks & Co.	Navy cap.	1 30	
McNichol & Son.	Uniform vest.	3 50	
Pratt, J. H.	Disbursements.	18 41	
do.	Salary as Capt., 23rd June to 5th Oct., 1887.	252 50	
			1,480 71

SCHOONER "ADVANCE."

Knowlton, Capt. C. T.	Wages of officers and crew.	1,998 53	
do.	Disbursements.	20 90	
Rood, J. H.	Travelling expenses, Shelburne to Halifax.	13 00	
Hamilton, T. F.	Bedding.	24 00	
Gordon, J. R.	Medicines.	3 25	
Hogan & Son, John	Lumber.	5 36	
Tully & Co., W. A.	Wood.	6 30	
Munnis, Jas. K.	Clothing.	243 60	
Gordon & Keith.	Mattress, &c.	6 75	
Bennett, R., & Wm.	Provisions.	32 05	
Harrington, W. D.	do &c.	171 49	
Creighton & Marshall.	Stationery, charts, &c.	16 03	
Pursey, John.	Provisions.	92 05	
Forham & Co., Thos.	Dominion ensign.	5 00	
Everett & Co., T. E.	Caps.	18 00	
Zwicker & Co.	Charter from 10th May to 10th Oct., 1887. \$1,442 01		
Paint & Sons, Peter.	Paint, foretopmast, &c. (chargeable to charter) 57 99		
		1,500 00	
	Carried forward.	4,156 31	

STATEMENT of Expenditure in connection with Fish. Protection Service--*Con*SCHOONER "ADVANCE"—*Concluded.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward.....	4,136 31	.....
McGowan, John A.....	Provisions, &c.....	24 28	
Henry, G. P.....	Meat.....	111 02	
Bower, John.....	Meat, &c.....	38 76	
Ross, Wm.....	Navy caps.....	4 50	
McGowan, jun., A.....	Vegetables, &c.....	28 12	
Goodick, John.....	Services as Pilot and supplying meat.....	9 28	
Cunard & Co., S.....	Coal.....	7 00	
Oggsell, R. H.....	Marine glass.....	15 00	
Stairs, Son & Morrow, Wm.....	Dominion ensign.....	5 00	
Johnston, H. W.....	Povisions, &c.....	116 50	
Halifax Carpet Co.....	Bed linen, &c.....	30 00	
Smith & Co., Geo. E.....	Signal powder, &c.....	11 95	
McNutt, D. & P.....	Provisions, &c.....	39 25	
Flieger, Thos. H.....	Butter, &c.....	11 95	
Paint & Sons, Peter.....	Meat, coffee, &c.....	30 74	
Weeks, John T.....	Provisions, &c.....	41 18	
Str. "City St. of John"	Freight.....	0 98	
Morrison, Peter.....	Horse hire.....	4 00	
			4,685 82

SCHOONER "F. E. CONROD."

Conrod, T. F.....	Dockage and watching schooner.....	28 50	
Grant & Co., G. S.....	Meat.....	8 38	
			36 88

SCHOONER "CRITIC."

McLaren, Wm.....	Wages of officers and crew.....	1,681 53	
do.....	Charter, 10th June to 2nd Oct., 1887.....	1,126 66	
do.....	Disbursements.....	28 90	
Macdonald & Bros., A. A.....	Provisions, &c.....	154 14	
McDonald Bros. & Co. ...	do.....	141 47	
Munnis, Jas. K.....	Pants and shirts.....	64 50	
Johnston, Alex.....	Making uniform and coat.....	14 00	
Forham & Co., Thos.....	Dominion ensign.....	7 70	
Everett & Co., T. E.....	Sailor caps.....	18 00	
Macdonald, Macdonald & Co.....	Provisions, &c.....	289 76	
Ross, Peter.....	Truckage.....	2 20	
Pope Bros.....	Provisions.....	12 60	
Conrod, Thos.....	Fish.....	3 00	
Harris, A.....	Wood.....	1 50	
Steamship "Effort".....	Towing.....	3 00	
Shannon, Patrick.....	Meat.....	3 00	
McDonald, D. A.....	Provisions.....	10 70	
Lavers, T.....	Meat.....	1 80	
Morrow, F.....	Water.....	5 50	
Burke, Jas.....	Wharfage.....	5 00	
			3,574 96

STATEMENT of Expenditure in connection with Fish. Protection Service-*Con.*

SCHOONER "GENERAL MIDDLETON."

To whom Paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
McLean, Capt. Jas.....	Wages of officers and crew	455 00	
do	Disbursements	7 63	
Maloney, J. S.	Provisions	44 61	
O'Neil, H.	do &c.	62 28	
Thorne & Co., W. H.	Cooking utensils, canvas, &c.	43 90	
Pratt, J. H.	Disbursements	15 10	
Adams, Thos. S.	Rope, canvas, oakum, &c.	150 59	
Smith & Co., A. C.	Provisions	195 41	
Baskin Bros.	do	79 59	
Lewis & Son, Wm.	Repairs to block	6 22	
Sinclair, John	Charter to 31st Jan., 1887	26 00	
Flowers & Son, Geo.	Ensign	1 10	
McLachlan & Wilson	Wharfage	8 10	
Schr. "General Middle-			
ton" and owners	Balance of charter, use of boats, &c.	104 50	
Donavan, T.	Meat and vegetables	184 79	
			1,384 82

SCHOONER "L. HOULETT."

Lorway, C. M.	Wages of officers and men, Jan., Feb. and March ...	1,221 00	
Quigley, Thos.	do do June to 11th Oct.	1,963 61	
do	Disbursements	31 88	
Hood, A.	Provisions, &c.	256 63	
Meyer, Fred'k.	Vegetables, &c.	9 05	
DeBlois, W. J.	Charter, from January to 11th Oct., 1887. \$1,711 34		
Robinson, jun., J.	Paint, &c. (chargeable to charter)	8 66	
do		1,720 00	
Creighton & Marshall ...	Provisions, &c.	230 64	
Purney, John	Stationery	20 04	
Doull & Miller	Provisions, &c.	107 72	
Forham & Co., Thos.	Pea jackets and mufflers	51 30	
Morrison & Co., E.	Flag	2 00	
Thompson, M. A.	Wood	2 00	
Morton, J. S.	Board and lodging	14 00	
Burns, S. W.	Medical attendance	6 35	
Gordon, J. R.	do	11 20	
Johnson, H. W., Agent	Medicine	4 40	
for Marine Department			
Bennett, R. & Wm.	Provisions	154 01	
Hamilton, T. F.	Meat and vegetables	30 20	
Everett & Co., T. E.	Pillows and bunks	24 00	
Harrington, W. D.	Caps	18 00	
Lawson, Harrington & Co	Provisions	142 60	
Munnis, Jas. K.	Oil	5 45	
McLean & Ballie	Clothing, &c.	111 00	
McDonald, D. A.	Meat	18 00	
Macdonald, Macdonald &	Provisions	3 75	
Co			
Nass, G. W.	Vegetables	4 25	
Holohan, E.	Water barrels	1 20	
Myrick & Co., J. H.	Provisions, &c.	79 40	
	Potatoes	2 00	

Carried forward..... 6,245 68

STATEMENT of Expenditure in connection with Fish. Protection Service—*Con.*SCHOONER "L. HOULETT"—*Concluded*

To whom Paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward	6,245 68	
McLellan, J. J.....	Meat, &c	20 18	
Phinney, J. H.....	Stove and pipe	15 18	
Muirhead, H. A.....	Paint, &c.....	8 30	
Anderson, J. W. & J.....	Oil	1 87	
Street, E. L.....	Medicines	3 10	
McLean, Chas.....	Vegetables, &c.....	16 33	
Trading Co. Store.....	Provisions, &c.....	12 42	
Miramichi Steam Navigation Co.....	Freight	4 00	
			6,327 06

SCHOONER "LIZZIE LINDSAY."

Bisset Bros.....	Shot.....	12 33	
Lindsay, Robt.....	Balance of charter and expenses watching schooner	336 49	
			348 82

SCHOONER "A. C. MOORE."

Pouliot, Capt. L.....	Wages of officers and crew.....	1,643 50	
do	Railway fare.....	32 25	
Corbett, T. D.....	Brass gun.....	100 00	
Creighton & Marshall.....	Barometer.....	7 00	
Moore & Co., W. H.....	Provisions, &c.....	427 57	
do	Charter, 7th July to 10th Oct., 1887.....	\$908 52	
Robin & Co., Chas.....	Hardware, &c. (chargeable to charter) ..	26 81	
Morin, Isidore.....	Paint.....	5 00	
Collas, J. & E.....	Rope, &c.....	19 67	
		960 00	
Robin & Co., Chas.....	Provisions, hardware, &c.....	60 10	
McLean, John W.	Medical attendance	7 00	
McDonald, J. D.....	Board of officers and cook.....	88 75	
Robson, Chas.....	Railway fare	29 22	
Hemming, F. A.....	do	32 25	
Munnis, J. K.....	Uniform, shirts, &c	155 00	
Everett & Co., T. E.....	Caps and bands	18 00	
Davis, John.....	Provisions.....	87 85	
Collas, J. & E.....	Hardware, rope, &c.....	71 81	
Steamer "Admiral".....	Freight	11 30	
Clement, John.....	Provisions.....	83 95	
Bourdage, Louis.....	Meat, &c.....	75 26	
Levesque, J. E.....	Wood, vegetables, &c.....	50 47	
Loisel, P.....	Provisions, &c.....	115 31	
Laferrière, A. A.....	Medical attendance	20 00	
Coleman & Co.....	Navy caps.....	5 00	
Morin, Isidore.....	Provisions, &c.....	264 00	
Beattie, Wm.....	Repairing anchor	3 50	
Hall, John.....	Meat	20 00	
Gavey, Chas.....	do	4 96	
Conway & Nicholls.....	Wood, &c.....	2 20	
G. N. W. Telegraph Co.....	Telegrams	5 16	
Gordon, Alex.....	Towage	3 00	
			4,384 41

STATEMENT of Expenditure in connection with Fish. Protection Service—*Con.*

SCHOONER "TERROR."

To whom Paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Hill, Jas. C.....	Board and attendance on Capt. T. Quigley, 21st Nov. to 8th Dec., 1886.	36 00	
Hood, A.....	Charter from 16th Nov. to 4th Dec., 1886.	158 33	
Quigley, Thos.....	Salary for Dec., 1886.	90 00	
Clementson & Co., F.....	Glassware.....	8 50	
			292 83

SCHOONER "TRIUMPH."

Lorway, C. M.....	Wages of officers and crew.	2,904 35	
do	On account disbursements.	100 00	
Hood, A.....	Charter from 1st April to 15th Oct., 1887.	1,950 00	
do	Provisions and hardware.	152 67	
Bower, John.....	Provisions, &c	204 88	
Henry, G. P.....	Meat	89 49	
Forham & Co., Thos.....	Ensign and pennant.....	14 50	
Everett & Co., T. E.....	Caps	22 50	
Purney, John.....	Provisions	37 10	
McDonald, Hanrahan & Co.....	do	206 58	
Munnis, J. K.....	Clothing, uniform, &c.....	81 88	
Brennan, J. P.....	Provisions.....	185 91	
Macdonald, Macdonald & Co.....	do &c	94 92	
Smith & Co., Geo. E.....	Powder.....	10 00	
Peppett, J. W.....	Meat and vegetables.....	14 50	
			6,069 28

SCHOONER "VIGILANT."

Lorway, C. M.....	Wages of officers and crew, Oct. and Nov., 1887....	805 38	
McLean, Jas.....	do do Feb. to Sept., 1887....	3,975 01	
do	Railway fare for 5 men	20 00	
Lord, A.....	Provisions, &c	303 43	
Peake Bros. & Co.....	Chart	6 20	
Hughes, W. O.....	Salary as Capt. from 1st Dec. to 20th Jan., 1887. ...	139 00	
Str. "Lily" and owners.	Towage.....	4 00	
Baskin Bros.....	Provisions, hardware, &c	273 61	
Thorne & Co., W. H.....	Hardware, &c.....	301 63	
Gregory, J. A.....	Coal	5 00	
Bowes & Co., A. G.....	Stove, piping, &c.....	33 52	
Harris, Allan & Co.....	Side-lights, piping, &c.....	31 62	
Black, Wm.....	Ship stores.....	11 93	
Brittain, F. J.....	Express charges.....	1 35	
Callaghan, E.....	Ballast	120 75	
Beatty, J. B.....	Lumber.....	162 75	
Burnham & Son, C. E.....	Cabin table.....	20 00	
Emerson, Chas.....	Cooking utensils.....	29 29	
Allan, W. C. R.....	Sponges, oil, &c.....	48 26	
Corporation of the city of St. John, N.B.....	Wharfage at Rodney wharf.....	14 85	
	Carried forward.....	6,212 63	

STATEMENT of Expenditure in connection with Fish. Protection Service—*Con.*SCHOONER "VIGILANT"—*Concluded.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward	6,212 68	
McLachlan & Wilson	Storage of sails, gear and stores	5 00	
Stewart, Jas	Watching	26 00	
Bissett, G. W. J	Night Watchman	26 00	
Fitzgerald, Danl	Iron work	14 90	
Clark, Aaron	Labor putting out ballast	20 00	
Olive, jun. I. J.	Repairs, &c.	640 57	
Brundage & Jackson	Canvas, rope, &c	80 42	
Troop & McLauchlan	Rope, &c	100 15	
Macaulay Bros & Co	Bedding, &c	60 70	
Vaughan & Bros	30 fathoms of cable	65 75	
Draker, S. J	2 blue ensigns	12 50	
Hutchings & Co	Mattresses, pillows, &c	25 40	
Busby, Wm L	Coal	41 60	
Sinclair, John	Hardware, &c	34 81	
Manks & Co	Gaps	12 00	
Youngclaus, T	Frocks and pants	54 50	
Woodley, John	Boats, row-locks, &c	133 75	
McNichol & Son, Jas	Clothing	15 03	
Bradley Bros	Blocks	19 20	
Donovan, T	Meat and vegetables	126 46	
Smith & Co., A. C	Provisions	316 22	
Steamer "New City"	Towage	6 00	
Dominion Paint Co.	Copper paint	10 50	
O'Neil, Hy	Meat	32 43	
Bennett, R. & Wm	do	14 75	
Creighton & Marshall	Charts, &c	15 25	
McLean & Co., J. S.	Meat	30 00	
Mylins, L. J	Medicine	4 20	
Chebucto Marine Ry. Co	Docking and hauling schooner	52 00	
Harrington, W. D.	Provisions	46 22	
Stairs, Son & Morrow, Wm	Canvas, rope, &c	57 54	
Macdonald, Macdonald & Co	Provisions, &c	81 72	
Macnutt, Jas. M.	Supplies	27 62	
McNutt, D. & P	Provisions	17 52	
Lewis & Son, Wm	Bars for windlass	3 02	
McDonald, D. A.	Oil, wood, &c	27 19	
Macdonald & Bros., A. A	Provisions	112 88	
Meyer, Fred	Vegetables	6 97	
Pond & Sutherland	Washing blankets	4 20	
Judge, Peter	Water	1 50	
Henry, G. P	Meat	20 34	
Peake, Jas. V	Making bolts and keys	3 20	
Wilson, J. E	Hardware	7 80	
Smith & Co., Geo. E	do	47 18	
McGill, Jos.	Provisions	40 73	
Weston, E	Paint	6 80	
Coleman & Co	Navy cap	1 50	
Theakston, Angwin & Co	Hardware, &c	7 39	
McManus, A. E	Uniform suit	23 00	
Bower, John	Provisions, &c	96 23	
Doull & Miller	Caps and reefing jackets	78 20	
Cunard & Co., S	Coal	6 00	
			8,946

STATEMENT of Expenditure in connection with Fish. Protection Service—*Con.*

GENERAL ACCOUNT.

To whom Paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Allen & Co., T. C.	Drill books	1 40	
Tilton, J. A.	Salary as writer to P. A. Scott, stamps, &c.	415 26	
W. U. Telegraph Co.	Telegrams from November, 1886, to October, 1887..	138 86	
Scott, Capt. P. A.	For services during season of 1886	500 00	
do	Disbursements and travelling expenses	237 15	
G. N. W. Telegraph Co. ..	Telegrams from January to November, 1887.....	363 41	
Sun Publishing Co.	Printing	7 50	
Barbour & Staples	Painting cutter.....	12 50	
Creighton & Marshall... ..	Admiralty charts, &c.....	4 70	
Merton, Geo. E.	Postage stamps	53 45	
McDuffee, J. W.	Repairing clock	1 50	
<i>Le Courrier du Canada</i> ...	Advertising tenders for schooners	6 90	
Gove, C. M.	Storage	55 15	
McMillan, J. & A.	Stationery	21 15	
Kent, W. H.	Travelling expenses	23 15	
Chignecto Post and Borerer	Advertising re tenders for schooners	6 90	
Miller, Jane	Washing towels, &c.	5 00	
Quigley, Capt. T.	Medical attendance and board, and inspecting schooner "Evangeline"	84 50	
Murray, David, jr.	Expenses watching	5 00	
Receiver-General	Payment of fee on commission	5 00	
Macdonald, Macdonald & Co.	Building coal-shed at Georgetown	109 21	
D'Entremont, P. S.	Refund of charges on telegrams	2 20	
Gaudet, Jos.	Services as watchman, Tarnish	86 25	
O'Connor, E.	Watching Cascumpeque Harbor.....	10 00	
Starkey, Jas.	Hire of schooner "Crusoe"	10 00	
Maloney, J. S.	Provisions, &c.	3 32	
Clark, D.	do	1 96	
Pratt, J. H.	Wages to crew and provisions	27 42	
Osburn, Hy.	Hire of gig	1 50	
Gorden, A. R.	Special services	250 00	
do	Travelling expenses, &c.	119 15	
Spinney, E. K.	Hardware	25 74	
Wakeham, Wm.	Travelling expenses, &c.	91 50	
Donovan, John J.	In full payment of claims for loss and injury to nets	8 00	
Robertson, Wm.	do do do	8 00	
			2,702 73

STATEMENT of Expenditure in connection with Fish. Protection Service—*Con.*

Recapitulation.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Steamer "Acadia"	44,610 43	
do "La Canadienne"	18,293 16	
do "Intrepid"	1,480 71	
do "Dream"	1,372 83	
do "Lansdowne"	82 67	
Schooner "Advance"	4,685 82	
do "F. E. Conrod"	36 88	
do "Critic"	3,574 96	
do "General Middleton"	1,384 82	
do "L. Houlett"	6,327 06	
do "Lizzie Lindsay"	348 82	
do "A. C. Moore"	4,384 41	
do "Terror"	292 83	
do "Triumph"	6,069 28	
do "Vigilant"	8,946 49	
General Account	2,702 73	
		104,593 90

APPENDIX C.

REPORT OF CAPTAIN P. A. SCOTT, R.N., IN COMMAND OF THE FISHERIES
PROTECTION SERVICE FOR THE YEAR 1887.

"ACADIA."

The Hon. G. E. FOSTER,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

SIR,—The Government SS. "Acadia" was commissioned by Lieut. A. R. Gordon, late R.N., on the 10th of May, and proceeded to the Gulf of St. Lawrence on the 11th of June. Her orders were to visit the stations allotted to the cruisers and to see that the instructions to the fishery officers were fully carried out.

She was most actively employed all through the season, cruising between Gaspé and the Straits of Canso.

Lieut. Gordon resigned the command on the 11th of October and the undersigned took charge and proceeded to the Bay of Fundy, visiting Grand Manan, Campobello, St. Andrews, St. John and Shelburne.

The crew were paid off at Halifax on the 25th, and the ship laid up for the winter.

On the 8th of July, I left Halifax to join you on board the "Acadia" at Georgetown, Prince Edward Island, and after visiting several of the Gulf ports, and the cruisers upon their stations, we landed at Souris on the 15th instant. I then returned to Halifax on the 27th, having received a message from Rear Admiral Luce of the United States Navy, who happened to be in Halifax, that he wished to confer with me. I visited that officer on board his flag ship when the construction we put upon the Treaty of 1818 was fully discussed.

On the 28th July, having received orders to proceed in the "Acadia," with Lieut. Gordon to search for the American fishing schooners "French" and "Argonaut" whose seine boats had recently been captured by the "Critic" while fishing within the three-mile limit off East, Point Prince Edward Island. I embarked in that ship, and after visiting Louisburg, Sydney, Souris and Georgetown, Prince Edward Island, without obtaining any information respecting them, I returned to Halifax on the 5th of August.

On the 6th August, while you were in Halifax, Rear Admiral Luce, having expressed a wish through the United States Consul General that it would be very agreeable to him to confer with you as to the construction you put upon the Treaty of 1818, I accompanied you at that interview.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

P. A. SCOTT,
Captain, R.N., commanding the Fishery Protection Service.

"ADVANCE."

The schooner "Advance" (chartered) was put in commission on the 18th of May, and was placed under the command of Captain Charles Tupper Knowlton, of Parrsboro', on the 23rd, and sailed for Shelburne on the 25th, in order to relieve the "Triumph," which had been upon that station. She remained cruising in that locality until the 20th of July, when orders were given her to cruise between Escuminac, N.B., and North Point, P.E.I.

While at Hawkesbury, on the 26th September, she was ordered to Shelburne, and on the 30th of September to Halifax, where she was paid off on the 8th of October and handed over to her owners.

"CRITIC."

The schooner "Critic" (chartered) was commissioned on the 10th of June, under the command of Captain Wm. McLaren, of Georgetown, P.E.I., and was ordered to cruise in the Straits of Canso. On the 30th inst., she was ordered to take up her station between Souris and Second Chapel, P. E. I.

On the 26th of July she captured two United States seine boats, with 14 men, found fishing off East Point, P.E.I., within the three-mile limit. She proceeded to Souris where she landed the boats with contents and delivered to the Collector of Customs at that place. On the 3rd of October she proceeded to Aspy Bay and Ingonish to protect the fisheries in that district. Orders were sent to her on the 14th of October to proceed to Georgetown, but in consequence of bad weather failed to reach that port until the 26th inst., when she was paid off and returned to her owners.

"HOULETT."

The schooner "Houlett" (chartered,) under command of Captain C. M. Lorway, was employed upon the Shelburne station, which included the south coast of Nova Scotia, until the end of March, when the captain and crew were transferred to the "Triumph," of Shelburne. The "Houlett" was then ordered to Halifax, when vessel and crew were paid off, the owners taking charge of the vessel.

The "Houlett" was again put in commission on the 4th of June, under command of Captain Thomas Quigley, and when ready for sea was ordered to proceed to the Gulf of St. Lawrence. She continued cruising during that month in Chedabucto Bay and Straits of Canso, whence she was ordered to take up her station between Escuminac Point and Miscou.

On the 28th of September she was ordered to Halifax to be paid off, but in consequence of bad weather did not reach that port until the 11th of October.

The crew were paid off on the 12th and the vessel returned to her owners.

"MIDDLETON."

The schooner "Middleton" (chartered) under command of Captain James McLean employed during the winter of 1886-1887 until the 7th of February, in Passamaquoddy Bay and the coast of Charlotte County, N.B., generally protecting the fisheries in that district, when the captain and crew were transferred to the Government schooner "Vigilant" and vessel paid off and returned to her owner.

"A. C. MOORE."

The schooner "A. C. Moore" (chartered) of Sydney, B.C., was commissioned by Captain L. Pouliot, on the 7th of July, and when ready sailed for his station, the Bay of Chaleur.

She remained on that station until the 27th of September, when she was ordered to Sydney, C.B., and was returned to her owners on the 10th of October. The captain and a portion of the crew were brought to Halifax in the "Acadia" and there discharged.

" TRIUMPH."

The schooner "Triumph" (chartered) of Shelburne, N.S., was under the command of Captain C. M. Lorway, employed upon the Shelburne station from the 4th of April until the 4th of June, when she was ordered to the Gulf of St. Lawrence to take her station between Malpeque and West Point, P.E.I., remaining upon that station until the end of September, and was then ordered to Halifax to be paid off on the 6th of October.

" VIGILANT."

The Government schooner "Vigilant" was put in commission on the 7th of February, under the command of Captain James McLean and placed on the station previously held by the "Middleton," where she remained until the end of June. She was then ordered to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and stationed between Second Chapel and Malpeque, P.E.I. She continued upon that station until the end of September, when she was ordered to St. Georges' Bay and thence to Halifax, where the crew were paid off the 10th of October.

The "Vigilant" was recommissioned at Halifax by Captain Charles M. Lorway, on the 11th of October, and sailed for Shelburne, N.S., on the 12th instant with orders to cruise between Liverpool and Yarmouth for the protection of the fisheries and the prevention of smuggling and is still upon that station.

APPENDIX D.

REPORT BY LIEUT. GORDON, R.N., ON WORK DONE IN THE FISHERIES PROTECTION STEAMER "ACADIA," IN THE FISHING SEASON OF 1887.

The Hon. GEORGE E. FOSTER,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

SIR,—I have the honor to report on the Fisheries Protection Service work done in the steam cruiser "Acadia," under my command during the season of 1887, as follows:—

In accordance with your instructions I left Toronto for Ottawa on 8th May, and having received your final directions, I proceeded to Halifax and took command of the steamer "Acadia," arriving there on the 12th of May. I found the engine room entirely in the hands of the machinists, who were executing a very thorough repair on both engines and boilers, and although latterly working night and day, it was not until the 11th of June that the ship was ready for sea.

Prior to the 11th of June but few United States fishing vessels had visited our coasts, the mackerel only striking in on the western Nova Scotian shore at the latter end of May, at which time there were in commission the sailing cruisers "Triumph," "Advance," "Howlett," and "Vigilant."

On the 11th of June, in accordance with directions from Captain Scott, R.N., I left Halifax for Pictou to fit out the cruiser "Critic," Captain McLaren. On the passage up numerous schools of mackerel were seen off the Nova Scotian coast, and several fishing vessels were passed whilst engaged in cleaning their fish at night.

The movements of the mackerel differed somewhat this year from what is reported to be their general route; for the fish striking in on the Nova Scotian coast in the latter part of May were subsequently met with from day to day further east and north, the fishermen reporting that the fish were very wild and "travelling so fast that it would take a steamship to keep up with them." Most of the fish are said to have passed round Cape North (C.B.), into the Gulf, and none were noticed passing through the Gut of Canso. After passing Cape North the fish seem to have made for the Bradelle and Orphan Banks, thence passing to Miramichi, and subsequently down on to the Prince Edward Island shore, where they remained, the bulk of the fish, close in to the shore during the months of July and August. The United States mackerel schooners always follow the fish, and a fleet of about sixty sail followed them this year along the Nova Scotia coast and into the Gulf early in the season; but it was not till the middle of July that the New England fleet appeared in the Gulf in force. At this time there were upwards of one hundred and fifty schooners from the United States in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

The Protection Service fleet, at the same time and place, consisted of the steam cruiser "Acadia," the schooners "Annie C. Moore," Capt. Pouliot, stationed at Bay Chaleur; the "Houlett," Capt. Quigley, Miramichi Bay; the "Advance," Capt. Knowlton, Prince Edward Island; the "Triumph," Capt. Lorway, Prince Edward Island; the "Vigilant," Capt. McLean, Prince Edward Island; the "Critic," Capt. McLaren, Prince Edward Island.

It was my endeavor, as far as possible, to go round all the stations in the "Acadia" each week, and the synopsis appended hereto shows the distance run each week; also the coal consumed.

The patrol of the coast by the schooners was very efficient and the amount of trespassing done by foreign vessels was quite insignificant. Many cases of reported trespass when examined proved to have been mistakes on the part of those giving the information, they being misled by the remarkable similarity in appearance between some of the better class of our Nova Scotia seiners and the vessels of the New England fleet.

By the 1st of August the fleet of foreign fishing vessels was still further increased but very shortly after this date many began to return home. The vast body of the fish being close in shore and the patrol of the coast effective, but few of the New England vessels were able to make fares, and as all their men work on shares, they were getting much disheartened and in many cases discontented. I estimate that more than half of the hands shipped in United States' fishing vessels which came to the Gulf this year for mackerel were Nova Scotians or Prince Edward Islanders who had gone to Gloucester or other New England ports to ship for the season.

The fish during August showed very little, only occasionally schooling and then nearly always close in shore. The opinion which generally obtained among the fishermen was that "bait was plenty on the bottom in shore, and that nothing but a succession of gales severe enough to disturb the bait would make the fish school again." Whether this theory be correct or not, the practical result was that the fishing by United States' mackerel seiners in the Gulf this year was a failure, whilst Canadian vessels being free to fish without regard to limit on the average did well, some of them making large fares.

Early in September the weather began to break up and by the middle of the month there were not more than fifty United States' seiners around Prince Edward Island. About this time the fish began to move and some good catches were made on the western shores of Cape Breton, but the best part of the mackerel season was over, and though a few seiners went round to Aspy Bay and the eastern coast of Cape Breton, nearly all the New England seiners went home before 1st October.

Throughout the entire season, both my own experience and that of the captains of the other police vessels, was that the masters of United States seiners were, as a rule, most anxious to comply with all the rules and regulations laid down for their guidance; the best possible feeling existing between the captains of the cutters and masters of fishing vessels.

Much inconvenience was caused occasionally by the fact that Canadian fishing vessels so rarely showed their colors until the cutter was close alongside, and though this condition of affairs was a good deal improved by the issue of the departmental circular requesting them to show their colors whenever a cutter was in sight, there were very many who failed to comply with the request. Under the circumstances it is worthy of consideration whether the fishing vessels might not be advantageously brought under some system of license, the fee to be only nominal, and that regulations for some distinguishing mark to be worked permanently on the mainsail in all Canadian fishing vessels, might be issued. Besides the mackerel seiners from New England there were a few bankers who visited the Nova Scotian ports for wood and water.

The cruising ground of the "Acadia" during the months of June, July, August and September was principally in the Gulf of St. Lawrence along the shores of Prince Edward Island, up the New Brunswick shore to the Bay Chaleur, and up to Gaspé Bay, with occasional runs round Cape Breton Island.

The only seizures made for fishing inside the limits were those of the seines and seine boats of the schooners "Argonaut" and "J. H. French," the boats of both vessels being seized near the east point of Prince Edward Island, by Captain McLaren, of the cruiser "Critic." Some vessels were detained for various failures to comply with the Customs regulations, the detentions in all cases which came under my personal observation being fully justified, and the vessels released after making a deposit, or after the issue of the writ of the court against the captain.

It was generally expected that a number of New England seiners would have returned to the Cape Breton shore for the fall fishing after the 1st October, but none

came, and the protection schooners, "Vigilant," "Houlett," "Moore," "Advance" and "Triumph" were paid out of commission about the 10th October, the "Vigilant" being re-commissioned a little later by Captain Lorway for the winter service on the coast.

The following is the abstract of log of the SS. "Acadia" for the season of 1887:—

Week ending.	Tons coal.	Miles run.
June 11.....	17	Testing engines.
June 18.....	53	562
June 25.....	43	658
July 2.....	42	616½
July 9.....	40	491
July 16	53	704
July 23.....	59	765
July 30.....	38	338
August 6.....	53	719
August 13.....	40	496
August 20.....	42	520
August 27.....	15	179
September 3.....	28	194
September 10.....	45	540
September 17.....	46	606
September 24	20	162
October 1.....	41	417
October 8.....	33	253
October 15.. ...	30	248
Total.....	<u>738</u>	<u>8,468½</u>

The fishing in the Gulf being over, I arrived at Halifax on Tuesday the 11th of October, when Captain Scott, R. N., resumed the command of the "Acadia" and I proceeded to Ottawa, in compliance with your orders.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. R. GORDON,

Lieut., R. N., Commander of the F. P. Steamer "Acadia."

1076
276



